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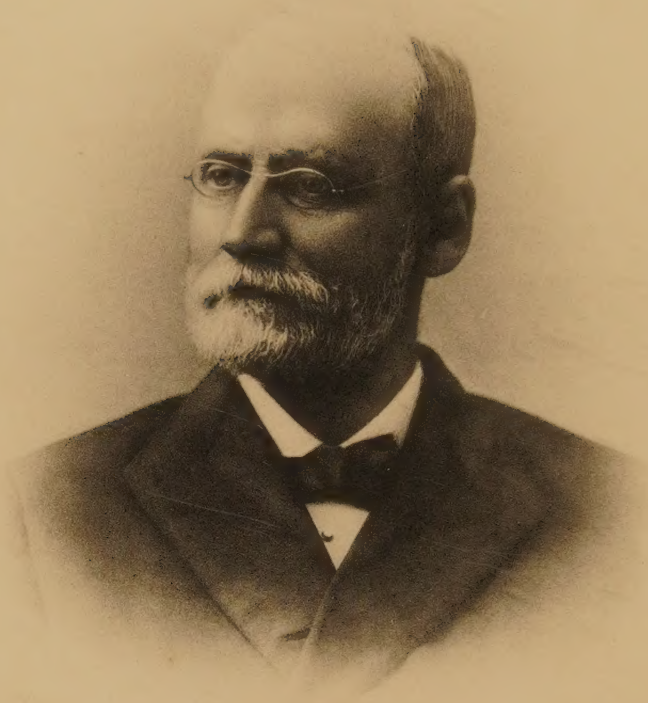

W. T. Harris

UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

ITS HISTORY, INFLUENCE, EQUIPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF FOUNDERS, BENEFACTORS, OFFICERS AND ALUMNI

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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CLASS OF '79 MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION BY

HON. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, PH.D., LL.D.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

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CONTENTS

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE . . . . . vii – viii

PART I – HISTORICAL

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES . . 3 – 21
By Hon. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D.

UNIVERSITIES OF LEARNING . . . . . 23 – 42
By JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY . . . . . 43 – 266
By Chancellor HENRY M. MacCRACKEN, D.D., LL.D.
Professor ERNEST G. SIHLER, Ph.D.

PART II – BIOGRAPHICAL

INTRODUCTION . . . . . iii – vi
By the EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FOUNDERS, OFFICERS AND BENEFACTORS . . . . 1 – 227
Edited by WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON, A.M., L.H.D.

INDEXES

General Index, Part I

Index of Subjects, Part I

List of Illustrations, Part I

Biographical Subjects, Part II

THE CONCORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1897.

R. HERNDON COMPANY,

SIRS, — Your plan for "Universities and their Sons" greatly interests me. An effort was made by the United States Bureau of Education in preparing for the exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia to arouse among these institutions an interest in their own history and in the work accomplished by their alumni; plans were carefully prepared and circulars issued, and gentlemen specially qualified were employed to visit and confer with trustees and faculties of a considerable number of institutions. This effort, in connection with that previously made, to make such study of the lives of the alumni as would enable us to find the true value of this grade of instruction, brought out surprising deficiencies in the records of many institutions. Some had no complete set of their catalogues, much less could they give any satisfactory account of the lives of their alumni.

Much has been done since, by the publishers of college books and journals, and specially by the issue of college histories by the Bureau, to disseminate this information. These results have been increased by the multiplication of alumni associations. But all that has been done does not set forth the needs which remain, which your plan will so far meet. The struggle to do the most imperative work has forced omissions which it would seem should now cease.

How often do both the faculty and the students of a generation fail to gain the inspiration justly theirs, by reason of the lack of knowledge of the sacrifices and triumphs of those who have gone before them? How many fail to bestow their wealth in aid of this instruction, and how many sons fail to take advantage of it, because they, or those advising them, do not know what those receiving it have thereby gained to themselves, or what they have contributed to the uplift of mankind and the advancement of civilization? If every man is a debtor to his profession, how much more is every "University Son" indebted to his education?

May the whole body of "Universities' Sons" respond in the fullest measure of co-operation to the promotion of your purpose so well planned, and whose execution is so well assured by the character of your Editor-in-Chief and his associates.

Sincerely yours,

John Eaton

PREFACE

UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS is intended to occupy a new field in University history, and it is believed will be of very special practical interest and value to the community and to the Universities themselves. The leading object of the work is to recognize the place which our higher institutions of learning have held in the development of our whole public character and work as a country or nation.

This shows the Universities in an aspect not commonly observed, or made of account. They are usually thought of as facilities for the education and culture of the individual; and in later years, as places where researches in science and philosophy are carried on and turned to good account for the general interest of education. But this work proposes to bring out in a clear light the practical influence which these institutions of learning have had, in not merely the "learned professions" and literature, but in what we call "business," extending to industrial and commercial lines, and in fact to all that expresses itself in the character and prosperity of a nation.

The present series, of which this is the initial volume, is devoted to one of the galaxy of great Universities which have held the earliest and highest place in the educational forces of this country. The series will be complete in two volumes, the first of which is divided into two parts. Part I contains, besides other matter, editorial and biographical, a historical sketch of the University, setting forth in a complete and scholarly manner not only the facts of its life, but its prevailing characteristics and its influences. Part II consists of biographical sketches with portraits of administrative officials, teachers and benefactors — the men who have made the institution what it is to-day, and are making the American University of the future. The work will then proceed to give in the following volume of the series the important facts in the lives of representative Sons of the University, with portrait-representations when such can be secured.

Under the general title of "Contributions to American Educational History," the United States Bureau of Education has in the past ten years issued a series of monographs on the History of Higher Education in the several States. The work is the outgrowth of an organized inquiry concerning the study of history in American Colleges and Universities, instituted in 1885, by General John Eaton, Commissioner, the results of which were published in 1887 as a Circular of Information of the Bureau, under the direction of General Eaton's successor, Colonel N. H. R. Dawson. This investigation, conducted by Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, who was engaged by General Eaton for that purpose, disclosed fields of special educational interest in the history of the various higher institutions of learning, and the outcome was the series of monographs which has been issued by the Bureau under the successive administrations of Colonel Dawson and Dr. W. T. Harris as Commissioners. These publications, although limited in circulation, like all government documents, have proven of widespread interest, and have had an excellent practical effect in attracting the attention of the large body of cultured and influential men engaged in College and University work to the direct and vastly important influence of higher education upon the life and growth of the American people.

To take up this line of investigation and study on a more comprehensive and extended scale than would be practicable or possible under the restrictions of a bureau or department of the government, and to follow it into the ranks of the people and into the practical affairs of life, is the purpose of UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS. That this purpose is warmly commended by the able men under whose inspiration and direction the only attempts at this important work have hitherto been made, is evidenced by the appended letters.

It is confidently believed that the work cannot fail to fill worthily, and in an interesting manner, both a public and a University need, and an important place in the historic literature of the country.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PART I

HISTORICAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1897.

R. HERNDON COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN, — I am glad to learn from you that you are undertaking the publication of a series of volumes containing studies on the universities, colleges, and higher institutions of learning in the United States, paying special attention to the biographies of the alumni of these institutions. It seems to me that this is an important field to occupy. It will interest not only the alumni of a college or university to study the influence of the institution in the careers of its graduates, but it will interest all people. It will answer the question: What practical influence does the higher education of the country have upon its business and politics and literature, and, in general, upon the directive power of the nation? I trust you may prove entirely successful in carrying out your plans.

Very respectfully,

W. T. Harris

Commissioner of Education.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

By W. T. HARRIS, PH. D., LL. D.
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

HIGHER education in the United States is given chiefly in institutions that bear the name of college or university, numbering 486 separate institutions in the several States and Territories. A portion of the work is given in separate professional schools of law, medicine and theology, and also in schools of engineering and technology. According to the returns for the scholastic year ending July 1, 1897, there were 76,204 students in colleges and universities; 10,449 students in the law; 24,377 students in medicine; 8,173 students in theology; 10,001 students in engineering and technology. The total number of students in higher education for the United States is thus 129,204. About one for each 486 of the population is enrolled in schools for higher education.

In order to understand these figures one must know accurately the meaning of the term "higher education." It may be said loosely that the first eight years' work of the child, say from six to fourteen years of age, is devoted to an elementary course of study. The next four years (fourteen to eighteen) is given to what is called "secondary education," conducted in public high schools (409,433 pupils), in private academies and preparatory schools (107,633 pupils), — a total of 517,066. Of pupils in secondary studies there is approximately one in 121 of the population. Higher education counts from the thirteenth to the sixteenth year (inclusive) of the course of study, and counting in with it the post-graduate work it extends to the nineteenth year of the course of study (from eighteen to twenty-one or to twenty-four years of age).

It would appear that of the undergraduates in universities and colleges about fifty-five per cent (a little more than one-half), are pursuing courses of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while nearly twenty per cent (or one-fifth of all) are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The total number of degrees conferred during the year 1895-96 was, for the Bachelor of Arts degree, 4,456 men and 706 women; for the degree of Bachelor of Science, 1,381 men and 277 women.

The total benefactions reported by the several higher institutions as having been received during the year 1895–96 was $8,342,728.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTIONS, 1871 to 1896

Year.	Universities and colleges.	Colleges for women.	Professional schools.	Schools of technology.
1871	$3,432,190		$547,000	
1872	6,282,462		1,176,279	$482,000
1873	8,238,141	$252,005	698,401	780,658
1874	1,845,354	241,420	1,156,160	481,804
1875	2,703,650	217,887	476,751	147,112
1876	2,743,248	79,950	293,774	48,634
1877	1,273,991	163,976	448,703	201,205
1878	1,389,633	241,820	516,414	49,280
1879	3,878,648	543,900	386,417	59,778
1880	2,666,571	92,372	839,681	1,371,445
1881	4,601,069	334,688	972,710	177,058
1882–83	3,522,467	373,412	762,771	639,655
1883–84	5,688,043	310,506	1,307,416	520,723
1884–85	5,134,460	322,813	776,255	562,371
1885–86	2,530,948	266,285	857,096	188,699
1886–87	3,659,113	154,680	1,355,295	334,760
1887–88	4,545,655	425,752	772,349	203,465
1888–89	4,728,901	447,677	768,413	110,950
1889–90	6,006,474	303,257		
1890–91	6,849,208	725,885	1,466,399	
1891–92	6,464,438	220,147	1,905,342	
1892–93	6,532,157	182,781	1,225,799	
1893–94	9,025,240	369,183	1,460,942	
1894–95	5,350,963	625,734	1,480,812	21,530
1895–96	8,342,728	611,245	1,159,287	96,133
Total,	$117,435,752	$7,507,375	$22,810,466	$6,477,260

The following comparative table will show the item of income for the past five years. In 1896 the income to the universities and colleges (not including colleges for women) from all sources, excluding benefactions, was $17,918,174; thirty-seven per cent of this was received in the form of tuition fees, twenty-nine per cent from productive funds, sixteen per cent from State and municipal appropriations, five per cent from endowments by the United States. The total of productive funds for the colleges and universities in 1895–96 was $109,562,433.

INCOME OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

State or Territory.	1891–92	1892–93	1893–94	1894–95	1895–96
United States	$15,075,016	$15,660,374	$16,687,174	$17,965,433	$19,108,107
North Atlantic Division	6,497,227	6,790,028	7,328,091	7,765,251	8,477,872
South Atlantic Division	1,312,890	1,446,695	1,395,970	1,541,373	1,589,973
South Central Division .	1,233,982	1,125,359	1,203,350	1,290,534	1,504,301
North Central Division .	4,890,267	5,049,578	5,479,015	6,035,159	6,170,650
Western Division . .	1,140,650	1,248,714	1,280,748	1,333,116	1,365,311

Of students admitted to universities and colleges in 1895–96, forty-one per cent came from public high schools, forty per cent from preparatory departments of colleges, seventeen per cent from private preparatory schools.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STANDARDS COMPARED

The American standard of what is called "Higher Education" is not precisely the same as that of Europe; there is a little more thoroughness of preparation, due perhaps to an earlier beginning in the strictly preparatory studies, in Europe as compared with America. In order to reduce the returns of higher education in the United States to the European standard it is necessary to omit the college students in the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and also omit all first year students in the professional schools except those that have received the degree of A. B., or its equivalent.

The following table prepared on this basis from a study of the catalogues of the several States for 1896, shows a total for the United States of 62,974 university students, measured by the European standard:

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, CORRESPONDING IN DEGREE OF ADVANCEMENT TO STUDENTS IN GERMAN OR FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

It includes the undergraduates in the senior and junior classes, all students of theology, students of medicine and law in second and subsequent years, with all in the first year having the degree of B. A.

State or Territory.	Students.						
	Juniors.	Seniors.	Post-graduates.	Law.	Medicine.	Theology.	Total.
United States . . .	15,025	12,249	5,316	5,541	16,772	8,071	62,974
North Atlantic Division	5,293	4,690	2,148	2,234	6,155	2,891	23,411
South Atlantic Division	2,095	1,482	501	786	1,829	886	7,579
South Central Division	1,915	1,314	305	242	1,675	1,054	6,505
North Central Division	4,902	4,198	2,068	2,074	6,591	3,149	22,982
Western Division . .	820	565	294	205	522	91	2,497

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, ETC. — *Continued*

State or Territory.	Students.						
	Juniors.	Seniors.	Post-graduates.	Law.	Medicine.	Theology.	Total.
North Atlantic Division.[1]							
Maine	205	172	4		70	79	530
New Hampshire	120	112	6		87		325
Vermont	82	81	4		105		272
Massachusetts	1,415	1,260	692	624	893	417	5,301
Rhode Island	169	121	126				416
Connecticut	535	566	239	161	91	189	1,781
New York	1,191	1,000	626	1,134	2,863	924	7,738
New Jersey	319	324	123			479	1,245
Pennsylvania	1,257	1,054	328	315	2,046	803	5,803
South Atlantic Division.							
Delaware	11	14					25
Maryland	361	313	260	83	962	375	2,354
District of Columbia	63	49	93	515	314	95	1,129
Virginia	405	235	56	113	270	164	1,243
West Virginia	55	38	1	47			141
North Carolina	393	288	54	10	57	85	887
South Carolina	307	188	24	11	45	55	630
Georgia	467	326	10	7	181	112	1,103
Florida	33	31	3				67
South Central Division.							
Kentucky	335	191	7	24	612	564	1,733
Tennessee	490	355	90	83	568	385	1,971
Alabama	370	303	14	13	71	53	824
Mississippi	240	150	63	25			478
Louisiana	122	84	92	28	254	20	600
Texas	227	160	22	63	126	32	630
Arkansas	120	69	17	6	44		256
Oklahoma	9						9
Indian Territory	2	2					4
North Central Division.							
Ohio	910	865	415	165	1,179	492	4,026
Indiana	510	468	166	100	250	178	1,672
Illinois	763	649	740	584	2,332	1,281	6,349
Michigan	505	455	124	454	586	79	2,203
Wisconsin	314	262	112	170	72	223	1,153
Minnesota	310	231	140	190	224	282	1,377

[1] To avoid misapprehension it should be noted that many students of this grade from the smaller States attend the great universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, ETC. — *Concluded*

State or Territory.	Students.						
	Juniors.	Seniors.	Post-graduates.	Law.	Medicine.	Theology.	Total.
Iowa	450	369	122	162	451	153	1,707
Missouri	584	415	56	142	1,346	400	2,943
North Dakota	21	19	2				42
South Dakota	50	36	23				109
Nebraska	202	157	76	60	122	47	664
Kansas	283	272	92	47	29	14	737
Western Division.							
Montana	8	7					15
Wyoming		4	1				5
Colorado	110	60	40	30	135	16	391
New Mexico	3	6					9
Arizona	1	1	1				3
Utah	25	14	3				42
Nevada	19	18	6				43
Idaho	4	4					8
Washington	48	39	2				89
Oregon	121	50	23	51	21		266
California	481	362	218	124	366	75	1,626

THE PRE-EMINENCE OF THE COLLEGE GRADUATE

President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, has taken some pains ("Within College Walls," pp. 156 to 184) to ascertain the facts with regard to the proportion of men of directive power who have come into the community from the college or university. Taking the six volumes of Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography he finds sketches of 15,138 persons; of these 5,322 are college men. One out of every three persons of sufficient distinction to claim a place in a biographical cyclopædia is a college graduate. These 5,322 form, according to his estimate, one out of each forty graduates now living; while only one out of ten thousand of the population that has not received higher education has found a place in the Cyclopædia named. "Into one group gather together ten thousand infants and send no one to college; one person out of that great group will attain through some work a certain fame; into another group gather forty college men on the day of their graduation and out of these forty, one will attain recognition. The proportion is in favor of the college men two hundred and fifty times." See Dr. Thwing's table on page 6.

In view of the influence of higher education to secure success in life, it is of great interest to inquire what it is that gives higher education this value. Is it the branches of study chosen,

or is it the association with learned men as professors and with one's fellow-students in early manhood, or is it the discipline of work and obedience to prescribed regulations?

Upon a little consideration it is evident that it is not a mere will training, not a life of obedience to regulations that gives its distinctive value to higher education. In elementary education a training in regularity, punctuality, self-restraint and industry, is perhaps the most important thing, but higher education gives directive power and this depends upon insight rather than upon a habit of obedience. This insight may relate to human nature, and a knowledge of human nature is gained by association with one's fellow-students and with professors and teachers; but it is gained more especially from books of science and literature. Or the insight may relate to physical nature, and in this case it is the man who re-enforces his own observations by the records of others, that attains eminence. It is in fact the course of study in higher education that contributes the chief factor of this influence which college graduates exercise upon the community.

CLASSIFICATION OF 15,138 CONSPICUOUS AMERICANS[1]

	College Graduates.	From Academies.	Non-College.	Total.	Per cent representing college graduates.
Clergy	1,505	59	1,080	2,644	56.92
Soldier	252	436	1,264	1,952	12.91
Lawyer	841	68	769	1,678	50.12
Statesman	464	65	811	1,340	34.63
Business	171	60	884	1,115	15.34
Navy	15	34	466	515	2.91
Author	415	39	668	1,122	36.99
Physician	427	36	449	912	46.82
Artist	66	39	525	630	10.46
Educator	625	42	345	1,012	61.76
Scientist	341	25	164	530	64.34
Journalist	96	11	206	313	30.67
Public Man	145	15	605	765	18.95
Inventor	19	3	144	166	11.45
Actor	4	4	99	107	3.74
Explorer, Pioneer	9	7	233	249	3.61
Philanthropist	29	6	145	180	16.11
Whole Number of Persons named in Cyclopædia	5,322	949	8,867	15,138	35.16

Higher education in the Middle Ages was limited to the *Trivium* (grammar, rhetoric and logic) and *Quadrivium* (arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy). Grammar as the science of language reveals the structure of the instrument of human reason; rhetoric deals with the art of persuasion and studies the structure of the written discourse; while logic deals directly

[1] By C. F. Thwing.

with the structure of thought. The structure of thought, the structure of language and the structure of the written discourse furnish a proper study for the training of a critic of thought or of its exposition.

Arithmetic was mathematics as understood in the Middle Ages; while geometry in the Quadrivium signified an abridgement of Pliny's geography with a few definitions of geometric figures. Music signified poetry.

Grammar, rhetoric, logic and music, dealt with language and literature and the laws of thought; their study could not but result in giving to the youth an intimate kind of self-knowledge.

Three branches, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy, made the student acquainted with the world of nature in its mathematical structure and in its accidental features.

The course of study in higher education has endeavored to make the youth acquainted with human nature and physical nature, and this more especially in their logical condition or permanent structure rather than in their accidental features. Directive power has for its function to combine human beings with a view to realize institutions or to accomplish great undertakings. It makes combinations in matter directing the current of the world's forces into channels useful for man. To make these human combinations and these physical combinations possible the studies of the higher education are chosen.

To realize how the colleges of this country have from the earliest times kept this in view, although perhaps unconsciously, a few examples of the requirements for admission are here offered.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

I. — Harvard University, 1642. — When scholars had so far profited at the grammar schools, that they could read any classical author into English, and readily make and speak true Latin, and write it in verse as well as prose; and perfectly decline the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, they were judged capable of admission to Harvard College. — Peirce's History of Harvard, Appendix, p. 42.

II. — Princeton University, 1748. — None may be admitted into college but such as being examined by the President and Tutors shall be found able to render Virgil and Tully's Orations into English; and to turn English into true and grammatical Latin; and to be so well acquainted with the Greek as to render any part of the four Evangelists in that language into Latin or English; and to give the grammatical connection of the words. — Princeton Book, 5.

III. — Bowdoin College, 1802. — Principles of the Latin and Greek languages, ability to translate English into Latin, to read the Select Orations of Cicero, the Æneid of Virgil, and an acquaintance with arithmetic as far as the rule of three. — History of Bowdoin, XXXII.

IV. — South Carolina College, 1804. — For admission to the Freshman Class, a candidate shall be able to render from Latin into English, Cornelius Nepos, Sallust, Cæsar's Commentaries, and Virgil's Æneid; to make grammatical Latin of the exercises in Mairs' Introduction; to translate into English any passage from the Evangelist St. John, in the Greek Testament; to give a grammatical analysis of

the words, and have a general knowledge of the English Grammar; write a good, legible hand, spell correctly, and be well acquainted with Arithmetic as far as includes the Rule of Proportion. — History of South Carolina College, by Laborde, p. 19.

V. — DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 1811. — 1. Virgil; 2. Cicero's Select Orations; 3. Greek Testament; 4. Translate English into Latin; 5. Fundamental rules of Arithmetic. — Dartmouth College, by Smith, p. 83.

It would seem that the main point in the entrance examination to Harvard University in the seventeenth century was to secure such facility in the Latin tongue that one could use it as the instrument for pursuing higher studies. One should be able to read any classical author and also be able to speak the Latin tongue. Some knowledge of Greek also was required even from the beginning. Princeton, a hundred years later than Harvard, makes the same requirements in Latin and insists on a little more in Greek. Half a century later still, Bowdoin, South Carolina and Dartmouth colleges have practically the same requirements for admission as Princeton in 1748.

THE COURSE OF STUDY

Some of the earliest courses of study in American colleges show the prominence of the studies of the Trivium and the Quadrivium insisted on in the Middle Ages. In Harvard, for instance, in 1642 there were logic, algebra and grammar, besides the study of natural philosophy. Assuming that the course of study as given is complete, it is interesting to note that in this college Latin is supposed to have been completed before entering, and that the student takes up both Greek and Hebrew in his first year. This inference, however, may not be accurate. If the students were of the same age on entrance to college in 1642 as in 1897, it could be said that their studies in Freshman year were so difficult that one would hardly expect more than a verbal memorizing of the text. It is noticeable that mathematics begins to be studied in the third year and that arithmetic, geography and astronomy make their appearance at that time, the third and last year. Some branches of natural science and history belong also to this third year. Yale in 1702 required a strong course in Latin and Hebrew. And in 1726 it seems that Harvard had included Latin with its languages to be studied in college. One hundred years later South Carolina College had a course of study very much like that laid down at the present day. But Dartmouth at that time had arithmetic rather than algebra or geometry in its Freshman year and continued it even into the Sophomore year.

SAMPLE COURSES OF STUDY

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1642. — *First Year.* — 1. Logick; 2. Physicks; 3. Disputes; 4. Greek — Etymologie and syntax; grammar; 5. Hebrew — Grammar; Bible; 6. Rhetoric.

Second Year. — 1. Ethics and politics; 2. Disputes; 3. Greek — Prosodia and dialects; Poesy, Nonnus, Duport; 4. Hebrew, etc.; Chaldee; Ezra and Daniel; 5. Rhetoric.

Third Year. — 1. Arithmetic; Geometry; Astronomy; 2. Greek — Theory, style, composition, imitation epitome, both in prose and verse; 3. Hebrew, &c.; Syriak; Trostius New Testament; 4. Rhetoric; 5. History; 6. Nature of plants. — Peirce's History of Harvard, Appendix, 6, 7.

YALE, 1702. — 1. Latin; five or six orations of Cicero; five or six books of Virgil; Talking College Latin; 2. Greek; Reading a portion of New Testament; 3. Hebrew; Psalter; 4. Some instruction in mathematics and surveying; 5. Physics (Pierson); 6. Logic (Ramus). — Yale Book, 25.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1726. — While the students are Freshmen, they commonly recite the Grammars, and with them a recitation in Tully, Virgil, and the Greek Testament, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, in the morning and forenoon; on Friday morning Dugard's or Farnaby's Rhetoric, and on Saturday morning the Greek Testament; and, towards the latter end of the year, they dispute on Ramus's Definitions, Mondays and Tuesdays in the forenoon.

The Sophomores recite Burgersdicius's Logic, and a manuscript called New Logic, in the mornings and forenoons; and towards the latter end of the year Heereboord's Meletemata, and dispute Mondays and Tuesdays in the forenoon, continuing also to recite the classic authors, with Logic and Natural Philosophy; on Saturday mornings they recite Wollebius's Divinity.

The Junior Sophisters recite Heereboord's Meletemata, Mr. Morton's Physics, More's Ethics, Geography, Metaphysics, in the mornings and forenoons; Wollebius on Saturday morning; and dispute Mondays and Tuesdays in the forenoons.

The Senior Sophisters, besides Arithmetic, recite Allsted's Geometry, Gassendus's Astronomy, in the morning; go over the Arts towards the latter end of the year, Ames's Medulla on Saturdays, and dispute once a week. — History of Harvard University, by Quincy, p. 441.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1804. — The studies of the Freshman year shall be the Greek Testament, Xenophon's Cyropedia, Mairs' Introduction, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Roman Antiquities, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Sherridan's Lectures on Elocution. A part of every day's Latin lesson shall be written in a fair hand, with an English translation, and correctly spelled.

The studies of the Sophomore year shall be Homer's Iliad, Horace, Vulgar, and Decimal Fractions, with the extraction of Roots, Geography, Watts' Logic, Blairs' Lectures, Algebra, the French Language, and Roman Antiquities.

The studies of the Junior year shall be Elements of Criticism, Geometry, Theoretical and Practical, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, French, Longinus de Sublimitate, and Cicero de Oratore.

The studies of the Senior year shall be Millots' Elements of History, Demosthenes' Select Orations, and such parts of Locke's Essay as shall be prescribed by the Faculty. The Seniors, also, shall review such parts of the studies of the preceding year, and perform such exercises in the higher branches of the Mathematics, as the Faculty may direct.

From the time of their admission into College, the students shall be exercised in composition and public speaking, for which purpose such a number as the Faculty shall direct shall daily, in rotation, deliver orations in the College Hall. There shall also be public exhibitions, and competition in speaking, and other exercises, held at such times and under such regulations as the Faculty shall require; and every member of the Senior Class shall, at least once each month, deliver an oration of his own composition, after submitting it to be perused and corrected by the President. — History of South Carolina College, by Laborde, p. 19.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 1811. — *Freshman Class:* 1. Latin and Greek Classics; 2. Arithmetic; 3. English Grammar; 4. Rhetoric.

Sophomore Class: 1. Latin and Greek Classics; 2. Logic; 3. Geography; 4. Arithmetic; 5. Geometry; 6. Trigonometry; 7. Algebra; 8. Conic Sections; 9. Surveying; 10. Belles-lettres; 11. Criticism.

Junior Class: 1. Latin and Greek Classics; 2. Geometry; 3. Natural and Moral Philosophy, 4. Astronomy.

Senior Class: 1. Metaphysics; 2. Theology; 3. Natural and Political Law.

— Dartmouth College, by Smith, pp. 83, 84.

WHY LATIN AND GREEK ARE STUDIED

But what is noteworthy in regard to the course of study for the higher education is the place occupied by the classic languages, Latin and Greek. Inasmuch as these are dead languages and not useful for oral communication in any part of the world, it would naturally be thought that a knowledge of them would have little practical value. Further, when we learn that the great works in these languages are all accessible in the various modern tongues of Europe, there would seem to be no excuse for retaining them in the course of study for higher education. One would adopt the word of Mr. Adams and call them "college fetiches."

In the Middle Ages, it is true, the Latin was the language of learning and was the only language used at an institution of higher education. Moreover all learned people wrote their books in Latin. It was a matter of necessity that a student in higher education should begin his course of study by learning to read, speak and write the Latin; but this condition exists no longer, very few books are now written in Latin and few colleges or universities conduct their class exercises in Latin.

Notwithstanding all this it remains a fact that the higher education of all modern civilized nations has devoted the lion's share in the course of study to the mastery of the Latin and Greek languages. The few persons who attain national and international reputation for directive power in various departments come from the small quota of society that studies these dead languages. Out of a million of persons who have come from our colleges and universities more than two hundred times as many persons attain distinction as from a million of people who have not entered them. The presumption therefore must be in favor of the study of these classic languages. It is therefore probable that they contain some educative element not to be found in other languages, ancient or modern, — it is likely in fact that the study of these languages gives to the student some peculiar insight into himself or his civilization. Looking at it from this point of view we discover the cause of the potency of these languages in higher education. For it occurs at once to any one acquainted with the history of the world that Rome and Greece hold an altogether unique relation to the civilization of Europe.

The dead languages Latin and Greek are the tongues once spoken by the two peoples who originated the two threads united in our modern civilization. The study of Greek puts one into the atmosphere of art, literature and science in which the people of Athens lived. It is not merely the effect of Greek literature; it is also the effect of the language itself, in its idioms and grammatical structure, for these are adapted to express the literary and artistic point of view of the mind. The Greek mind looks upon nature and seizes its spiritual meaning; it expresses this in the art forms of sculpture, architecture and poetry.

It is not an accidental frame of mind out of a great number of possible mental attitudes held by that people, but it is the supreme form, the highest potence, of the Greek mind. Whenever it comes to its flower it blossoms into art and poetry; if it is arrested in lower stages, as in Sparta or Thebes, still it manifests an æsthetic individualism, a sort of germinal form of the art-consciousness. For all Greeks celebrated the games and strove to attain gracefulness and beauty of body. Moreover the science and philosophy of the Greeks are merely a sequel to their art and literature. This will appear from a consideration of the chief trait of the Greek mind, namely the genius for portrayal.

The human mind in its attitude of artist is able to seize and portray an object by a few lines; it can neglect the thousands of other lines or traits, which do not count because they do not individualize, and it can select out with felicity just the lines which portray character. The Greek can do this both in sculpture and in poetry. It is clear that this ability to seize the characteristics of an object is a power that needs only a little modification to produce the scientific mind. For science also discovers the essential characteristics and unites scattered individuals into species and genera. For it is the classifying intellect.

More than this, the ethical intellect is simply a further developed poetic intellect. For the poet has a unital world-view. Homer, Sophocles and Æschylus are able to describe the infinite multiplicity of human personages and events, unifying them by an ethical world-view. Carry this ethical world-view over into prosaic reflection and we have philosophy. Philosophy discovers how the fragmentary things and events of the world should be pieced together in order to form a whole. It discovers how they can be made consistent as explained by the ethical principle of the world. Both their genesis and their ultimate purpose are contained in the world-principle.

That this æsthetic, philosophic and scientific principle should be indigenous in the Greek mind and that it should be manifested not only in the prose, scientific and philosophic literature of the Greeks, and more especially in their poetic literature and in their sculpture and architecture, should be a reason for giving a unique place to the study of the Greek language in higher education. But the case becomes still stronger when one sees that the language is itself a primary and immediate expression of the idiosyncrasy of the Greek mind. No one could study the grammar of the language and become acquainted with the words in its vocabulary without inducing upon his mental activity some of the proclivities and tendencies of that beauty-loving people.

So on the other hand the study of Latin puts the mind in a similar manner into the stern, self-sacrificing, political atmosphere of Rome. The Romans invented laws for the protection of life and property and also the forms of social combination known as corporations and city governments. To study Latin makes the pupil more attentive to the side

of his civilization that deals with combinations of men into social organizations. It makes him conscious of this institution-forming instinct which has been inherited from Rome and exists now as an unconscious proclivity in all the races that enter modern civilization.

The raw material of our civilization, our national stocks, Celtic, Teutonic, Norse, Gothic, Scythian, Slavic, or whatever we call them, enter into civilization only by adopting the forms of art and literature, science and philosophy, borrowed directly or indirectly from the Greeks, and assuming forms of government and codes of laws (civil and criminal) borrowed directly or indirectly from Rome.

To know one's self has two meanings, the Socratic and the Sophistic. According to the Sophist, to know one's self is to know one's individual idiosyncrasies; it is to know one's whims and caprices. But according to Socrates, to know one's self is to know the substantial elements of our human personality. It is to know ethical principles and see them as necessities of human nature, uniting individuals into institutions or social wholes. For by moral principles alone are social institutions, such as the family, the state, the church, and the industrial community, able to exist. The logical principles which form the structure of mental activity, these as well as the ethical structure of conscience have to be known if man would know his deeper self in a Socratic sense. The study of the classic languages is therefore a sort of revelation of our deeper selves, the self which forms our civilization and which gives rhythm to our social life.

But the study of the classics does not give one a world-view about which he can discourse in simple and plain language to uncultured persons. The initiated cannot explain the mysteries to the uninitiated. Higher education with its Greek and Latin is a process of initiation which enables the individual to enter into this kind of self-knowledge. He comes, only through this, to know his deeper social self, the institutional self-hood of his civilization.

If this view, which I have here traced in outline with some difficulty, is the true one, it will explain why it is that Latin and Greek (and no other language, ancient or modern) have so prominent a place in higher education, and why higher education has been and is so potent in preparing the individual for the office of social leader and director of his fellow-men.

At the risk of many repetitions I venture to expand this thought with the (perhaps vain) hope of making it clear.

LATIN AND GREEK — THEIR PECULIAR FUNCTION IN EDUCATION FURTHER EXPLAINED

Modern civilization is derivative; resting upon the ancient Roman civilization on the one hand, and upon the Greek civilization on the other. All European civilization borrows from these two sources. To the Greek we owe the elementary standards of æsthetic art and literature. They have transmitted to us the so-called perfect forms. All culture, all taste,

bases itself upon familiarity with Greek models. More than this, the flesh and blood of literature, the means of its expression, the vehicles in which elevated sentiment and ideal convictions are conveyed, largely consist of trope and metaphor derived from Greek mythology.

Before science and the forms of reflection existed, the first method of seizing and expressing spiritual facts consisted of poetic metaphor and personification. Images of sense were taken in a double meaning; a material and a spiritual meaning in inseparable union. Not only Anglo-Saxons but all European nations, even the ancient Romans, are indebted to Greek genius for this elementary form of seizing and expressing the subtle, invisible activities of our common spiritual self-hood. One can never be at home in the realm of literature without an acquaintance with this original production of the Greek people.

More than this, the Greek people, essentially a theoretically inclined race, advanced themselves historically from this poetic personification of nature towards a more definite, abstract seizing of the same in scientific forms. And hence with the Greek race philosophy and science are also indigenous. The Greek language is specially adapted to the function of expressing theoretical reflections, and in the time of the historical culmination of the Greek race, appeared the philosophical thinkers, who classified and formulated the great divisions of the two worlds, man and nature.

All subsequent science among European peoples has followed in the wake of Greek science; availing itself of Greek insight, and using the very technical designations invented by the Greek mind for the expression of those insights. This may be realized by looking over the works of Aristotle and taking note of the technical terms and the names of sciences derived from him.

The theoretical survey of the world in its two phases of development, æsthetical or literary, and reflective or scientific, is therefore Greek in its genesis; and a clear consciousness of the details and of the entire scope of that side of our activity, requires the use of the elementary facts — the primitive points of view that belong to the genesis or history of the development of this theoretical survey; just as a biological science explains the later forms as metamorphoses of the earlier. A knowledge of Greek life and literature is a knowledge of the embryonic forms of this great and important factor (the philosophy and poetry) in modern civilization.

The Roman contribution to modern civilization is widely different from that of the Greeks. Instead of æsthetic or theoretic contemplation, the Roman chooses the forms of activity of the will for his field of view. He has formulated the rules of civil activity in his code of laws. He has seen the mode and manner in which man must limit his practical activity in order to be free. He must act in such a manner as to reinforce his fellow-men and not lame or paralyze their efforts, and thereby also destroy the products of his own activity by cutting himself off from the help of his neighbors.

Let each one act so that his deed will not be self-destructive if adopted by all men. This is the Kantian formula for free moral activity. Man is placed in this world as a race, and is not complete as a single individual. Each individual is a fragment of the race, and his solution of the problem of life is to be found in a proper combination with his fellow-men, so as to avail himself of their help, theoretical and practical. Theoretically they will help by giving him the results of their experience in life; of their pains and pleasures; of their mistakes and successes; of the theoretical inventory which they have taken of the world in its infinite details; and of the principles they have discovered as the units which reduce those details to a system. Without this combination with his fellows he remains an outcast, a mere rudimentary possibility of man.

How important, then, is this invention of the civil forms which make possible this combination and co-operation! Other people, before the Romans or contemporary with them, may lay claim to this invention of the civil code. But their claims cannot be sustained. Moral and ethical forms, in sufficiency, they have; but the civil form which gives and secures to the individual the circle wherein he shall exercise supremely his free will, and beyond the limits of which he shall submerge his individuality utterly in that of the State — the supreme civil institution — such a civil form elaborated into a complete code of written laws, we do not find elsewhere.

It is, moreover, a settled fact in history that modern nations have received their jurisprudence from the Roman peoples, modifying the same, more or less, to accommodate it to the developed spirit of the Christian religion. It is essential for a correct view of this subject to consider carefully the nature of the forms of expression which must be used in order to define the limits of the free will. The code which expresses such limits must deal with prohibitions only, in so far as it defines crime. But it must furnish positive forms in which all agreements and contracts are to be defined. The full exercise of free-will within the sphere allotted to the individual is accomplished only by means of the institution of property. The complete idea of property renders necessary the possibility of its alienation, or transference to others. Contract is the form in which two or more wills combine, constituting a higher will. The Roman law furnishes the varied forms in which this higher will, essentially a corporate will, is realized. This is the most important contribution of Rome to the civilization of the world. So important is contract to the Roman mind, that, it deifies soulless abstractions in which it sees incorporated civil powers. Its Jupiter, Mars, Juno, Venus, each personifies Rome. The word *religio* (binding obligation) etymologically expresses the highest spiritual relation as conceived by the Roman. He makes a vow, proposes a contract to his gods, and the gift of the god being obtained he will faithfully fulfil his vow.

The Roman people possess, as individuals, a sort of double consciousness, as it were a consciousness of two selves, a private and a public self: first, the self as supremely free within the circle of what it owns as its personal property, its "dominium;" second, the self as utterly

submerged in a higher will, that of the State, beyond its personal limit. All modern civilization, rooting as it does in that of Rome which had conquered the world, receives as its heritage this double consciousness, and can never lapse back into the naïve, childish consciousness of pre-Roman civilization. Just as the technical terms and expressions, the very categories in which literary and art forms or philosophical and scientific forms are possible, are derived from a Greek source, so too, on the other hand, these most important civil forms of contract, corporation, and criminal definition, are borrowed from Rome, and were originally expressed in Latin words, and Latin derivatives in most of the European languages still name and define these distinctions. Seventy-five per cent of the words of the English language are of Latin origin, those expressing refinements of thought and emotion, and deliberate acts of the will. As soon as one begins to be cultured he requires the Latin part of the English vocabulary to express himself.

To study Latin, just the mere language and its grammar, is to study the revelation of this Roman spirit in its most intimate and characteristic form. Language is the clothing of the invisible spiritual self of the people, a revelation of its primary attitude towards the universe. A study of the politics, history, religion and law-making of the Roman people is a still further initiation into the mysteries of this phase of modern civilization, but not so effective as the immediate influence of the language itself.

Comparative philology and sociology owe to us the duty of investigating the Greek and Latin languages with a view to discover (what must certainly exist) a grammatical and logical adaptation of those languages not only to express the fundamental point of view of those peoples, the one theoretical and the other practical, but to explain also how those languages stimulate by their reaction upon the minds of those using them, the original theoretical or practical tendency of the people who spoke them. The modern youth, by common consent in all civilized countries, is trained upon Latin and Greek as special discipline studies. Little or no mention is made of the rationale of this process, to the pupil. Very little is done to point out the relation between the facts seen through the Roman world-view and the facts which surround him. Nevertheless these ancient facts concern in one way or another the genesis of the modern facts, and the experience of life subsequent to school goes to the constructing of bridges of relation from the one fact to the other.

Merely by thinking the modern facts through the colored spectra of the ancient facts, the classically educated man is able to decompose the compound rays united in the modern. All unconscious that the classical material of his education performs the function of a decomposing prism, or that the ancient facts are embryonic stages of the modern facts, the student finds that he has a superior power of analysis and generalization, that he is able to divide his complex life and to fix his attention upon a single strand of modern civilization, its political and legal forms, or its theoretical or æsthetical forms. He, by this, learns how to direct the same practically. This ability is a real possession of the highest practical value, but he may

not have any true theory of its existence or of its origin. He may even call the source of his talent "a college fetich."

It is this subtlest and least observed, or most rarely formulated expression of the spirit of the Greek and Roman peoples, namely, their impression upon the grammatical forms and categorical terms of their languages, that exercises the surest and most powerful effect on the classical student.

One may say that of a hundred boys, fifty of whom had studied Latin for six months and fifty of whom had not studied Latin at all, the fifty with the smattering of Latin would possess some slight impulse towards analyzing the legal and political view of human life, and surpass the other fifty in this direction. Placed on the distant frontier, with the task of building a new civilization, the fifty with the smattering of Latin would furnish most of the law-makers and political rulers, legislators and builders of the State.

In the same way a slight smattering of Greek through the subtle effect of the vocabulary and forms of grammar would give some slight impulse not otherwise obtained towards theoretical or æsthetical contemplation of the world. On the highest mountain ridge a pebble thrown into a rill may divide the tiny stream so that one portion of it shall descend a watershed and finally reach the Pacific Ocean while the other portion following its course shall reach the Atlantic. It requires only a small impulse to direct the attention of the immature mind of youth in any given direction. A direction once given, the subsequent activity of the mind follows it as the line of least resistance, and it soon becomes a great power, or even what we may call a faculty. Certainly it will follow that the busying of the mind of youth with one form or phase of Roman life will give it some impulse towards directing its view to laws and institutions or the forms of the will, and that the occupation with the Greek language and life will communicate an impulse towards literary and philosophical views of the world.

The specialist in snakes and turtles would not deserve the title of profound naturalist, if he had happened to neglect entirely the study of the embryology of these reptiles. A knowledge that takes in a vast treasury of facts, but knows not the relation of those facts so as to bring them into systems of genesis and evolution does not deserve to be called profound. It is replete with information, doubtless, but not with the most valuable part, even, of information.

It cannot be too carefully noticed that one fact differs from another in its educative value, and that a knowledge of German or French is not a knowledge of a language which belongs to the embryology of English-speaking peoples, and hence is not educative in that particular respect, although it may be educative in many other ways. The revelation of man to himself is certain to be found in the history of the race. He who will comprehend literature and art and philosophy must study their evolution by peoples with whom they are or were indigenous.

The study of Latin and Greek therefore prepares the mind of the European or American to recognize and comprehend the most important element in his civilization. What these studies do for human nature, mathematics does for physical nature. The mathematics studied

in college enable him to comprehend quantity as it exists in time and space. All material existence in time and space is subject to mathematical laws. These laws can be discovered in advance of experience. The study of geometry, trigonometry, the calculus, and mechanics, in our colleges furnishes the mind of the student with a number of powerful tools of thought with which he can subdue nature.

ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY AND HIGHER STUDIES

A comparison of the methods of instruction and the course of study in the three grades of school, elementary, secondary and higher, will show us more clearly in what the special advantages of higher education consist. The child enters the elementary school when he is of proper age to learn how to read. He has not yet acquired an experience of life sufficient for him to understand very much of human nature. He has a quick grasp of isolated things and events, but he has very small power of synthesis. He cannot combine things and events in his little mind so as to perceive processes and principles and laws, — in short, he has little insight into the trend of human events or into logical conclusions which follow from convictions and principles. This is the characteristic of primary or elementary instruction, that it must take the world of human learning in fragments and fail to see the intercommunication of things. The education in high schools and academies, which we call secondary education, begins to correct this inadequacy of elementary education; it begins to study processes; it begins to see how things and events are produced; it begins to study causes and productive forces. But secondary education fails, in a marked manner, to arrive at any complete and final standard for human conduct, or at any insight into a principle that can serve as a standard of measure. It is the glory of higher education that it lays chief stress on the comparative method of study; that it makes philosophy its leading discipline; that it gives an ethical bent to all its branches of study. Higher education seeks as its goal the unity of human learning. Each branch can be thoroughly understood only in the light of all other branches. The best definition of science is, that it is the presentation of facts in such a system that each fact throws light upon all the others and is in turn illuminated by all the others.

The youth of proper age to enter upon higher education has already experienced much of human life, and has arrived at the point where he begins to feel the necessity for a regulative and guiding principle of his own, with which he may decide the endless questions that press themselves upon him for settlement. Taking the youth at this moment, when the appetite for principles is beginning to develop, the college gives him the benefit of the experience of the race. It shows him the verdict of the earliest and latest great thinkers on the trend of world history. It gathers into one focus the results of the vast labors in natural science, in history, in sociology, in philology, and political science in modern times.

The person who has had merely an elementary schooling has laid stress on the mechanical means of culture, — the arts of reading, writing, computing, and the like. He has

trained his mind for the acquirement of isolated details. But he has not been disciplined in comparative study. He has not learned how to compare each fact with other facts, nor how to compare each science with other sciences. He has never inquired, What is the trend of this science? He has never inquired, What is the lesson of all human learning as regards the conduct of life? We should say that he has never learned the difference between knowledge and wisdom, or what is better, the method of converting knowledge into wisdom. The college has for its function the teaching of this great lesson, — how to convert knowledge into wisdom, how to discern the bearing of all departments of knowledge upon each.

It is evident that the individual who has received only an elementary education is at a great disadvantage as compared with the person who has received a higher education in the college or university, making all allowance for imperfections in existing institutions. The individual is prone to move on in the same direction, and in the same channel, which he has taken under the guidance of his teacher. Very few persons change their methods after leaving school. It requires something like a cataclysm to produce a change in method. All of the influences of the university, its distinguished professors, its ages of reputation, the organization of the students and professors as a whole, these and like influences, combined with the isolation of the pupil from the strong tie of family and polite society, are able to effect this change in method when they work upon the mind of a youth for three or four years.

The graduate of the college or university is, as a general thing, in possession of a new method of study and thinking. His attitude is a comparative one. Perhaps he does not carry this far enough to make it vital; perhaps he does not readjust all that he has before learned by this new method; but, placing him side by side with the graduate of the common school, we see readily the difference in types of educated mind. The mind trained according to elementary method is surprised and captivated by superficial combinations. It has no power of resistance against shallow critical views. It is swept away by specious arguments for reform, and it must be admitted that these agitators are the better minds, rather than the weaker ones, which elementary education sends forth. The duller minds do not even go so far as to be interested in reforms, or to take a critical attitude toward what exists.

The duller, commonplace intellect follows use and wont, and does not question the established order. The commonplace intellect has no adaptability, no power of readjustment in view of new circumstances. The disuse of hand labor and the adoption of machine labor, for instance, finds the common laborer unable to substitute brain labor for hand labor, and it leaves him in the path of poverty, wending his way to the almshouse.

The so-called self-educated man, of whom we are so proud in America, is quite often one who has never advanced far beyond these elementary methods. He has been warped out of his orbit by some shallow critical idea, which is not born of a comparison of each department of human learning with all departments. He is necessarily one-sided and defective

in his training. He has often made a great accumulation of isolated scraps of information. His memory pouch is precociously developed. In German literature such a man is called a "Philistine." He lays undue stress on some insignificant phase of human affairs. He advocates with great vigor the importance of some local centre, some partial human interest, as the great centre of all human life. He is like an astronomer who opposes the heliocentric theory, and advocates the claims of some planet, or some satellite, as the centre of the solar system.

There is a conspicuous lack of knowledge of the history of the development of social institutions in many of the revolutionary theories urged upon the public. The individual has not learned the slow development of the ideas of private property in Roman history, and he does not see the real function of property in land. Again, he does not know the history of the development of human society. He has not studied the place of the village community and its form of socialism in the long road which the State has travelled in order to arrive at freedom for the individual.

The self-educated man, full of the trend which the elementary school has given him, comes perhaps into the directorship over the entire education of a State. He signalizes his career by attacking the study of the classic languages, the study of logic and philosophy, the study of literature and the humanities. It is to be expected of him that he will prefer the dead results of education to an investigation of the total process of the evolution of human culture. The traditional course of study in the college takes the individual back to the Latin and Greek languages in order to give him a survey of the origins of his art and literature and science and jurisprudence. In the study of Greece and Rome he finds the embryology of modern civilization, and devolops in his mind a power of discrimination in regard to elements which enter the concrete life of the present age. It is not to be expected that the commonplace mind, which is armed and equipped only with the methods of elementary instruction, shall understand the importance of seeing every institution, every custom, every statute in the light of its evolution.

In this series of volumes which contain studies on universities, colleges and higher institutions of learning in the United States, with special attention to the biographies of the Sons of these institutions, ample opportunity will be afforded to investigate this great question of the nature and influence of the course of study adopted in our higher education. Only in the careers of graduates of a college may one trace with clearness the influence of its teachings. These volumes will do more than any other instrumentality to demonstrate what the higher education of this country has done to give shape to its business, its politics and its literature, and to show how it has furnished the directive power of the nation.

UNIVERSITIES OF LEARNING

UNIVERSITIES OF LEARNING

By JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.

EX-PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

CORRESPONDING with the desire of the human mind for knowledge, either to give it enlarged consciousness of its capacities or enlarged scope of positive power, is the impulse to preserve its acquisitions and communicate them to other minds. This disposition has been manifest in the institutions which have marked the flourishing epochs of nations and the ascendency of great minds. In the earlier times of history of which there are records, — these very records in fact being examples of this tendency, — some nation has appeared to have an acknowledged eminence above others in this regard, more than commensurate with its relative extent or physical power. This would betoken the exercise and enjoyment of a mastery more than the merely material. But this supremacy has not held its place and power. It seems to have passed from time to time from nation to nation, until in more modern times communication has been more free, and the human sympathies and rivalries stronger, so that knowledge has been more quickly and more evenly diffused.

Perhaps it would be impossible to trace in determinate lines a vital relation between the great schools and centers of learning which have illustrated the prominent ages and places in the progress of civilization. Still there has been a certain continuity in the history of educational institutions, either by inheritance, or adoption, or imitation. All along the dim horizon of history the lights of learning are reflected on the clouds, a brooding token of moving yet continuous life. The torch of knowledge passing from people to people and from shore to shore, might seem to the casual observer to have but a broken and fitful course, yet when these points of radiance are joined by closer attention and deeper intelligence, they disclose the pathway of a persistent motion, in curves not wanting in grace or significance, and a sequence suggestive at least of continuity of influence, if not of the more intimate relations of cause and effect.

ASSYRIA AND EGYPT

In the early civilization of the East, the libraries were the centers of learning. They were also symbols of political power, or of national glory. Their prestige was such that although sometimes made objects of the vengeance of contending dynasties and races, they were oftener

borne away as spoils and trophies of war, or served as royal gifts between friendly powers. We are astonished to read of the vast libraries which adorned the splendid civilizations of Babylon and Assyria, in that long period from the time of Sargon of Akkad 3800 years before Christ, to that of Sardanapalus more than thirty centuries later. In ancient Egypt the temples were seats of learning and literary activity; the sacred books gathered in them connecting human things with the divine with so liberal a scope that they have been called "an encyclopædia of religion and science." Here too the great kings signalized their magnificence by the collection of treasures of literature and science and art in libraries and museums, which became schools of learning and culture. The library of Rameses I, in the fourteenth century before Christ, showed the scope of its purpose in the inscription it bore over its gates, "The Dispensary of the Soul." In the times of the Ptolemies the library at Alexandria was one of the wonders of the world. This was a working school as well, where with breadth of vision as well as of scholarship, many choice works of old Egyptian or Hebrew lore were translated into the Greek language.

GREEK AND SARACEN LEARNING

The Greek in turn gave to the Arabian. We can scarcely help associating the Academy and Lyceum where Plato and Aristotle held their delighted followers in familiar though deep discourse, with those centers and circles of learning which from the eighth century marked the course of Saracen domination on three continents, with the declared purpose of enabling and attracting its subjects to share the treasures of philosophy and science then the patrimony and the glory of the Greek language. Whether this movement was in response to a clearly indicated intellectual demand of the Arabian mind, or as it is most probable, a measure of good government and regard for the general welfare, — not without some aspiration for glory, — on the part of those memorable caliphs Haroun Al-Raschid and his son Al-Mamoun, it must be confessed that this impulse had reached a remarkable height when, — if we may believe the Moslem records of those times, — the latter of these ambitious spirits offered to the Emperor at Constantinople, with whom he and his predecessors had been waging fierce wars, a treaty of perpetual peace and a payment of five tons of gold, for the services of the philosopher Leo, if he would impart to him the mysteries of knowledge then in the keeping of the Greek.

Whatever may have been the exact truth in this instance, a brilliant fame remains to the Saracen in such great schools as those at Bagdad and Bokhara and their offshoots; in the rich libraries in these places and at Cairo, and the restored library at Alexandria, rivalling that of Ptolemy, in which in turn were preserved in translations into Arabic many valuable works whose originals have been lost in the wave and fire of war, or through the discouragement and degeneracy of the peoples in their ancient home; in the schools also which followed its conquests in Europe, — first in Sicily, reacting on the shores of Italy to quicken the impulse

towards classic learning scarcely then reviving there, and finally in Cordova in Spain, which became a powerful attraction and example for all Europe.

Thus the spirit of learning, having passed down the eastern end of the Mediterranean and illumined the shores of Asia and Africa for a season, while Europe lay under a shadow which has given to that period the penitential name of "the dark ages," now returned again by the western end of that sea, in something like an ecliptic path. Having made that circuit and passed on that torch, the Saracen genius, overborne by the dark power of the Turk, relapsed into shadow not even yet lifted, while a new day was dawning on Europe in the "revival of learning" led by Petrarch and Boccaccio, and broadening into the "renaissance" of all the arts, even that of recovering the ancient liberties of Rome, as was attempted by the high-souled but ill-fated Rienzi and Bussolari.

Whether this wavering path of the light and dark ages is by force of some "natural law in the spiritual world," or perchance by a force acting in the converse of this order, — the natural being but the manifestation of the spiritual, — a certain autonomic will, akin to instinct, dominating amidst the seeming play of the vibrations of human motive and circumstance which covers the linking of the iron chain of hidden cause and effect, — we cannot fail to discern beneath all the successions of phases and transitions, dissolution and reconstitution, a certain transmitted influence, or high, transcendent ruling, which determines the persistent ongoing and identity of human life. Nothing seems to be lost to man; we live from all the past, and for all the future.

And there may be in this course of learning a closer continuity than that of influence and stimulus. The very words we employ to mark the rise of modern conceptions of methods of study in the arts and sciences, in history and literature, — "revival" and "renaissance," — imply something like a resurrection — a continuity, but also newness, of life. The vital germs planted long before, held in darkness and inert, and seeming lost, were only slumbering until the times were ripe for taking on the new life. Humble means were sometimes working out greater ends. It was for no momentary satisfaction that those recluse scholars in the ancient libraries busied themselves in translating precious works otherwise lost. It was not without some forecast that treasures of ancient lore were guarded in the seclusion and sanctity of cathedral and monastery, while the clergy and monks were forbidden or unable to read them. Truly the cloisters held some rare and chosen spirits, touched with higher lights than those by which they went their daily round.

THE MEDIÆVAL SCHOOLS

When the schools of the Roman Empire were swept away before the flood of Barbarian invasion, their places were taken by the cathedral and monastic schools. The conquerors thought it good policy to respect the Church, which held the prestige of a divine authority.

But the old Roman schools, after which the new schools patterned, devoted chiefly to the study of grammar and rhetoric, thus preserving the fame and influence of the Greek and Roman masters, opened also to a literature full of the praises of heathen gods, and the recitals of heathen mythology; and hence these studies did not find much favor with the Church authorities, and were not pursued far. Still this buried life was preserved and carried over. Out of it rose mighty institutions.

Thus the little school of Salerno, kept alive by peculiar monastic care, when touched by the genial influences of the Saracens on the neighboring shores of Sicily in the ninth century, rose rapidly into a vigorous medical school and university. Bologna also, a great law school at the beginning of the twelfth century, and a university of world-wide fame within the two centuries following, is said to have taken its rise under the fostering hand of Theodosius II, in the fifth century, and recognized by Charlemagne three hundred years later, to have been finally "established" by Irnerius three centuries later still. So too, there are positive and lasting results of that characteristic measure of the broad-minded Charlemagne, when he invited to his court at Aix-la-Chapelle the English scholar, Alcuin, the most accomplished man of his time. In the school he set up in his palace, this great master of men made himself and all his family pupils of Alcuin, who doubtless imparted to them what they were able to receive of his learning, and quickened their spirits for greater things. From this example, and the force of edicts from time to time issued by him requiring that candidates for orders in the church should be well instructed in all the knowledge then available, and that they should no longer be admitted from a servile class, but be sons of freemen, with a counter-balancing provision that gratuitous instruction should be given to the children of the laity in all schools, a mighty impulse was given to the character, the honor and the extension of education, through all his vast empire. One particular result appears in the school which grew up to become the renowned University of Paris. This, in turn, became prototype of many others, among which we may no doubt count the University of Oxford, and afterwards of Cambridge.

But here again appears a thread which indicates the continuous working of purposes and efforts, although in long obscurity and slow of result. It is not improbable that the first seeds of the higher learning were sown at Oxford by the illustrious Alfred, and it is well established that a school of arts, as then understood, existed there in the time of Edward the Confessor, in about the year 1050. And to the influence of these universities we know how much our early educational institutions in America are indebted.

Thus, even when the close connection of steps cannot be traced, we can see from the high ground of the present that all the paths of the past, small or great, direct or circuitous, lead into our own; and that we are made sharers of the knowledge, as well as of the spirit and impulse, which have quickened and strengthened other minds wide and far away in place and time.

The mediæval schools, following the traditions of the Roman, had for their type and measure a curriculum then supposed to comprehend the arts and sciences, the former division of which was the "trivium," regarded as elementary, consisting of grammar, rhetoric and logic; and the latter "quadrivium," embracing arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy. The first of these divisions represented what we call in our day, language and literature. In the second group, the subjects classed as sciences seem to have been treated chiefly in an abstract manner, as mental concepts more than positive knowledge, which now determines what we regard as the peculiar field of science. These, indeed, had been treated only in the most elementary and superficial manner. Even astronomy, the earliest of the sciences, passing from Chaldea through Egypt to the Greeks, had, after the grand guesses at truth by Pythagoras, been suffered to fall into neglect, scarcely broken by the discoveries of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, until revived by the Arabians in the eighth century, and received no adequate attention until the advent of Copernicus nearly seven centuries afterwards.

THE UNIVERSITIES

The advance in the spirit as well as in the subjects of learning which marked the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, demanded great extension and indeed complete transformation. At about the beginning of the thirteenth century, the whole old curriculum, termed the "liberal arts," was gathered under a new general title, — "philosophy," and we find the universities starting out with four "faculties," — philosophy, theology, jurisprudence and medicine. All these departments now took new depth and scope.

The sphere of medicine was wide indeed. There was no other science which comprehended any of the branches afterwards embraced in "natural history," including a description of all the phenomena of the animal, vegetable and mineral world. Under the name of "physics," these formed the basis of the science applied in the art of the practitioner of medicine, the tradition of which survives among English-speaking peoples in the title of "physician" among the learned professions of the present day.

It seems not a little strange that Europe owes to a race or order of the Oriental mind combining poetic tendencies, almost amounting to the romantic, with an active and positive temper, the impulse which led to the wide-spread and eager study of the more practical sciences so deep in their reaches and useful in their effects, — chemistry, physics and medicine, — in the very nomenclature of which lies a lasting recognition of obligation to Arabian genius and achievement.

The studies of theology and law were pursued with such vigor that they came to dominate the minds of almost all Christendom. The two positive, interpenetrating, almost rival powers, — the prestige of the old Roman Empire, and the actual, potent authority of

the Roman Church, — demanded of their intelligent subjects accurate knowledge of at least their positive edicts. There were thus two branches of the law, — the civil and the ecclesiastical. We can well understand why the study of the civil law, tracing not only the literal, positive precepts of the imperial codes, and their historic origin in the "twelve tables," but also the application of the principles of natural equity as applied to the conditions of a growing civilization, comprising thus both the constitution and the law, and lying at the very foundation of the social order, should be regarded as of the highest dignity and importance. We can also understand why the study of theology, deriving its authority from the express sanctions of God himself, and claiming jurisdiction over every act and faculty of the human mind, and formally declared in the creeds of the church and the edicts of its recognized head, — a power commissioned from the spiritual spheres, rival, if not arbiter, of human law, — should assert itself as supreme in rank among the studies possible to man. Well may it be said that "these studies of the civil and canon law did more during the middle ages than all others put together, to shape and control the opinions of mankind."

SCHOLASTICISM

In connection with this, one branch of the old "trivium," that of logic, now embraced under "philosophy," received remarkable extension. The habit of limiting this sphere of study to the powers of words was not wholly unreasonable nor without profit. For if all the meanings and relations of words are followed out, the mind cannot but advance in its powers both of definition and of comprehension. But when it comes to deal with abstract terms and general concepts, the mind wanders in a world of its own creation. Words are names of things; and what are "things"? This speculative application of logic was adopted as a method of ascertaining truth; and under the title of "dialectics" became the master-science of the middle ages. As it had its chief theatre in the schools, this method of reasoning was called "scholasticism." Its importance was in the fact that it was applied to the discussion of some of the most momentous doctrines of theology. Curiously enough the turning-point of the determination was the reality of the objects denoted by abstract terms, and general concepts, sometimes called "universals" as including under them in extension many particulars. The question was whether these terms represented real existences in and of themselves, or were only names of concepts — forms fashioned in and by the mind, and having no existence outside of it. The adherents of the former view were called "realists"; and those holding to the latter view, "nominalists." In these discussions, such writings as those of the Aristotelean logic, and Plato's obscure Timæus, which formed a good part of their scanty philosophical literature, and those of St. Augustine on the controverted points of theology, were appealed to as final authorities.

But the necessity of dealing with words which cannot be otherwise than ambiguous and the imperfect apprehension of logical and real distinctions, could not fail to carry these metaphysical discussions into inextricable confusion. For Plato meant by his "idea" not the conception of the mind, but the object to which that conception conformed. And Aristotle seems not clearly to have perceived that that distinction between matter and form which he makes so important a part of his definitions, represents no actual, objective difference in things, but only sets forth the very same things apprehended under different modes of thought.

We may smile at these "quiddities" and "hacceities," but they mark analytical abilities of a very high order, and great power of sustained thought; and the controversy, while engaged upon the finest and most recondite doctrines of theology, involved almost every relation below these, from Pontifical authority and ecclesiastical orthodoxy to professional and personal relations. So that our respect cannot be withheld, and our surprise is forestalled, — though not our sorrow, — when we learn that noble men like John Huss were sent to the stake for opinions having their ground in the intellectual apprehension of the nature of the entities lying behind general concepts and abstract ideas.

It may not be easy to explain why so many able men devoted the keenest powers and utmost energies for century after century to these discussions, nor why such multitudes of young men flocked to the universities from all parts of Europe to listen to them; but it is by no means a barren passage of history. While the spirit of an age in which such things were possible has passed away, and while perhaps no more positive gains than the exhibition of the possible permutations of terms and concepts have been added to the solid sum of knowledge, yet the enthusiasm resulting in and from these controversies undoubtedly led to the wide extension of the interest in learning, and to the founding of many great and noble schools the influence of which has enriched all later means and methods of study, and in many ways beyond those manifest has a world-wide potency to-day.

ORGANIZATION

The point of time, or determination, as to the name universities is not easy to ascertain. We know that the extension of the courses of study so as to constitute the four faculties was denoted by the term "studium generale," or "universale." Hence, no doubt, the title "universersity." But whether first adopted by the heads of institutions upon their wider organization, or a current appellation descriptive of their new departure, or whether the title was first obtained by virtue of special acts of recognition of the form or effect of charters conferred as franchises by the authorities of Church or State, it may not be possible or material to determine. It is clear that the matter of internal organization was of the first necessity. The great number of students resorting to these centers of learning from all quarters of Europe rendered it necessary

to adopt regulations and declarations of rights and powers equivalent in many respects to that of a corporation, or almost a body politic. We find at Bologna in the middle of the fourteenth century more than thirteen thousand students; and shortly afterwards at Paris more than thirty thousand, — a number equal to that of the whole body of resident citizens. The regulation and governance of so many aliens must have been matter of no small concern. Under such circumstances the students and professors of a common country organized themselves into societies, or student guilds, somewhat after the fashion of the Teutonic guilds of Northern Germany, — "confederations of aliens on a foreign soil," each following its own peculiar customs, and adopting its own laws and regulations. Thus within these great schools were three or four distinct bodies, or "nations," as they called themselves, which enabled them in some manner to secure protection and enjoyment of rights which they could not claim as citizens, nor enforce by process of local municipal laws. It would be curious if we could trace to this practice and custom that somewhat exclusive student-spirit, and that easily provoked jealousy between "town and gown," and that now baseless and misleading notion that students are not amenable to the municipal laws, still lurking in the older American colleges.

TENURE AND POWER

But beyond this interior, self-sufficing organization, in notable instances special privileges and immunities were granted to students of the great schools by the civil, political and religious authorities. Such an instance is that of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, who, importuned no doubt by the crowds of students at Bologna in the year 1155 complaining of the oppression of the landlords in whose houses they were domiciled, won high favor by conferring upon them substantial privileges, which were afterwards embodied in the "Corpus Juris Civilis" of the Empire. In similar manner the University of Paris, besides its interior organization of "nations," received from the Pope not only authority for the joint faculties to "regulate and modify the entire constitution of the university," but also the privileges of sending a representative to the Papal Court, which conferred upon it rights as a corporate body before the courts of justice. In England, Oxford, which began its practical organization in the endowment of "halls" and "houses" for the maintenance of scholars, was referred to as a university in a document of King John in the year 1201; and a royal charter was soon after granted, which established its rights as a public institution under the patronage and protection of the State. In the next century it is formally recognized by the see of Rome as an authorized place of public instruction, in the category of Paris, Bologna and Salamanca; and various regulations are laid down respecting the professors and graduates of these institutions.

Following the precedent perhaps of Paris in its representation at the Papal Court, England in 1603 granted to her universities the right of representation by membership in the House of Commons, and in that capacity, by a remarkable extension of political privilege, participation

in the legislation and government of the nation and empire. The great prestige of the universities is also attested in the fact that they ranked among the powers of Church and State. The University of Paris was an arbiter between these. Philip the Fair invoked its aid when refusing the claim of Pope Boniface that by the ordinance of God all kings, including the King of France, owed complete obedience to the Pope, not only in religious affairs but in secular and human as well. And Charles the Wise, justly estimating the glory it had shed upon his throne, declared it to be the eldest daughter of the kings of France, and gave it precedence at court immediately after princes of the blood. In the great "schism of the West" it was under its advice that the French church formally withdrew itself from the dominion and authority of the Pontiff. And in the famous Council of Constance called to determine questions of utmost moment, its chancellor, John Gerson, was ambassador of the king, and wielding the prestige of the university with masterly diplomacy and dignity became the recognized oracle of the Council. Remarkable authority seems to have been accorded to Oxford, when in the turmoil over the Divine Right of Kings in the last years of Charles II, the university published a decree asserting the duty of passive obedience, and condemning the works of John Milton and others, demonstrating to the contrary, to be publicly burned.

SOUTH AMERICA

From these examples of the rise and character of the universities of Europe, we pass to the institutions of higher learning in the New World which have been more or less directly influenced by them. In South America they followed mostly the pattern of those of Spain. Whatever reproaches may be laid against the Jesuits, it cannot be denied that in their early wide-spread missions they did good service in the cause of education. It was by their efforts, conducted with self-denial, zeal, tact and patience, exercised among the people as well as towards the political authorities, that schools of learning in South America followed so closely the Spanish conquests. Through these efforts arose the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, which received the royal confirmation of Charles V in 1551. Next, in 1553, appears that of San Paulo near Bahia, Brazil, which as a source of knowledge and of civilization, was a power beyond any other in the history of that country. Nearly at the same time arose the University of Santiago de Chile, under the protection of Valdivia, the successful general of Pizarro, and in Mexico a university founded by the Jesuits, largely an ecclesiastical institution after the model of Salamanca and the Sorbonne, which maintained its place and character until on the separation of Church and State in 1857 it was dissolved, and its foundations distributed among special schools of all the arts and sciences, more suited to the needs of the times. In the province of La Plate, — formerly embraced in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, and now a State in the Argentine Republic, — by struggles truly heroic the Jesuits founded in 1611 the College of San Francisco Xavier at Cordova, which eleven years afterwards recognized as the University

of Cordova, began a famous career as the center of Jesuit missions and the most powerful seat of learning on the continent. The course of study here was typical of the class. At first the old mediæval curriculum was followed, based on the Latin language. The higher courses were the scholastic philosophy and theology. By degrees the faculties of medicine and of jurisprudence were added. At length, in comparatively recent times, under the popular demand for "more practical and useful knowledge than that which makes priests, nuns, and pettifogging lawyers" — so their protest and petition ran, — the faculties of mathematics and the physical sciences in all their branches and applications, took an important place in the constitution of the university. However, the early prominence given in the university to the study of the civil law has had its later fruits in the proficiency in the political sciences attained in these countries. In general public law, and especially in international law, statesmen and jurisconsults of South America rank with the ablest modern masters.

CANADA

In Canada the celebrated Laval de Montmorency founded in 1663 the Catholic Seminary of Quebec, and after many vicissitudes of experience he made over all his property to this institution, where he exercised a powerful influence over the civil as well as the ecclesiastical affairs of that important province of the French Crown. This was raised into a university in 1854, perpetuating his name; and still holds vital relations to the educational system of the Province. King's College in Winsor, Nova Scotia, has the singular prestige of owing its origin to distinguished "loyalists" from the United States, who took refuge there after the Revolution. The rigor of its theological requirements led to the establishment of Dalhousie College at Halifax in 1821. Among modern institutions of the highest class are McGill University in Montreal, founded in 1825, and the University of Toronto, founded as King's College in 1827, with "university privileges," since realized in its reorganization in 1849, on the model of the University of London. Other important institutions have affiliated themselves with this. These universities hold a very high rank among the directive influences of the Dominion.

UNITED STATES

But it is the universities of the United States which chiefly engage our interest. The blessings of education were prominent objects before the eyes of the founders of these colonies. The same feeling which in all early history appears to associate closely education and religion, had remarkable manifestation in this country. And there is a special reason for this in the wonderful development of religious and civil liberty hand in hand, which characterized the first century of Colonial history. The deep experiences of Prostestant Christians in England, France and the Netherlands had awakened a resolution not to be repressed. Instinct, observation, conscience, understanding, reason, faith, — nay, memory,

hope, and far-cherished ideals, — conspired to impel the colonists at the very first, to establish schools of learning adapted to the new situation, but naturally holding to some traditions of those of the old world to which they, and the cause of liberty so dear to them, owed so much. Many of them were graduates of old Cambridge in England, which in the profound revolt against absolutism had become a stronghold of Puritanism. The spirit of the Baconian philosophy had not more transformed the subjects and methods of study, than had the open Bible revealing the worth of the individual soul transfused men's minds with the spirit of freedom. All our early colleges were grounded on religious principles, and inspired by religious purpose. Harvard, founded in 1636, was dedicated to Christ and the Church, and was especially designed to prepare young men for the ministry. Yale, following in 1700, with deep religious motives in its origin, as in its development, was entrusted to the guidance of Congregationalist ministers.

Nor was it only Puritans and Independents who held fast to the religious element in higher education. The College of William and Mary in Virginia, founded in 1692, had for one of its chief objects to provide suitable instruction for such as intended to take orders in the Established Church. The College of New Jersey also, though embracing many religious sects and the traditions of several nationalities, declared its purpose to be the intellectual and religious instruction of youth, and especially the thorough training of candidates for the holy ministry. And the Academy at Philadelphia, which in 1751 grew into the University of Pennsylvania, was founded by the sons of William Penn, who though a graduate of Oxford, became a stout defender and almost martyr of the cause of spiritual liberty, and the sons no doubt were actuated by that high teaching and example. Columbia too, though not perhaps the lineal descendant of the Dutch classical school which followed close upon the first steps of colonization under the auspices of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, — which, it is worthy of remark, holds its unbroken line from 1643 unto these times, — owes much to this influence and example. At the capitulation in 1673, the English recognized the religious allegiance of the Dutch schools, and desiring a similar one of their own in 1754 founded "King's College," patronized by all Protestant denominations and by the Government of England. Rising with new life after the Revolution as "Columbia," it bore upon its seal mingled emblems of instruction and religious faith and doctrine, and legends in Hebrew, Greek and Latin under the mystic symbol of the Holy Trinity, with the testimony — both pledge and prayer, — "In Thy Light shall we see light."

The influence of these schools of learning who can doubt, — who can measure? Edmund Burke in his speech for the conciliation of the Colonies bears this testimony: "Another circumstance which contributes towards the growth and effect of this intractable spirit; — I mean their education. In no country in the world is the law so general a study. All who read, — and most do read, — obtain some smattering in that science.

This study makes men acute, inquisitive, dexterous, prompt in attack, ready in defence, full of resources. In other countries the people, more simple, judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance; here, they judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle." The libraries and teachings of the colleges kept the fountain full. Writes Thomas Hollis of England, one of Harvard's earliest benefactors: "More books, especially on government, are going for New England. Should these go safe, no principal books on that first subject will be wanting in Harvard College from the days of Moses to these times. Men of New England, use them, for yourselves, and for others; and God bless you!"

President Stiles of Yale — himself a noble patriot — gives testimony: "The Colleges have been of singular advantage in the present day. When Britain withdrew all her wisdom from America, this Revolution found above two thousand in New England only, who had been educated in the Colonies, intermingled with the people, and communicating knowledge among them." Well may we understand this when we see at their head such men as the Adamses, the Bowdoins, the Otises, the Quincies, Ames, Gerry, King, Parsons, for Harvard; the Livingstons, Silas Deane, Oliver Walcott, Wooster, Morris, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Johnson, Hall, Baldwin, Ingersol and Nathan Hale for Yale, — the Dyers and Trumbulls and Wyllyses dividing their patronage between these two; Madison, John Dickinson, Ellsworth, Luther Martin, Reeve, Rush, Henry Lee for Princeton; Jay, Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris, Troup, Rutgers, Lispenard, Richard Harrison, Egbert Benson, Moore, Cruger and Stevens for Columbia; Hopkinson, Mifflin, Morgan, General Dickinson, Tilghman, and the Cadwalladers, and we might add Nixon, McKean and Robert Morris, for Pennsylvania; Jefferson, Monroe, Peyton and Edmund Randolph, Harrison, Wythe for William and Mary.

And how many others as worthy to be named, not participating directly in the formation or exposition of the new government, — preachers and ministers of the Gospel, teachers in the colleges, academies and schools, writers for the press, orators at town meetings, — did these colleges furnish for the country's need and honor!

Some of the leading minds of the Revolutionary times had been educated in the mother country. Especially was this the habit in the Southern Colonies. Of these were the Pinckneys, the Laurenses, the Rutledges, of South Carolina; the Lees and John Wilson, of Virginia, as also the Winthrops of Massachusetts.

Many too were what is styled, in distinction from college graduates, "self-made men," but perhaps still largely indebted to the influence of the college. Our patriots were not without education. They found a way or made it. Patrick Henry was privately educated by his father, a man of liberal education in the Old World, and ambitious for his son. John Marshall, though not a college graduate, received a classical education. So too, Elias

Boudinot. Henry Knox was a good scholar. Winthrop Sargent, Ethan Allen and Israel Putnam in one way, and Roger Sherman and John Mason in another, made their part in great events their means of education. George Washington had the whole country for his university. Benjamin Franklin was a university in himself.

There can be no doubt that the old classical colleges were well fitted to bring out the best powers of mind and character, — to build up a well-rounded manhood. This was not by the multitude of studies; it was by their character, and that of the noble men directing them. No student could fairly enter into fields then laid open without wakening in the mind a sense of its possibilities, and enforcing a certain discipline which gives the self-reliance and strength characteristic of manliness.

The Greek language opened the long vista of the aspiration for freedom. The Greek genius was spiritual. It saw the soul of things, and sought to embody it, in science as in art. Blending in its conception, as almost in its words, the ideas of the beautiful and the good, it set on wing those powers of the imagination which conceive and construct according to high and noble ideals. Loving the sunshine, yet with deep ethical instinct, it dealt with the profoundest mysteries of human life and destiny. We read to-day with stirring sympathy the tragedies of human will and fate wrought out in the soul of its great poets.

The Latin breathed the spirit of law. Its genius was essentially virile. It carried the impressive sense of strength, through order and obedience. It set forth in bodily form the relation of the individual and the State, which to the Greek was an endless problem or elusive image. Through restraint of will and regulation of power, it won the mastery of the world.

Mathematics touched the harmonies of the universe. It stirred the sublimest conceptions. The culture that came through it trained the power of sustained attention and connected thought, and formed the mind to habits of both vigor and rigor of reasoning.

The religious instruction, underlying all and reaching beyond all, revealed the dignity and destiny of the human soul, and its place under the moral government of the world. Its sacred teachings corrected the low moral tone of the classic literature. This gave to culture a balance where knowledge was sweetened by reverence, and at the same time quickened to power for noble achievement.

Out of such influences, earnestly administered and seriously cherished, we can well conceive what character of manhood would be wrought, and by this can understand the great examples of it which appeared in our early history.

And not only for those that shared these privileges was the college an instrument of discipline and culture. The mere existence of such an institution in the midst of a community has an educating power. It is a monument of achievement and monitor of

possibility. Even those who are not participant of its inner life are impressed by the familiar vision of an agency of power for good reserved and ready, and by that mysterious influence of presence which does not wholly reveal its source or its goal, but is one of the most effective appointed means of moving the human mind.

PRESENT ASPECT AND TENDENCY

On these lines the old colleges of the United States have built themselves up according to their means and their guiding spirit, for some two centuries. Those which sprung up in all the States after the Revolution under the fresh impulse of the people were largely shaped by these. And of later times there is no more significant characteristic than the disposition of persons who have acquired wealth to establish great and generously planned schools of higher learning, conceived and constructed after the same general ideals. Such modifications as have taken place have been in answer to the spirit of the times, or the advancement of science, or the ideas and purposes of the noble men who have established and guided them.

Regarding the present aspect and tendency of our colleges it is manifest that the religious element in them has somewhat changed, in expression if not in character, from the type of former times. The spirit and method of the study of the sciences so largely prevailing, — especially the requirement of positive verification by experimental tests conclusive alike upon all minds, — has undoubtedly affected the habit of thought and feeling towards matters depending upon spiritual evidence, and tended to diminish respect for authority, even in religion. The spirit of freedom, too, has taken a new departure. From revolt against absolutism it has extended to revolt against dogmatism. There is dogmatism everywhere, in science as in religion. Where truth is believed to be ascertained, it is to be maintained. But this reaction presses especially against religion, — or rather, against that form of it which is maintained by the church, — and not so much against the revelation and authority of spiritual truth in the individual soul.

So both these influences combine at present to work against the simple faith and habitual reverence of the times of old. The lack of reverence is undoubtedly a serious loss. For the holding of something sacred, and the recognition of relations to a moral, spiritual superior, are necessary to the best exercise of all the faculties of our nature. And surely the colleges, aiming to bring out the complete manhood, should not suffer themselves to be in default in these things. But it does not appear, even in these days of swift-moving and all-engrossing materialistic civilization, that the Christian spirit is set at naught or held in slight esteem. On the contrary it is interpreted more largely and applied more closely. Every reformer proclaims that he is seeking to apply the principles of the Christ. And the sense of individual responsibility which is enforced by all

study of human life and action will tend to counteract the vague submission to relentless "natural law," which is so repressive of the noblest aspirations of the mind. We cannot but perceive that Christianity is about entering on a new epoch of demonstration in the larger life of man. And the colleges under the guidance of noble minds conscious of their trust, will be held loyal to their ancient consecration, ministering to that true culture which is expressed in highest character, and recognizing the followers of Christ as the true church and his spirit manifested in the life of humanity as the true religion.

Closely related to this is the growing interest taken by all our institutions of learning in the political and economic sciences. It is an important part of a school of liberal education to fit young men for their duties as citizens. This function reaches very wide. Questions of government, of industry, of commerce, of finance, — questions arising from the manifold relations of our complex civilization, and pressing upon us for action, require intelligent, independent judgment on the part of citizens. And in the stress of the coming times, the great schools of the country should be fountains of knowledge and influence for right understanding and far-looking motives on these vital questions.

It is evidence of real advance in the "enfranchisement of humanity," and testimony to the practical effect of Christian principles, that the obligation is recognized of providing adequate instrumentalities for the higher education of women. There is no reason in nature, or in any revelation, why the mind of woman should not be admitted to the presence of highest truth, and why she should not be enabled to make full use of those delicate, spiritual powers, — the quick insight and almost divination of the true, the beautiful and the good, — which are a needful part of the directive forces of life, and for which it may be regarded a special provision of nature that in these attributes her endowments surpass those of men.

In connection with this, we are reminded to say that if there is a lack in the balance and completeness of the courses of higher instruction now offered, it is in the culture of the imagination. Opening the sense and the soul to the perception of beauty not only trains the mind in good taste and correct judgment of art, but also leads to the comprehension of great and perfect works. The imagination is a true constructive power. It forms conceptions of the ideals of truth, beauty, fitness and proportion without which mere knowledge of facts and niceness of analytical skill will be weight instead of wings in rising to complete mastery in any of the great arts of expression. This may not be so apparent in mere imitations of nature, or in technical and industrial drawings, — which, however, have their commercial value, — but it is a part of highest culture to draw the mind to the perception and comprehension of the beauty and power manifest in the universe, and in the works of human genius, which are also revelations of God.

The marked characteristic of present tendencies is the great amplification of studies

in the natural sciences. The wonderful advance in biology, chemistry and molecular physics, and the opening of new fields of interest and activity by reason of these discoveries and their practical applications, have created a demand for instruction in these departments, which the higher institutions of learning feel called upon to furnish. This cannot be adequately done except at the expense of a considerable inroad into the old, well-balanced "college course," especially designed to afford a general discipline and symmetrical culture of all the personal powers.

An expedient is resorted to by offering in the college course a liberal range of electives. A saving measure is adopted by so arranging these electives that a student who still desires the old course, or a moderately-modified new one, can find it by following the proper lines among the so-called "advanced courses." As a provisional measure this is, perhaps, the best that can be done. It certainly has the advantage of allowing the student to follow his natural inclinations and develop his special aptitudes; possibly also to gain a year or so in getting into his profession, or work in life, towards which there is now such hurry and rush.

But the professional schools, meantime, are increasing their requirements, and the whole college course is none too much to give the elementary knowledge and fitting discipline of mind to take up the professional course. The conditions in this country require thorough education for its professional men. No narrow or superficial preparation will suffice in this day for the successful practitioner in law, or medicine, or the ministry, or for the peculiar work of the journalist and public teacher. The colleges of the liberal arts ought to be strengthened on their own lines, instead of being required to enter upon technical or professional instruction. The provisions of electives should not look to cutting short the general disciplinary course. Electives — if a personal opinion may be here permitted — should not be taken between principal departments, but only between particulars in the same department. Language and logic should not be surrendered for biology, nor modern languages wholly displace the ancient. Nor should modern history, and political and social science and philosophy be left at all to election or option, but these should be studied by all in the light of practical ethics, in the maturer years of the course, so that young men can go out under this preparation and impulse to take their part in the direction of life for themselves and the community.

Some of the colleges, feeling the necessity of preserving the great features of the proper college course, have met the imperative demand by creating distinct and separate scientific departments, or special schools of science. Schools of Technology are established with more complete instruments of instruction. These are admirable in their intention and results; and although something of the breadth and symmetry of the college must be missed, such institu-

tions are the proper means of meeting those who for reasons sufficient to themselves prefer to waive the discipline of the college course, and move forward at once in the line of their professional work.

In what has been presented thus far, no distinction has been attempted between the college and the university. A sufficient reason for this might be in the fact that in this country, as yet, no characteristic distinction has been maintained. Some of the largest of our old colleges are now deeming it just and fitting that they should receive the higher title in recognition of their increased amplitude of studies or departments; and in rare instances, they have assumed this title in consideration of especial attention to depth, or advance, in study, rather than in the breadth of courses. Other recently established institutions, largely endowed and generously planned, providing for advanced and professional courses as their main object, have naturally, and not unjustly, taken the name of university. But still, there are no sharp or exclusive tests by which the name shall distinguish the thing. A college may multiply its course by dividing its studies into groups of electives. And any institution, by appropriate influence, may obtain the legal title of university, without evidence of any large range or profound reach of instruction. Perhaps there is no positive recognized test of titles. The universities of Bologna and of Paris had very different leading purposes and aims. Although the former was the great law school and the latter the great theological school of Europe, yet Bologna looked almost entirely to making itself a professional school, while Paris never lost sight of its original purpose and ideal, which was, by its breadth and balance of training, to afford a liberal culture, suitable for the character and station of a gentleman. This was the type of the English universities. So it was of our own early colleges.

But of late our institutions seem to have been found lacking in means for advanced instruction. For some years past no young man looking forward to securing a professorship in any department of our American colleges would deem his preparation finished until he had taken a degree at a German University. Something there may be in fashion about this; for in fact, one so minded could find adequate instruction in our own universities, to which we should naturally look as the place for the pursuit of advanced study and original research.

Such an enterprise as the "Chautauqua Assembly" for the promotion of knowledge and culture among the people, well entitled to be called a university in the breadth and sweep of its work, has the especial merit of meeting the people where they are, without requiring conditions impossible for them to fulfil. And the movements in "University Extension," though this is perhaps a misnomer as to the intrinsic character of the work, are deserving of high consideration as indicating the generous purpose of sending out as widely as possible the educational benefits which they are capable of conferring.

But it is evident also that the demand is strong for the intensive as well as the extensive. This means in such departments as language, history and philosophy, not only more intimate

knowledge of what has been said and done and thought, but a deeper insight into the nature and relations of man, and the reasons and incentives of his struggles with his environment. In the physical sciences it means a more positive knowledge of the elements and forces of the universe, and of their modes of action which we call laws. In the technical aspects of these sciences it means the study of man's practical relations to them, and the training of his faculties to skill in the use of them. This is a wide range for choice, but the work once chosen becomes a specialty, and is necessarily narrow. This field seems to belong to the university and the schools of technology; the former for original research and deep scholarship, looking to the mastery of knowledge; the latter for the applications of science, looking to mastery in the material arts.

But the sphere of the college is different from these. It is for that general, liberal culture, which looks to the excellence of the man himself, — his intellectual foundations, his intrinsic character. Whether in the "classical" or "scientific" department, an undergraduate course should have this aim. For the organization of our modern higher education we have then the college, somewhat conformed to modern demands, but never losing sight of its main objective; and the university, fitted especially for advanced work or deeper study on special lines. The historic origin, however, is still recognized in the gathering around the university of schools of law, medicine and theology, as well as of politics, pedagogy, and the several branches of technology, to suit the demand of an advanced and progressive civilization. These professional schools might indeed exist separately and independently of the university and of each other, as in fact many do; but there is no doubt a gain of power to the student in the breadth of environment, and the larger atmosphere, of an institution devoted to the widest range of study and deepest grasp of thought in many departments of knowledge.

Whether or not the college can be a miniature university, it should at all events be a school of complete manhood, taking cognizance not only of what makes for good work in the world, but regarding also the culture of the moral and spiritual powers which are the noblest endowments of personality. Hence it is that in every school of discipline and culture its real worth must be measured not merely by its range of courses, or gauge of studies, but largely by the soul which animates it.

Henry M. MacCracken

E. MOEBIUS, CAMDEN, N. J.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

SEVENTY YEARS

A HISTORY OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

BY

CHANCELLOR HENRY M. MacCRACKEN, D.D., LL.D.

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PROFESSOR OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

CHAPTER

I. NEW YORK IN 1830, AND THE ACADEMIC CONVENTION OF THAT YEAR.

II. CHANCELLOR MATHEWS AND WASHINGTON SQUARE.

III. THE EUCLEIAN AND THE PHILOMATHEAN. — PROFESSOR SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, AND THE INVENTION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. — SOME EARLIER ALUMNI. — EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL B. F. BUTLER'S PLAN FOR A LAW SCHOOL.

IV. CHANCELLOR FRELINGHUYSEN, AND THE EARLIER HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

V. THE INTERIM OF 1850–1852. — CHANCELLOR FERRIS. — THE LAW SCHOOL.

VI. CHANCELLOR HOWARD CROSBY AND THE CRISIS OF 1881.

CHAPTER

VII. THE SECOND INTERIM. — CHANCELLOR JOHN HALL. — VICE-CHANCELLOR HENRY M. MacCRACKEN.

VIII. CHANCELLOR MacCRACKEN AND UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. — PERFECTING OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. — VETERINARY SCHOOL. — SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE. — THE SANDHAM PRIZE.

IX. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

X. THE REORGANIZATION OF LAW SCHOOL, ETC.

XI. THE HALL OF FAME.

XII. SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC NOTES OF UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MOTTO

"Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect: but I follow after." — St. Paul, Phil. 3:12

CHAPTER I

MAGNA VOLUISSE — NEW YORK IN 1830 AND THE ACADEMIC CONVENTION OF THAT YEAR

NEW York City in 1830 had a population of 197,112, — somewhat less than Milwaukee or Detroit had sixty years later. Brooklyn was yet a village (in its corporate aspect) and had 15,394 inhabitants. Between the Harlem River and Lake Erie, only Albany (24,209) and Hudson were fully organized as cities. Troy had a population of 11,551, Rochester 9269, Utica 8323. Philadelphia had in 1830 a population of 167,325; the city of Franklin had been compelled to yield the palm of supremacy which she had held from the beginning of National independence, to New York. Next in order came Baltimore, 80,620; Boston, 61,391; New Orleans, 46,310. Cincinnati, in the era of Mrs. Trollope, had 24,830; Washington, with Andrew Jackson in the White House, 18,827; Richmond, whose winters then had the reputation of excelling in social gaiety, had 16,060; Pittsburg, which commercially was the point of entrance into the Mississippi Valley, was inhabited by 12,542; Louisville had 10,341 souls, St. Louis 6694. Detroit, so important in the recent war with England, had 2222, while Cleveland and Chicago were mere trading posts, both incorporated six years later (1836) and showing at the end of the subsequent decade (1840), the first one, Cleveland, a population of 6071, and Chicago of 4853.

New York City, and in fact the whole country, was still ringing with the huzzas and plaudits of 1825, when the eminent Governor DeWitt Clinton, like a new *Doge*, married the waters of the Great Lakes with those of the Atlantic Ocean, ceremonies appropriately marking the inauguration of the Erie Canal, no longer to be dubbed "Clinton's Ditch" by his political enemies. This completion of the greatest of internal canals seemed to mark the establishment of a policy of arteries of commercial communication. Five years later (1830) saw the very infancy of railroads, — when first in America the line between Baltimore and Ellicott City carried passengers by locomotive, and when the road between Albany and Schenectady was begun.

New York was then substantially an American rather than, as now, a cosmopolitan city. It is true the directories (as Longworth's) of 1830 show a proportion of Dutch, Huguenot and Walloon names vastly in excess of the proportion of such names as now exhibited. But these people were anglicized in 1830, although there was a perceptible social habit of maintaining Dutch spellings to some degree. The Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt (A. B. Union 1808) who sat in the academic convention of 1830, and who had then been connected with the Dutch Reformed denomination on Manhattan Island since 1827 (he died in 1874) was said to have been the last minister in that venerable and important body who could deliver a sermon in Dutch. We have Harlem spelled in the prints of 1830, Harleem, Haarlem, Harlaem. In this village then the most eminent family probably was that of the Dutch Varians. There was indeed even then the St. George's Society,

the Saint Andrew's, the French Benevolent, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the German Society with Philip Hone (Mayor before 1830), Casper Meier, Theodore Meyer, Jacob Lorillard, David Lydig, established in 1784 and chartered in 1804. But it was not until 1848 that German immigration became a steady stream, nor until 1844 (potato famine in Ireland) that Ireland began to send hither myriads of new citizens.

New York, I said, was in 1830 substantially an American city. This is best evidenced by a glance at the denominations. Of Presbyterian churches there were twenty-four, with a single exception all south of Bond Street: e. g. in Wall, Beekman, Rutgers, Cedar (two), Canal, Laight, Broome (two), Spring, Bleecker, Bowery, Prince, etc. Their closest congeners, the churches of the Reformed Dutch confession, numbered fifteen. Active and distinguished in this body was the Rev. Dr. James McFarlane Mathews of the South Church, then situated south of Wall Street, in Exchange Place (Garden Street); he alone had an associate, the Rev. Gerardus Kuypers, D.D. The Protestant Episcopalians had twenty-one churches: Williams's Annual Register names only a single clergyman for each place of worship, even for Trinity, to which (Bishop) Onderdonk was attached. All these churches were south of the numbered streets. The most splendid structure was that of Trinity, in which the commencements of its beneficiary, Columbia College, were generally held, the march southward from the College Green (Barclay and Murray streets) being short. Grace, St. George's, St. Thomas's, were all quite near to City Hall. The Baptists showed seventeen places of worship. The Methodists were few and scattered, although that active denomination maintained even then in New York a religious editor and manager of a book concern, Dr. Emory (afterwards Bishop Emory). But the slender proportion of citizens of Irish and of German parentage or extraction is best shown by the fact that of Roman Catholic churches there were but two large ones, worthy in outward appearance of being delineated in the handbooks and pictorial descriptions of 1827, '28, '31: St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott Street and St. Peter's in Barclay; two minor places of worship in Ann Street and in Sheriff Street brought the total up to four. There were two Lutheran churches, of which St. Matthew's in Walker Street (now Broome) was the oldest Lutheran corporation in America. There were two Unitarian and two Universalist churches. Three synagogues are given in Williams's Register, one of them Portuguese, one Dutch, one German. It is clear then how strong was the preponderance of the great historic denominations that came out of Great Britain and Holland, as over against the recent liberalizing sects; and how substantial was the native character and the Anglo-Saxon type of the population, as over against the social forces of recent immigration.

To ignore the churches in any enquiry concerning higher education is to ignore the root of the whole matter. No project of higher education could in 1830, in New York, have attained even a respectable measure of vitality, the Hon. Albert Gallatin notwithstanding, without the support of churches. Almost all the substance, then available, of Columbia College (the vast gift by the state of the Hosack Botanical Garden had not yet become productive) then came from the King's Farm lease of Trinity Church, dated May 12, 1755, and corrected by a second one of the following day, May 13. Even then, in 1830, Yale had not one regularly endowed Professorship except the Chair of Sacred Theology endowed for President Dwight in 1822 by forty-eight donors: these together had raised a fund of $27,612.44, of which total $9200 was swallowed up by the failure of the Eagle Bank of New Haven. One of the greatest, if not the greatest (apart from the great bequest of Stephen Girard), of single gifts for education recordable in 1830 was that of a Mr. Sherred, of some $70,000 to the "Episcopal Seminary at Greenwich village," now better known as the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York City. In this very year (1830, February 27), died Colonel Henry Rutgers (b. 1750), uncle

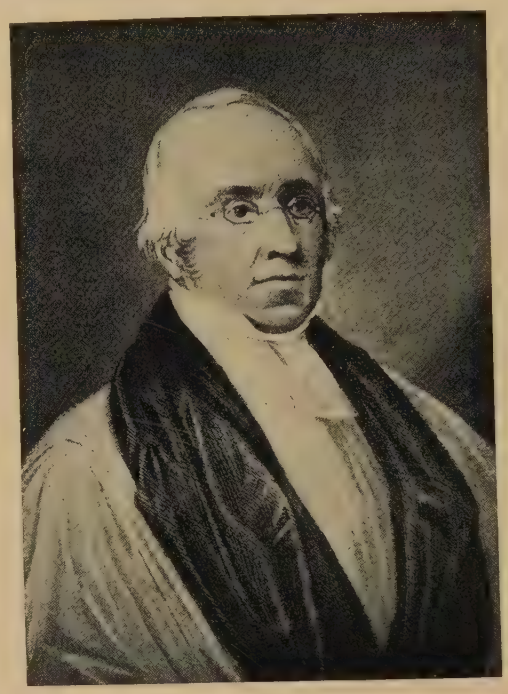
of Dr. Howard Crosby's mother: the great landowner of the Seventh Ward, the friend of the poor and the forsaken; his timely gift of $5600 to the College of New Brunswick, New Jersey (formerly Queen's College, founded 1770), when made was probably one of the most substantial aids to the College which has long borne his name. And so too the first concerted effort towards endowing a Professorship in New York University was in Evidences of Revealed Religion. Nor may we overlook the important and continuous contribution toward higher education afforded by the American Education Society (recorded in the American Quarterly Register of that time), which assisted students in academies, colleges and theological seminaries, and had a strong interest in the work and performance of all institutions of learning in themselves.

In New York at that time the present City Hall was considered the finest public building; it had been finished eighteen years before, in 1812. The present sub-treasury in Wall Street was the Custom-House. The present assay office of the government (now dwarfed amid the structural giants of Wall Street), then the United States Branch-Bank, was considered one of the finer buildings of the city: its area, with sixty feet on Wall Street, had cost $40,000. The present Colonnade Hotel, on Lafayette Place, had been quite recently constructed as a row of private mansions, called LaGrange Terrace; it very nearly marked the extreme northward limit of built-up civilization. Not far away was the junction of Broadway and the Bowery (issuing into the present course of Fourth Avenue), which is happily preserved in a contemporary delineation: rubbish mounds, dumping carts, a few shabby cabins, a few poplars, appear, and every evidence of the zone which marks the beginning of the open country. Park Place was almost solidly occupied by fine residences, the type being three-story brick, slate roof, stoop, the heavy main door topped with a low arch of glass panes, wedge-wise, converging to a center. The City Hall Park, then simply called The Park, was the center of fashion and gaiety. The pleasure-loving New Yorkers made a prosperous establishment of their main playhouse, the Park Theatre, which paid then an annual rent of $18,000 to the owners, Astor (John Jacob) and Beekman.

This great figure of money for the rent of the theatre is full of significance for the town and the times, particularly when one considers the vastly greater purchasing power of money — of that epoch of seventy years ago. And even twelve years later, in 1842, not more than eleven or twelve citizens of New York, — of whom Cornelius Vanderbilt the first was *not* one — were reputed to be millionaires: one hundred thousand dollars marked the possessor a rich man. But it was a society in which large individual bequests or donations were not as yet made nor expected. William Bedlow Crosby e. g. was reputed a millionaire, but he had a family of some nine children. A glance at the salaries of some of the leading magistrates and officials of the commonwealth will greatly aid us adequately to esteem the value of money seventy years ago, even in the most prosperous state of the Union. Governor Throop received a salary of $4000, the Comptroller of the State $1500, the Superintendent of Common Schools $1500, the Attorney-General $1000, and the Surveyor-General $800. Chancellor Walworth, at Albany, received $2000; the Hon. Samuel Jones, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court in New York City, $2500. And the necessary expenses at the three leading Colleges of America were rated thus: At Harvard, $176 for the College year of forty-two weeks; at Yale College, $140 to $190 (and the parents were warned not to give their sons too much pocket-money); at Union (easily third seventy years ago, under President Eliphalet Nott), the necessary expenses, including tuition, board in the hall, fuel, light and washing, amounted to the modest total of $112.50.

The riches of the richer New Yorkers of that time came from transmarine mercantile pursuits almost entirely, together with grow-

ing importance of real estate palpably predetermined partly by the tremendous growth of population and by the peculiar conformation of Manhattan Island. Dealing in corporate stock was not even in its infancy! The anthracite treasures even of northeastern Pennsylvania were not yet available for New York; her citizens burned Nova Scotia coal. The foreign trade of New York in 1830 comprised 1510 vessels; of these, 1366 were American bottoms! only 92 were British; 12 from Sweden, 8 from Bremen, 7 Spanish, 6 from Hayti, 5 French, 2 from Hamburg, 2 Brazilian, 2 Dutch, 1 Portuguese. The city was assessed thus in 1830: Real property, $87,603,850; personal, $37,684,938; total, $125,288,518; not greatly exceeding the valuation of Indianapolis or Louisville at the present time; whereas Greater New York today has an assessed valuation of $3,042,653,258. Physicians there were practicing in New York some 400; Valentine Mott and David Hosack probably standing at the head of this profession in 1830. Lawyers there were 453, many noted names: Aaron Burr, David Banks, David Dudley Field, Philip Hamilton, Daniel Lord, Charles O'Connor, James Tallmadge.

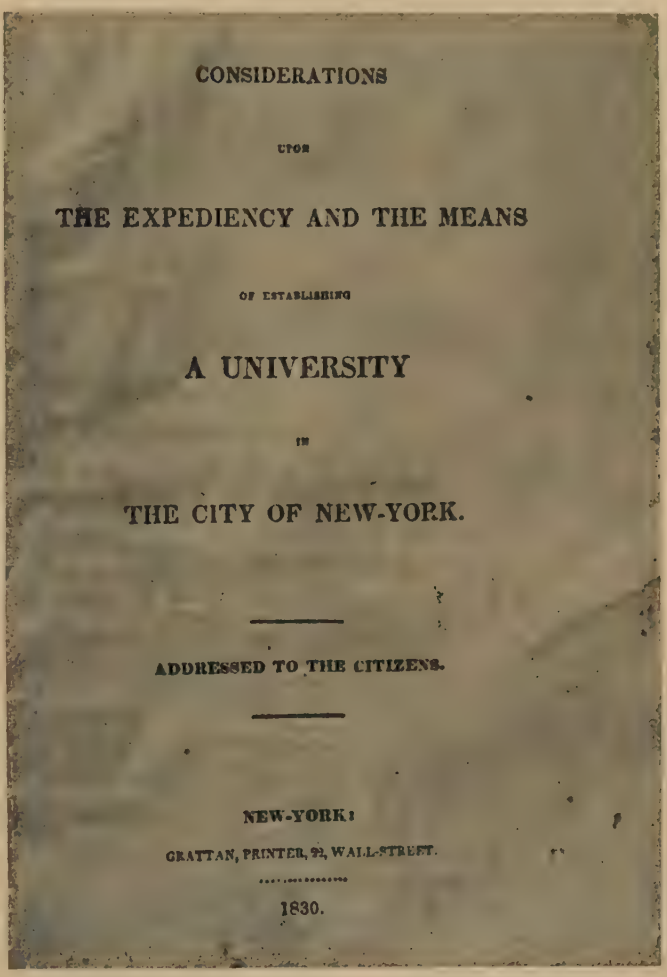


J. M. WAINWRIGHT

In this community then, and at this time, the movement for a new and strictly for a new kind of institution for learning was inaugurated. The call for a meeting to discuss the establishment of a University in the city "on a liberal and extensive foundation" (the first meeting having been held at the rooms of the Historical Society) was signed by the following nine men: J. M. Mathews, J. M. Wainwright, J. Augustine Smith, Valentine Mott, Joseph Delafield, Myndert Vanschaick, Hugh Maxwell, Isaac S. Hone, John Delafield; dated New York, January 4, 1830. Dr. Mathews of the South Dutch Church (A. B. Union 1803) was subsequently chosen first Chancellor. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Wainwright, thirty-seven years of age, was a graduate of Harvard and Rector of Grace Protestant-Episcopal Church at the time. Dr. John Augustine Smith was one of the leading physicians, residing at 8 Park Place, and in 1826 had become Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Valentine Mott was the foremost American surgeon of his time (res. 25 Park Place). John Delafield was the Cashier of the Phenix Bank (res. 30 Varick, b. 1786, A.B. Columbia 1802): to him Washington Irving dedicated "The Wife" in his Sketch-book; he died 1853. Joseph Delafield (b. New York 1790, d. 1875, Yale A.B. 1808, Major in the War of 1812) was a noted mineralogist; he established a very profitable limekiln on his estate "Fieldston," near Yonkers, in this very year 1830; he was President of the Lyceum of Natural History at this time. Myndert Vanschaick (this is the spelling in Longworth's Directory for 1830) is given as "merchant, 61 Wall, house 335 Broadway." Isaac S. Hone (a relative of ex-Mayor Philip Hone) probably was partner of the foregoing: given in Longworth as "merchant, 61 Wall, house 66 Greenwich." The Hon. Hugh Maxwell was District Attorney of New York (office 7 Pine, house 94 Hous-

ton, born Paisley, Scotland, 1787, d. New York 1873, A.B. Columbia 1808, elected President of the St. Andrew's Society); his fine library was a noted one. These nine founders then comprised two clergymen, one banker, two merchants, one lawyer, one gentleman of leisure devoted to science, and two physicians. As to their earlier training, they represented Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Union colleges.

As the movement promptly expanded, the founders' ideas, aspirations and hopes were expressed in a pamphlet a copy of which is still preserved in the New York Historical Society's library, a pamphlet bearing the following title: "*Considerations upon the expediency and the means of establishing a University in the City of New-York. Addressed to the citizens.* New-York: Grattan, Printer, 22, Wall-Street. 1830." This pamphlet in lieu of preface presents the following preliminary statement: "The establishment of a University in this city *on a liberal and extensive foundation* has for some time past occupied the attention of many of our respectable citizens. At a meeting held for considering the subject, General Morgan Lewis was called to the chair, and Hugh Maxwell, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, a communication was read upon the Expediency and the Means of Establishing a University. Whereupon it was unanimously resolved, That it is highly desirable and expedient to establish in the City of New York a University, on a liberal foundation, *which shall correspond with the spirit and wants of our country, which shall be commensurate with our great and growing population and which shall enlarge the opportunities* of education for such of our youth as shall be found qualified and inclined to improve them. And it was further resolved, That the communication read this evening be printed and distributed as exhibiting the views of the meeting and as preparatory to a more general call of the citizens of New York. Morgan Lewis, Chairman; Hugh Maxwell, Secretary; New York, January 6, 1830."


CONSIDERATIONS

UPON

THE EXPEDIENCY AND THE MEANS

OF ESTABLISHING

A UNIVERSITY

IN

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK:

GRATTAN, PRINTER, 22, WALL-STREET.

1830.

TITLEPAGE PAMPHLET AT N. Y. HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The words emphasized above are italicized by us, because they embody much of the chief matter uppermost in the consciousness of the founders. The communication itself brought forward these current ideas of the day: That the extant Colleges were the places of education of a privileged class; that there was not the slightest hostility (p. 7) towards Columbia

College, "this venerable and distinguished seminary;" that Columbia and similar institutions all served the learned professions only; that the current College training was indeed necessary to "respectability" in the student's future profession (p. 8), but merchants, mechanics, farmers, manufacturers, architects, civil engineers, were not aided by classics; there was little opportunity now for studying French, Spanish, Italian, German; the departments of "*useful* knowledge," viz., Natural and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, etc., were taught only in the two last years of the College course. A young man gifted for civil engineering, canals, railroads and other public works, or to be an architect or master-shipbuilder, would be rejected from every College in the country with a very few exceptions (p. 9). Even the classically-trained scholar would *never be called upon* to read, speak or write the "dead languages." Some parents in New York were at the present time actually agitating the sending of their sons to London University. There should be opportunities for students studying but one session or but one year; it was not unlikely that the *American London* (p. 13) could furnish 800–1000 candidates for instruction. The best plan for such truly popular instruction was not in the seclusion of cloistered halls but in the throbbing heart of a great city. (The founders meant well, but the sequel proved the opposite.) The University could maintain a strong control of boarding places. Wealthy parents (p. 18) were to be relieved from the painful necessity of exposing their children to the discomforts and dangers of separation from home.

It was no part of the design to destroy or materially (p. 19) to weaken those institutions already in existence and which already answered every end contemplated — but it was questioned whether the latter was the case. Of Columbia College specifically (p. 20) the communication went on to say this: Here is the difficulty: This institution, excellent as it is, and well as it has been conducted, "does not meet the literary (educational) wants of the city. It is decidedly characterized as a preparatory school for the learned professions. It bars from its privileges all who will not devote a portion, and a very large portion too, of their attention to Latin and Greek, whatever may be their future intentions in life." [The classical requirements for entrance to Columbia at this time were as follows: Virgil's Aeneid, eight books; Livy, first five books; St. Luke, St. John, and The Acts of the Greek Testament; Dalzell's Collectanea Minora; Xenophon's Cyropaedia, three books; Homer's Iliad, first three books. Of non-classical preparation; first four rules of Arithmetic, rule of three, Algebra as far as the end of simple equations. Classical examination to be *ad aperturam libri*. See Hardie's "A Description of the City of New York 1827," pp. 219–220, and Catalogue of Columbia for 1829. The article on Columbia ("we," etc.) in Hardie p. 218 sqq bears every evidence of semi-official information. On p. 220 there is an explanation of these requirements and reasons are given as to why Columbia is *going on enforcing them:* that they ("we") were "already taught by experience, that the true and essential" way of training was this way. If any students were not satisfied with this way, "*Columbia College was no place for them.*" I need not say that these classical requirements (to which Cicero and Cæsar must be added) exceed anything now required for entrance in classics to any College in America, and greatly exceeded anything required in 1830 anywhere else: this was noted with not a little satisfaction in the official language of Columbia herself at the time.]

We now return to the *communication* of January 6, 1830. The University (p. 22) was designed to cover ground not occupied by this (Columbia) or any other institution in the city, and to execute a design to which "no single denomination of persons" was competent. There could be no danger, therefore, in case the College and the University should not by some happy arrangement be made to coalesce (the contingency of a *coalition* was therefore distinctly entertained) that they (Columbia and

the proposed University) would produce a state of unfriendly rivalry or injurious competition. "In the absolute necessity of adverting to this question, we have wished to do so in a candid and liberal spirit and to secure ourselves from the slightest pretext for the charge of being unfriendly to Columbia College, or being unwilling to be associated with so venerable and respectable an institution in promoting the cause of education."

At that time the former Almshouse of the city (the institution itself having been removed to the neighborhood of the present Bellevue) had been metamorphosed into a veritable abode of literature and science. Situated a little northward of the City Hall, it lodged in 1830 the Lyceum of Natural History, the rooms of the Historical Society, the Academy of Arts and the Literary and Philosophical Society — the germs of the present New York Academy of Science, of the Bronx Park Zoölogical Association, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Zoölogical Museum, — institutions of which several assuredly to-day mark the highest achievements of American civilization, all lodged together in the quondam almshouse of New York, seventy years ago. A strong hope was expressed by the projectors of New York University that perhaps in this very building, with a friendly federation established with all these corporations devoted to the advancement of knowledge and taste, the classrooms of the proposed University might be placed, at least in the beginning. Nor was the hope left unspoken that the collections of the City Library (18,000 volumes), of the New York Athenaeum (it had a foundation of $27,000) and of the Mercantile Association might be made available for the proposed seat of learning. And it was stated that a number of free municipal scholarships might possibly be established.

MORGAN LEWIS

This then is the substance of the communication read with General Morgan Lewis in the chair. After the death of DeWitt Clinton, in 1828, few names were held in higher renown in the city and state of New York than the name of Morgan Lewis. Born 1754, son of Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he, having graduated at Princeton 1773, studied law with John Jay, and became a Colonel on Gates's staff in the Burgoyne campaign of 1777, Chief-Justice of the State 1801, Governor 1805–1806, Major-General in the War of 1812. His great fondness for letters is evidenced by an anecdote of an incident which happened at Albany, related by Fitz-Greene Halleck, whose satirical poem "Fanny" Governor Lewis read at Albany — without knowing that the modest author himself was in the room — it was late in 1819. The author himself relates in a letter to his sister: "I was amused by hearing Governor Lewis read it to a large group of great men at the hotel where I stayed. I will do him the justice to say he was the best reader I ever heard, and ought to be made *Schoolmaster-General*." (Lewis

had been Quartermaster-General in the War of 1812.) The venerable soldier and jurist was now (1830) seventy-six years of age. He honored the first Council of New York University by accepting a seat in it, and he was vigorous enough two years later, in 1832, to deliver the oration in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

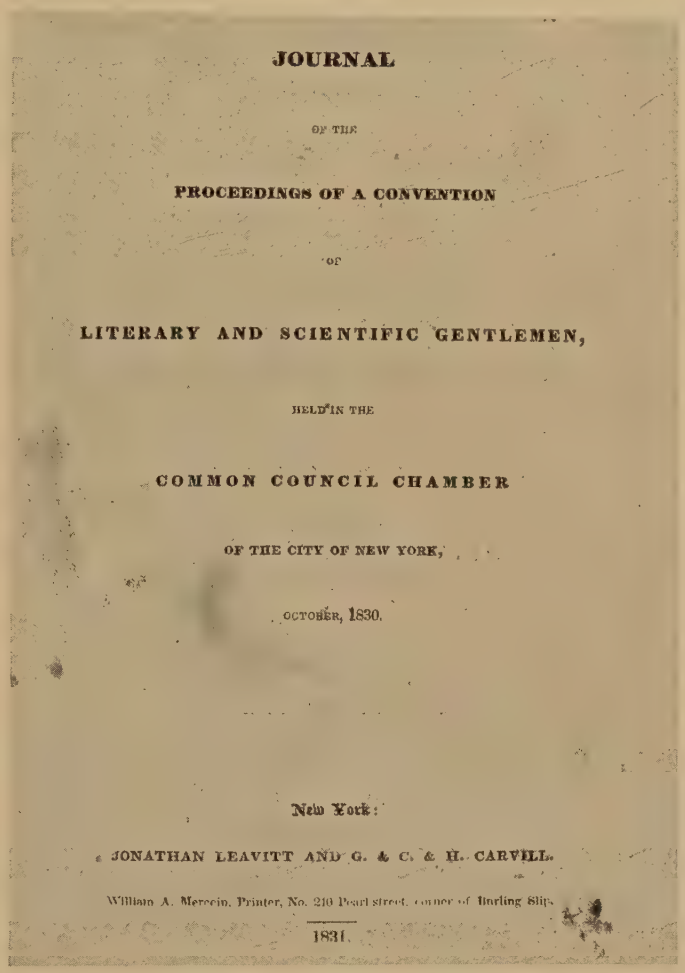
The work of securing shareholders proceeded steadily, and October 15, 1830, the following Council was chosen by the shareholders out of the shareholders: Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Rev. James M. Mathews, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Rev. James Milnor, Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Rev. Jacob Broadhead, Rev. Cyrus Mason, Rev. Archibald Maclay, Gen. Morgan Lewis, Hon. Albert Gallatin, Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Hon. James Tallmadge, John S. Crary, Samuel Ward, Jr., William Cooper, Fanning C. Tucker, Oliver M. Lowndes, Valentine Mott, M.D., Edward Delafield, M.D., Charles G. Troup, Charles Starr, Henry Y. Wyckoff, Myndert Van Schaick, John Haggerty, James Lenox, William W. Woolsey, Gabriel P. Disosway, John Delafield, George Griswold, Stephen Whitney, Martin E. Thompson, Benjamin L. Swan. With them the Mayor, the Hon. Walter Bowne, and four members of the Common Council.

The idea of shareholders strikes us as odd at this distance of time; so would that of educational lotteries, which had greatly flourished not long before this era. A corporation and shares: certainly a non-productive corporation, comparable to pewholders in a church. Perhaps the precedent of the establishment of the "New York High School" (a private corporation of shareholders) under the leadership of Professor John Griscom in 1822 and 1825 had some influence. Many of the projectors of the University were undoubtedly sanguine; there seemed to be every evidence that this was a genuine popular movement, as to the demand, the material basis, and the direction as well. Few if any distinctly realized that as education advances above the elementary level, it must needs more and more fail to be self-supporting. Many a mind probably accustomed to the unparalleled growth of the last twenty years in population and in wealth and in all the elements of material growth, unreservedly projected the same firm trust of growth into a domain which in its nature must always deal with things impalpable and not measurable with the yardstaff of outward bigness.

Meanwhile an eminently wise measure of the founders was this: they appointed a committee consisting of Drs. Mathews and Wainwright, of the Hon. Albert Gallatin and of the indefatigable and zealous John Delafield of the Phenix Bank, to invite men of eminence in higher education to attend a convention of educational purport on October 20, 1830, and following days. No convocation of such a nature had ever before, we believe, been held within the fifty-six years of national life. The circular of invitation dated September 25, 1830, truly urged "that our literary [educational] men and literary institutions have been too much insulated." And the hope was expressed that if these experts in the fields of higher education were to confer together on the general interests of letters and liberal education, not only the proposed University but also other seminaries of learning in the common country would best promote their common cause.

Time has not detracted from, but must needs steadily add to, the historical importance of this academic convocation, which did embody the best ideas and almost all the ideals entertained in the domain of higher education in the era of John Quincy Adams and of Andrew Jackson, — and which exhibited in striking juxtaposition the tremendous utilitarian bias of the day, as well as representative ideas of European higher training and the reports of gifted Americans who had recently returned from protracted stay in Germany, France, Switzerland or Great Britain. Again we owe it to John Delafield, in the main, that a permanent record was made. It was he who acted as Secretary at these sessions, and copy-

righted, November 23, 1830, a book bearing the following title: "Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, held in the Common Council Chamber of the City of New York, October, 1830." New York, Jonathan Leavitt and G. & C. & H. Carvill. William A. Mercein, Printer, No. 240 Pearl St., corner of Burling Slip — (pp. 286). The following institutions were represented: Middlebury College, University of Vermont, Geneva (Hobart), University of Pennsylvania, Princeton (represented by Hodge and Patton), Washington (Trinity after '45), Hampden-Sidney of Virginia, Andover, Yale (Silliman, H. E. Dwight) and Harvard (Jared Sparks, future President at Cambridge). Letters were read from Governor Throop and from Chancellor Walworth at Albany, Judge Story and the Hon. Edward Everett of Boston, President Eliphalet Nott of Union and President Carnahan of Princeton.



JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONVENTION

OF

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMEN,

HELD IN THE

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

OCTOBER, 1830.

New York:

JONATHAN LEAVITT AND G. & C. & H. CARVILL.

William A. Mercein, Printer, No. 240 Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip.

1831.

FACSIMILE TITLEPAGE PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION

Present also was a future President of Yale who had recently returned from a sojourn of several years at European seats of learning — a man whose name now belongs to the treasures of Yale — Theodore Woolsey. Likewise there was present Dr. Francis Lieber of Boston, a native of Berlin (b. 1800), a volunteer for Greek freedom and protégé of Niebuhr and Bunsen, then occupied in editing the Encyclopaedia Americana of Boston, destined in the latter part of his life (1857 sqq) to add greatly to the literary reputation of Columbia College. Lieutenants Drum and Mitchell represented West Point. The venerable John Trumbull, seventy-four years of age, Aide of Washington and painter of his portrait, had a seat in that convention. Among the numerous clergymen present was Bishop Dubois of the Roman Catholic Church; in his youth a classmate of Robespierre and Desmoulins at the Collège Louis Le Grand, he had been assisted by Lafayette in 1791 to escape to America, and in the winter of 1829–1830, he had been in France soliciting funds for founding a Roman Catholic College in New York City.

There was present also Dr. Emory (soon made Bishop) of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Book Concern; Gallaudet, founder of deaf-mute instruction in Hartford;

and Rodolphe Hassler of Switzerland, who through Gallatin's influence had begun the work of the coast survey in Jefferson's administration. There was the man, finally, who was least satisfied with the extent and current type of education as maintained e. g. by Columbia, the man who while a native of Geneva and a graduate of her University, had in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, risen among the people as a man of the people and as a pillar of the anti-Federal party advanced to the great post of Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson's administration, succeeding in 1801 to Alexander Hamilton.

A book which like this "Journal" of 1830 contains utterances by Jared Sparks, Theodore Woolsey, Albert Gallatin, Francis Lieber, George Bancroft, Benjamin Silliman, Thomas Gallaudet, on the most salutary interests of American progress in 1830 — such a book I trust does not need to clamor for recognition in our research-fostering generation. A summary account of these deliberations may be welcomed by many students of the history of American civilization and not by the Alumni of New York University alone.

In the sub-florid address of welcome by Dr. Mathews we notice sanguine parallelisms of New York with Berlin and Munich : the speaker evidently did not realize the close and vital relation which these governmental institutions maintained towards the whole organism and organization of secondary education in their respective kingdoms, and that they were the exclusive portals to all the professions, to the civil service, to the administration and to the cabinet itself.

The first paper was one by Professor Vethake "of Princeton," read in the author's absence by Rev. Dr. Wainwright (pp. 22-42). Vethake considered the existing method of collegiate instruction in the United States. Classics should no longer be the *sine qua non* for entrance upon all higher study : they were a mere gratification of curiosity in tracing the gradual advance of the human mind ; the bulk of the people desired *useful information*. He saw no reason why (p. 28) young men should be told that unless they learned Latin and Greek they should not be permitted to learn anything else. As to the proportion of classics actually to be studied, Vethake in effect advocated the *elective* principle. The imagination of the general public was superficially dazzled by the "mystic sheepskin" (p. 28). A few colleges cheapened their instruction in order to attract students. (His lack of knowledge of European education he revealed in his naïve identification of American academies with German gymnasia.) On p. 30, the arrangement of the University of Virginia is commended, viz., in making attendance on a certain number of courses at the same period of time, obligatory. Vethake further on adverts to the current polymathy among educated men in the United States, coupled with lack of thoroughness in any branch. At the present time there were *no elections* whatever in all the four years of College work : electives would mean better work. This principle would greatly reduce the practice of coercion. Colleges too would get more sons of farmers and mechanics : it would improve the moral tone of the colleges. There should be more familiar intercourse between students and "instructors." There should be bestowed a Baccalaureate degree in Literature and also one in Science. As things now were, sciences were regarded as entirely secondary in importance to the knowledge of languages (p. 41) : if his reforms were adopted, sciences would assume natural and proper dignity in the College system. Most faulty was the exclusive mode of rehearsing textbooks with comments on the part of the Professor which were apt to be "spiritless or sparing." Vethake's paper received a resolution of thanks and was referred to a committee.

The Journal further on (pp. 45–52) contains a communication from George Bancroft, who was then thirty years of age and conducting his private school at Round Hill, Northampton, Massachusetts. Bancroft was then distinguished as probably the first American who had

earned a Ph.D. in Germany, and doubtlessly the only one who had earned it at twenty. Dr. Bancroft drew the ideal of an American University with noble enthusiasm, saying that it aimed at nothing less than to furnish a concentration of all *useful knowledge* (not even a Bancroft dared to speak of knowledge without the shibboleth of "useful"!); that it aimed at collecting, digesting, diffusing all the learning which could in any manner be made the fit subject of public instruction, and promote the honor and advantage of the nation; that in a University a *career* must be opened, not *places* established (p. 47). After referring to the growth of the Universities of Berlin, of Munich and of Göttingen, he went on to say that in New York the study of Medicine and Surgery was favored by the very condition of being in a metropolis; Law instruction likewise was bound to be very successful. "The pursuits of Philosophy and the Arts, on the contrary (p. 49), may have a harder struggle. Our countrymen profess, many of them, to strive to see how much of the learning of former ages may be dispensed with, rather than how much may be retained." — "The rejection of the wisdom of the past does not awaken originality, but produces poverty of intellect by the loss of materials on which originality should be exercised." The project of establishing a University in New York was favored by important factors, e.g., the numbers of our people, the character of our government, the relative age of our population, the basis of our social system, the period of our history, when the old states were in truth rapidly becoming the mothers of new ones, by the condition of our strength, since the weakness of today became tomorrow the confidence and admiration of the world; and lastly by the character of our population, proverbially ambitious and inquisitive. "On New York itself (p. 51) a successful University might not only reflect a brilliancy of reputation, but also confer inestimable benefits. It might assist in giving an honorable direction to the destinies of the city, and might aid in developing the talent required for the wisest and noblest employment of the vast material wealth which is so rapidly increasing."

The first communication of the afternoon session October 20, — President Bates of Middlebury being again in the chair, — was a paper by Dr. Francis Lieber of Boston, on the German Universities, explaining the real cause of their eminence (54–68). Teaching, in Germany, was a real profession. The *honorarium* (it was a favorite idea of the founders to make the new University so popular as to make it self-supporting) of German University Professors could never be great in Mathematics, even in the case of a *Gauss*; not even a *Hermann* or a *Boeckh* would derive much emolument from the fees of his classical lectures; and this was even more so in the case of Hebrew. No American lecturer on such topics could subsist on lecture fees. But would not the truly *useful* (p. 60) courses provide a handsome return to the academic teacher? As soon as we ascended above the sphere of material wants, what indeed was *useful?* The noblest aims were also generally the most remote in realization. How was the *usefulness* of a science to be determined? Further on he spoke of the neglect of the general study of History. German too (p. 63) should be taught, although the common business of life (this was seventy years ago) provided little for this study in comparison with French and Spanish, which were more immediately wanted and were more in vogue. The Professors should not have to rely on their fees. Could *youths* adequately judge of *men* (p. 64), and in regard to that very matter in which they still had to learn? A Professor of Medicine might safely depend on fees; not so a Professor of Hebrew (p. 65). One important cause of the scientific and literary ambition of Germany was *her utter want of political life.* (Italics our own). Lieber also adverted to the disinclination prevailing in the United States for gymnastics.

The next speaker was Theodore Dwight Woolsey (b. 1801). His paper furnished a luminous account of the inner organization of the French Collèges, particularly those of Paris,

Henri IV., Louis le Grand, St. Louis, Bourbon, Charlemagne; the organization of classes and studies, grades, titles, salaries, fees, and the annual *concours* for prizes in the great hall of the Sorbonne. Greek, Geography and the Sciences had impressed Mr. Woolsey as being neglected for an over-cultivation of Latin. The Rev. W. C. Woodbridge of Hartford (p. 78) urged that the difficulty of government in our Colleges arose from the fact that we attempted to educate men and boys in the same establishment. The mode of appointing Professors being under discussion, Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale (b. 1779, Editor since 1818 of Silliman's Journal, and the "Nestor of American Science") spoke of the way in vogue in New Haven.

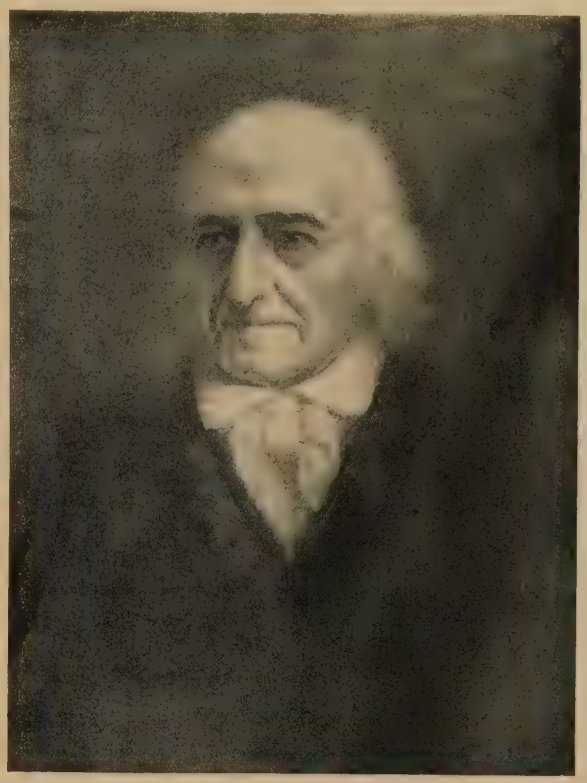
On the second day, October 21, President Bates in the chair, Professor Perdicari (a Greek) of Washington College (Trinity), Hartford, presented a lengthy paper, advocating the introduction of modern Greek (his own) pronunciation (on p. 102 for *Corey* read *Koraïs*). William Channing Woodbridge (who soon afterwards undertook the Editorship of the American Annals of Education, one of the first Americans who devoted themselves to the furtherance of Pedagogy as a science and as a profession), made an interesting report on Fellenberg's institution at Hofwyl in Switzerland.

Subsequently the meeting took up the much mooted question of the day, viz., that of *opening the classes* at College. This was advocated by Lieber, by Gallaudet and by Jared Sparks. Gallaudet advocated substantially what we now have: the principle of electives. The Vermont Professors advocated maintaining the practice of prescribed studies for all. In these debates, which were quite spirited, Professor Keating of Philadelphia made the statement, noteworthy to us (p. 131), that the average age of College graduation was eighteen. We had nothing, he said, to carry education beyond that grade. But he did not intimate that any one could have any *professional* interest in gaining what we today call graduate instruction. What then were the motives he adduced for study beyond the A.B. level of 1830? On p. 132 he speaks of "those young men, who, either from the affluence of their circumstances or from their thirst after knowledge, are disposed to devote a few additional years to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of any one department of science or literature."

This, too, was seventy years ago. It is, I believe, the first formal though halting and tentative suggestion of *graduate* study in the records of the history of American education. Further on, the education of classical teachers being under discussion, Henry E. Dwight of New Haven (p. 133 sq), spoke on the matter. Somewhat inadequately he spoke of the *Schullehrerseminar* of Germany; we had no normal schools as yet. Teaching with us, said he, was resorted to for a few years by graduates of colleges and then abandoned forever. "Education has consequently never become a distinct profession in the United States, but a stepping stone to one of the learned professions. In consequence of this, instructors are less respected in our country *than in any other*, and few men of talents are willing to devote their lives to teaching, or even to pursue it longer than their necessities compel them, unless there is a prospect of obtaining a place in some of our colleges." Reverting to the concrete matter in hand he went on to say (p. 139) that "the friends of literature throughout the Union are looking with intense interest towards this University." New York would soon be the heart of the Union: the fifty steamboats (p. 140) which entered this port, were bringing more than a thousand strangers daily to this metropolis. "As our population becomes more dense, there must be a greater division of mental as well as physical labor, and to meet the wants of the country, our literary institutions must be remodelled, or new ones must be established." Prophetic words indeed and true, but not for 1830, when the entire population of cities in the whole country was but 864,509, or 6.7 per cent of the whole, less than the single borough of Brooklyn has today; and the total population of the country was about equal to the com-

bined population of New York and Pennsylvania on the threshold of the Twentieth Century (12,866,020).

On October 22 the exercises began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Yates, of Chittenango, President Bates in the chair, supported by the Hon. Albert Gallatin and the Hon. Judge Betts. The first subject of discussion was "Police" (discipline). The ideas of Woodbridge particularly were noble and luminous, the debate being carried on by Bates, Dewey, Silliman, Wainwright, Marsh, Emory, Sparks, Rice of Virginia, and Patton of Nassau Hall, the topic being continued in the afternoon session. Another matter was one in which the Hon. Edward Livingston, then a United States Senator from Louisiana, took a particularly strong interest, viz., a National Academy of Science and Literature, which had before been advocated by Lieutenant Mitchell of West Point, who referred to the assemblage as a "Convention of the Literati of our country."



ALBERT GALLATIN

On this Friday afternoon at last the Hon. Albert Gallatin gave utterance to his educational ideas (pp. 169–182) as follows (his main object being to depreciate the "dead" languages). He reasoned thus: while admitting and even laying great stress on the perfection of the Greek language and the excellence of Greek literary production, he urged the fact that the Greeks had learned no language but their own. His inference was that if English were taught as thoroughly to American youth, and they made it the chief instrument of their culture, they might equal the Greeks in culture. Somewhat shallow for a Gallatin: the Romans e. g., who in political initiative and devotion to civil law have many points of contact with the American character, owed almost all their intellectual cultivation to Greece. The *reductio ad absurdum* would be consummately easy. But let us follow Gallatin further. The present classical education was *for the few;* there was need of a *practical and useful knowledge for the many;* there was the opprobrium of inferiority which would cling to non-classical higher schools. This was all wrong. He desired a fair experiment of an *English College* to help break down the prejudice of confining the term of "scholar" to one versed in the classics. The attempt made in 1794–95 of establishing an academy with Greek and Latin in every county of Pennsylvania had failed, because it was not supported by public opinion (p. 179). He concluded this part of his address with these words (p. 180): "Without intending to compare together subjects which admit of no comparison, may I be allowed to say that if before the Reformation the way to the word of God and to his worship was obstructed by the improper use of the Latin language, we now find the same impediment arresting a more general diffusion of human knowledge." Mr. Gallatin then gave, as he had been desired, some account of the College

of Geneva. After Professor Edward Robinson had reported on Perdicari's proposition as to modern Greek, the convention adjourned.

On the last day, Saturday, October 23, 1830, Dr. Hamm of Ohio (the only member representing a state west of the Alleghenies) took his seat. Dr. Gallaudet followed closely in the lines of debate uttered on the previous day by Mr. Gallatin. After him Dr. Lieber spoke of successful non-classical schools, e. g. the *Ecole Polytechnique* of Paris. Lieber evidently had been strongly stirred by Gallatin on the preceding day, and he now launched forth into a warm defense of classical education; nor could he believe that in this country, "where all matters had taken a practical turn, any danger was to be apprehended from too extensive a study of the classical languages." The final Resolutions, as well as the general expectation, looked forward to another convention in the fall of 1831. Why it was never held we have been unable to ascertain.

The universality of these discussions is curiously illustrated by one of the themes, "Thoughts on a University for the Poorer Classes." Most varied were the postulates presented to the first Council. Some demanded an equivalent to what now are called the "Lectures for the People;" others wanted a Prussian University transplanted to American soil. Some wanted a minimum of requirements, others an institution for graduate instruction. Some wanted to elevate the best extant work to the highest European levels, others wanted something truly democratic. The graduates of Columbia, Princeton, Union, Yale naturally wanted something not inferior to their own Colleges. If Johns Hopkins, if night schools, the Pratt Institute and Cooper Union, the City College of New York and President Harper's (of Chicago) University Convocation could have been rolled into one, *all* the friends of the new movement would have been satisfied, but not otherwise. The task of the first executive officer therefore was bound to prove one of extraordinary difficulty, even under the most favorable circumstances.

E. G. S.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I

The first meeting recorded took place on December 16, 1829. John Delafield, Esq., (married to a granddaughter of Gen'l Morgan Lewis) was Secretary during all the preliminary work. He became the first official Secretary also of the Council, resigning on December 24, 1832, being opposed to the Washington Square Purchase. The subsequent general meetings of persons interested were as follows: on December 30, 1829; January 8, 1830; January 11; January 14; January 15; January 18; January 20; January 22; January 25; January 29; February 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 22, 25; March 1; then a pause to July 29, 1830. Committees were appointed with the chairman thereafter named: On Publication, Dr. Mathews; Application to the Legislature and Corporation, Hugh Maxwell; Plan of Instruction, Rev. Dr. Wainwright; Conference with Columbia College, Rev. Dr. Mathews; Sub-committee of "Standing Committee," Rev. Dr. Wainwright; on Plan and Mode of Subscriptions, Rev. Dr. Mathews; Trustees to receive Subscription, George Griswold; on Religion, Rev. Dr. Milnor; on Subscriptions, Myndert Van Schaick; on Donors and Donations, Rev. Dr. Mathews; on Restrictions on Limitation of Sects in the Council, Th. R. Mercein; on Almshouse ("The New York Institution"), W. T. McCoun; to forward pamphlets to Legislature, G. Zabriskie; to confer with Common Councils, H. T. Wyckoff.

Among the propositions communicated to Mayor Walter Bowne by T. H. Hobart, senior Trustee of Columbia College, under date of February 1, 1830, was the following: "That if the corporation of the city should resolve to appropriate the building called the Old Almshouse to literary purpose" (this was the desire of the projectors of New York University), "and should grant the same, or an equivalent thereto, to the Trustees of Columbia College, the said corporation shall be immediately entitled to appoint Trustees of the College agreeably to the above provisions" (i.e. *one* Trustee for every $20,000 of value conveyed to Columbia, to which the Mayor and Recorder were to be added, making twelve City Trustees in all, as the Almshouse property was valued at $200,000). The new University failed to secure this property or the temporary use of it. In place of the "Standing Committee" of the winter and spring of 1830 we shall presently affix a list of the subscribers to whom in October 1830 was sent notice by Mr. John Delafield to take part in the election of the First Council.

An "*Executive Committee*" was appointed on February 22, 1830, consisting of the following persons: Morgan Lewis, 72 Leonard Street; Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1 Rector; James M. Mathews, 93 Liberty; John Delafield, 30 Varick; Myndert Van Schaick, 335 Broadway; Henry J. Wyckoff. 6 Broadway; Thos. R. Mercein, 5 Laight; James Lenox, 59 Broadway; G. P. Disosway, 99 John; David L. Rogers, 19 Market; Cyrus Mason, 110 Liberty (all these being residential addresses). The meetings of the Executive Committee were held as follows: On March 2, 9, 16, 23; one

undated (probably July) "8"; July 19; July 28, 1830; on Thursday, 29th of July, a general meeting of the "Standing Committee" (i.e. the subscribers at large) was held, and in the meeting of July 31, 1830, the members of this Executive Committee were appointed.

At this meeting Mr. John Delafield (at whose professional and business abode, the Phenix Bank, the first meeting of the Executive Committee had been held on March 2) presented the following report; "In February last its Standing Committee of the University of the City of New York had so far matured the great principles and leading features of the Institution, and felt they had so grafted it in the affections of the people, that they then committed its interests to the protection and guidance of an Executive Committee of eleven members. That Committee entered upon its duties with a full sense of the heavy responsibilities laid on them, more especially the accomplishment of the subscription which the Standing Committee had thought it right to limit in relation to its completion to the first day of August next. It is with pleasure the Executive Committee now reports the successful issue of their labors. More than one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed or secured to the objects of the Institution," . . . etc.

In a general meeting of the shareholders, July 31, 1830, the following was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that a Committee of eleven members be appointed to nominate candidates for the Council or Board of Direction in whom the government of the University shall vest according to the terms and principles of the subscription list."—The following gentlemen were reported by the chair: Hy. J. Wyckoff, Morgan Lewis, George Griswold, James Lenox, J. M. Wainwright, J. M. Mathews, M. Van Schaick, H. Maxwell, Sam'l Ward, Jr., M. E. Thomson, John Delafield.

In the meeting of the reappointed Executive Committee held Tuesday, August 31, 1830, after Dr. James M. Mathews had broached the idea of a *Literary Convention* of experts (actually held in October 1830), the following was unanimously "*Resolved:* that a Committee of three members be appointed by the chair to open and conduct a correspondence with the Learned and Literary Men of the United States in relation to a Convention of such persons by invitation from, and in behalf of, the University of the City of New York, with a view to a comparison of ideas and information on the subject of Education; and that the Committee in their discretion be empowered to take measures for carrying the said Convention into effect." J. M. Wainwright, J. M. Mathews and John Delafield were appointed such committee.

It is a positive contribution to the history of American culture to reproduce Mr. John Delafield's list of "Parties to be invited to the Convention." Professor Robinson; Professor Stuart, Andover; Professor Farrar, Cambridge; President Humphrey, Amherst; President Wayland, Providence; President Day, New Haven; Professor Silliman, New Haven; Professor Goodrich, New Haven; President Marsh, Burlington, Vermont; President Bates, Middlebury; Bishop Brownell, Hartford; Professor Perdicari, Hartford; Professor Dewey, Pittsfield; President Nott, Schenectady; President Davis, Hamilton College; President Milledoler, New Brunswick; Professor DeWitt, New Brunswick; Professor Patton, Jersey (Princeton); President Carnahan, Princeton; Professor McLean, Princeton; Professor Vethake, Carlisle; W. C. Woodbridge, Boston; Edward Cornelius, Boston; President Lord, Dartmouth; Dr. Yates, Chittenango; President Griffin, Williamstown; Henry. E. Dwight, New Haven; Professor Turner, New York; President Duer, New York (Columbia); Professor Moore, New York; President Mason, Geneva; Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, Albany; James Wadsworth, Geneva; Jared Sparks, Boston; Hon. E. Everett, Boston; Hon. D. Webster, Boston; Hon. Judge Story; George Ticknor, Boston; President Delancey, Philadelphia; Professor Adrain, Philadelphia; Professor Sewall, Columbian, D. C.; Mr. Duponeau, Philadelphia; Chief-Justice Gibson, Carlisle; James Hall, Ellington, Conn.; Mr. Cogswell, Northampton; Mr. Newton, Amherst; Professor Eaton, Lansingburgh; Dr. Fiske, Middletown; Mr. Weld, Philadelphia; Nathaniel Chauncey, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Gallaudet, Hartford.

The Nominating Committee met on September 8 and 10, 1830, under the Presidency of Henry J. Wyckoff. This work had this particular and addition element of attention that they were bound to avoid giving a majority to any single denomination, a consideration which of course necessitated the description of denominational connection, thus

1.	J. M. Wainwright	E. (Prot. Ep.)
2.	J. M. Mathews	D. (Dutch Reformed)
3.	S. H. Cox	P. (Presbyterian)
4.	James Milner	E.
5.	Cyrus Mason	P.
6.	Spencer H. Cone	B. (Baptist)
7.	Richard Varick	P.
8.	Albert Gallatin	E.

etc., etc.

The Committee further met on Monday, September 13; Friday, September 17; Thursday, September 23; and Wednesday, September 29,—six meetings in that month, We understand they were kept busy by private enquiries and conferences to make sure of candidates' willingness to serve eventually. On October 8 the list of the thirty-two names was at last definitely settled and completed. The list is given in the history. Ten years later but four out of the thirty-two names were still on the roster of the Council, viz., Mathews, Van Schaick, Tallmadge, Griswold—and no more.

The following notice was published in the daily papers of New York, October 11–12–13, 1830: "*University of the City of New York.* An Election for Members of the Council of the University according to the terms of subscription adopted by the shareholders, will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society, on Wednesday evening next, the 13th inst. The Poll will be opened at seven and closed at eight o'clock. By order J. Delafield, Secretary." The Election by the by was adjourned to Friday afternoon the 15th, at 3 P.M., to give every shareholder an opportunity to deposit his ballot.

It remains for us now—a most essential matter in this recital—to append the list of subscribers printed by the care of John Delafield for the purpose of this first election: D. Austin, Saul Alley, Benj. Aymar, G. Arcularius, J. Adriance, E. Arrowsmith, M. Armstrong, L. Brewster, J. Binninger, S. Bloomfield, J. Brodhead, T, Brown, T. Boorman, Thomas Boyd, E. E. Baldwin, J. A. Brevoort, Sam'l R. Betts, J. Curtis, Wm. Bedlow Crosby, Sam'l Hanson Cox, T. L. Chester, J. Chesterman, W. W. Chester, S. H. Crone, E. Clark, N. G. Carnes, S. Y. Clark, E. D. Comstock, J. Cram, A. L. Cox, J. Chardavoyne, J. Constantine, P. W. Cole, John Cole, Jno. S. Crary, Wm. Cooper, J. Delafield, R. Donaldson, Cornelius Dubois, T. C. Doremus, S. Dayton,

J. Daymon, G. P. Dissosway, George Dubois, W. W. De Forest, Edw'd Delafield, Rob't Emmet, T. A. Emmet, J. W. Francis, D. Fanshaw, Hickson W. Fields, D. Graham, Geo. Griswold, Albert Gallatin, G. Griffen, Seth Geer, M. H. Grinnell, Baldwin Gardiner, J. S. Hone, J. Haggerty, S. S. Howland, J. P. Hall, J. C. Halsey, J. F. Hance, E. Higgins, J. Henriques, Timothy Hedges, J. B. Hardenburgh, John Johnston, A. C. Jackson, Chas. St. John, E. W. King, Wm. Kemble, Morgan Lewis, Jas. Lenox, E. Lord, A. N. Lawrence, Cornelius Lawrence (first Mayor elected by the people directly 1834), T. C. Levins, L. Lowerre, Z. Lewis, Oliver M. Lownds, J. M. Mathews, W. C. Mulligan, T. L. Moffat, Hugh Maxwell, James Milnor, Thos. R. Mercein, R. Maitland, W. J. McCoun, W. Mathews, H. Mathews, O. Mathews, C. F. Moulton, J. Marsh, J. Mackay, Jr., A. McIntire, M. C. Morgan, Wm. McMurray, Archibald Maclay, Cyrus Mason, Valentine Mott, P. J. Nevins, Robt. Nunns, M. M. Noah, Wm. Nunns, P. Nefus, Mr. Newbold, Francis Olmsted, J. Ordronaux, Waldron B. Post, W. W. Phillips, Th. Price, Almos Palmer, R. M. Pennoyer, Absalom Peters, E. Riggs, Z. Ring, J. Rankin, A. Ross, J. Russel, D. L. Rogers, J. H. Rogers, B. L. Swan, Chas. Starr, S. S. Swartout, F. Sheldon, Suydam and Jackson, Thos. Stokes, D. Selden, Rob. Sedgwick, Stephen Smith, James Suydam, J. F. Sibell, J. A. Storm, Is. Sayres, Lambert Suydam, J. F. Sheafe, Garritt Storm, F. A. Tracy, M. E. Thompson, D. E. Tyler, Thos. Tobias, E. Townsend, James Tallmadge, L. Torboss, E. Townsend, Chas. G. Troup, P. H. Taylor, F. C. Tucker, M. Van Schaick, Rich'd Varick, Steph. Whitney, Sam. Ward, Jr., J. M. Wainwright, by Sam. Ward, Jr., H. T. Wyckoff, Sam'l Whittemore, W. W. Woolsey, Wm. Ware, R. J. Wells, J. B. Wheeler, J. W. Webb, H. Wheeler, John Ward, R. R. Ward, H. Westervelt, W. Woram, James Wadsworth, G. Zabriskie.

Of the thirty-two members of the Council elected by these shareholders, eleven were recorded as Protestant Episcopalians, seven as Dutch Reformed, nine as Presbyterians, two as Baptists, one as Methodist, one as Friend, one without any denominational adscription. E. G. S.

CHAPTER II

Chancellor Mathews and Washington Square

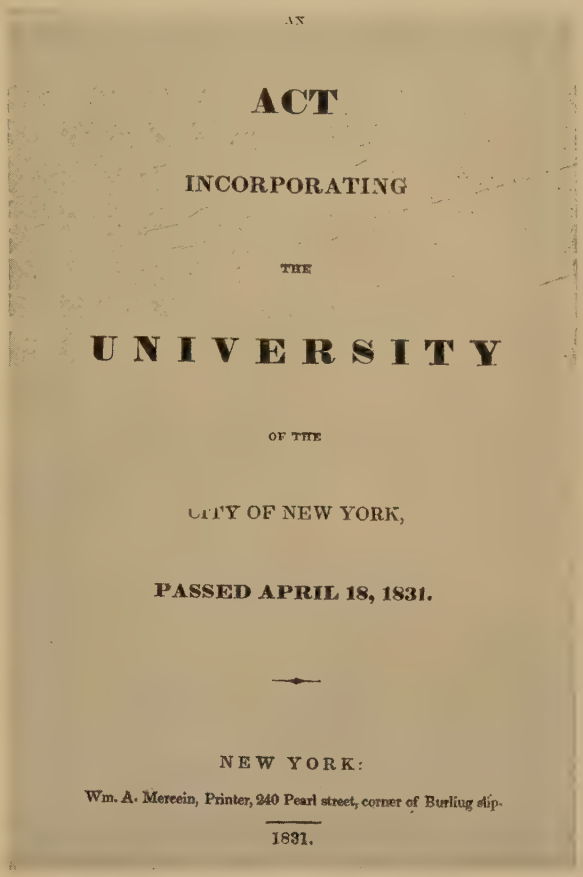
TO judge truly let us cast a brief glance at the general status of liberal education in the United States seventy years ago. The article (American) *Colleges* in Lieber's Encyclopædia Americana presents in tabular form the main data of 1828–1829. Forty-three institutions are there named: Maine had two, New Hampshire one, Vermont two, Massachusetts three, Rhode Island one, New York four (Columbia, Union, Hamilton, Geneva), New Jersey two, Pennsylvania five, Maryland one (R. C.), the District of Columbia one, Virginia four, North Carolina one, South Carolina two, Georgia one, Tennessee three, Kentucky two, Ohio three, Indiana one, Illinois none; Michigan was still a territory.

The tale is soon told: Thirty-four in the thirteen older states, nine in the newer commonwealths. Harvard in 1829–1830 had an undergraduate body of 252 students, the two upper classes being officially designated as "Senior Sophistus" and "Junior Sophisters." In her College Faculty proper she had six Professors and two Tutors, no more. Even there do we see something of the cumulation of didactic work: one member of the Faculty is Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, and — Professor of Latin; another is Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and — Civil Polity. The Law School enrolled but twenty-four students. Not a single undergraduate was from Connecticut; but three were from the city and state of New York. Yale, which only a few years before, in 1827, had withstood a movement made in her own corporation to make the study of the "dead languages" optional, in official language sometimes referred to New Haven as "this metropolis." Yale had 324 undergraduates. There were six Professors and — eight Tutors. Only *one* Professorship was endowed, and the entire income from investment was a little more than two thousand dollars. Harvard had 30,000 volumes, Yale 8500, Columbia 5000, Union 5000.

In Philip Hone's diary there is this entry for Wednesday, February 2, 1831: "The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected officers of the new University in this city: Albert Gallatin, President of the Council; Morgan Lewis, Vice-President; John Dela-

field, Secretary; Samuel Ward, Treasurer; James M. Mathews, D.D., Chancellor of the University." Dr. Mathews's second wife was a Hone. A few months later, April 21, 1831, the University was incorporated in Albany, and it was provided in § 1, "But the University shall not own real estate at any time yielding an income exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars." (The property of Columbia in contemporary statistics was rated as representing a value of $400,000.) In § 8 we read that "Persons of every religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments"; in § 3 that "no one religious sect shall ever have a majority of the board."

Meanwhile the new College did not give any instruction as yet, in 1831. Williams's Annual Register for 1831 speaks of the shareholders of New York University as "gentlemen who *have subscribed* the sum of $115,000 toward the object. The capital is divided into transferable shares of $25 each, and subscriptions are now making (1830–1831) so as to increase the capital very considerably." It is however a little odd that Williams's Register for 1832 exhibits no augmentation whatever of that sum. They did not begin, then, to teach in 1831; possibly monitions and suggestions from some of the educational leaders of the "Convention" of 1830 induced the founders to greater caution.


AN

ACT

INCORPORATING

THE

UNIVERSITY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

PASSED APRIL 18, 1831.

NEW YORK:

Wm. A. Mercein, Printer, 240 Pearl street, corner of Burling slip.

1831.

FACSIMILE TITLEPAGE OF CHARTER

The first Council itself did not please all the shareholders. In the Evening Post of October 23, 1830, e.g., one may find a very angry communication from a "lay shareholder" and "friend of the University," who is outraged by the fact that no Unitarian clergyman was placed in the council. But he is not friendly to the idea of having clergymen there at all; clergymen, he says, "on account of their insulated position and exclusive pursuits are *less* qualified as a body than men of other professions to be patrons of liberal learning"; the writer fears that the new University "may become an engine of sectarianism." That the founders had failed to put the Rev. William Ware into the council seems to have displeased him greatly, and he spoke not only of "blind, superannuated, bigoted despotism" but dragged in the Inquisition, Rome and Madrid.

It was not until the fall of 1832 that the work of instruction actually was begun. The place chosen was Clinton Hall, southwest corner Nassau and Beekman, where Temple Court now stands, south of the City Hall. It had been hoped at first (American Annals of Education, 1832, p. 531 sq) to get the use of buildings belonging to the city for a few years, in which case tuition might have been lower: the desire was to purchase a site contiguous to the mass of the population, but it was unexpectedly difficult to obtain a sufficient quantity

of ground, otherwise buildings would already have been in progress. Albert Gallatin however did not even await the beginning of instruction before he resigned. His biographer, Stevens, intimates that he was displeased with the influence and leadership of clergymen in the new scheme. Besides, we may add, his earnest desire of putting classics into a merely subsidiary or optional place had failed.

Morgan Lewis became President, and James Tallmadge Vice-President, of the Council. William Bedlow Crosby also had entered the same. The actual inauguration of Chancellor and instructors took place on September 26, 1832, in the lecture room of Clinton Hall. These exercises passed off more quietly perhaps than would otherwise have been the case, on account of the dread visitation of the cholera in the summer of 1832. In the City of New York alone five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven persons had died from the first of July 1832 to the latter part of September. The country was in gloom: at Hamilton College the public Commencement was omitted on this account: Saratoga Springs had been almost deserted by the votaries of pleasure.

CLINTON HALL

Of these exercises of September 26, 1832, we have accounts by the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, September 27, and by the New York Commercial Advertiser of the same date. General James Tallmadge presided. The "Hall was easily thronged to over-flowing with an audience of the first respectability." The exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Milnor of St. George's Church, who in his prayer invoked the divine blessing upon the city (the columns of the daily papers were constantly filled with the acting of Fanny Kemble at the Park Theatre), still laboring under the visitation of the cholera. Dr. Milnor also stated that the University would be prepared to furnish those who did not wish to pursue a full Academic course with the means of receiving instruction in such branches of Science and Literature as they desired to cultivate. The subscription list was rather commenced than completed; the efforts of the council had been much interrupted by the late epidemic. The Bible with its incomparable literature and the study of its antiquities were to be introduced as a classic; and by furnishing the evidences of its truth to the students the University would present a barrier against the progress of infidelity. The Faculty with the exception of one or two gentlemen were present and were inducted by Dr. Milnor.

The new Chancellor's inaugural address reveals the sanguine disposition which seems to have been a part of his character. After insisting upon the essentially Christian character of the new institution of learning, he turned to the classics and the moral questions involved in their use; but to reject them on this ground was like rejecting the orders of ancient architecture in any building because the finest specimens in which they are exhib-

ited were once temples for pagan worship. He even noted the possibility of studying the "dead languages" in their historical sequence; Hebrew, Greek, Latin. The importance which would be attached to the study of Mathematics and Physical Science in the University "in an age so eminently practical and utilitarian," was briefly noted. The Chancellor finally addressed the Professors by way of greeting, and stated, that "the number of intelligent youths who yesterday presented themselves for examination afforded a flattering pledge for the future prospects of the Seminary. We learn that the number is greater than might rationally have been or was expected." As a matter of fact the figures in Williams's Annual Register for '33, '34, '35 are surprisingly large, soon exceeding 200; if it is said that the majority were not candidates for a degree, but studied some modern language, or Engineering, or Painting, then it must not be forgotten that for this very class was the new institution called into life. Hone's Diary shows how evenly the pursuits of the leaders of New York Society then were allotted to *gain*, to politics, and to social pleasures, and unconsciously the concluding flourish of the editorial writer to whom we owe this account ends with an anticipation of that future time "when the new University shall have become a great and flourishing EMPORIUM of learning and science, renowned at home and abroad."

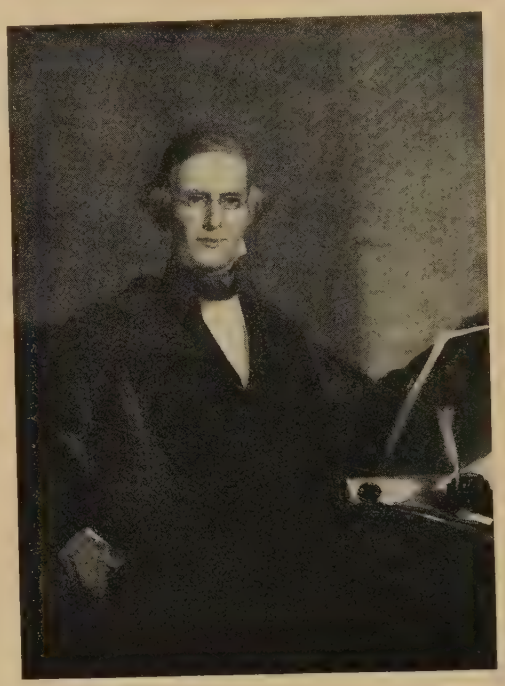
JAMES M. MATHEWS

Williams's Annual Register for '33, reviewing the data of the closing year '32, contains this statement (p. 202): "A site for the University on the eastern side of Washington Square (Dr. Mathews paid $40,000 for it). The erection of the buildings is to be commenced during the present spring ('33). The style of the architecture will be Gothic. The number of students now in the University (i.e., at Clinton Hall) is one hundred and fifty-seven." The catalogues from 1832–1835, if any were printed, are unfortunately lost. In that age, when there were no training schools of professional scholars, clergymen by taste and avocation were naturally most nearly fitted for the work of higher instruction. And so we find in the first Faculty the Rev. Edward B. Robinson. That eminent scholar was then thirty-eight years old and destined to become the foremost scriptural antiquarian of America. He had recently returned from European studies, and then spent a few years at Andover. His stay at the University did not extend beyond a year; the Union Theological Seminary soon gained his services.

Rev. Henry P. Tappan, A.M., was appointed Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy

and Belles-Lettres. An A.B. Union 1825, he was now twenty-seven years old, having studied Theology at Auburn 1825–27, and having ministered to churches at Schenectady and Pittsfield, and later had visited the West Indies for his health.

John Torrey, M.D., born 1796, now thirty-six years of age, had never taken pleasure in the practice of medicine, but had taught Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at West Point for a few years, to 1827. He became Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (in Barclay Street), which position he maintained even while teaching at New York University. His prominence in Botany in the course of time was destined to secure for him a national reputation. His fitness for this post had been probably fully recognized by Edward Delafield, M. D., and by Joseph Delafield, as well as by Dr. Valentine Mott, who with Edward Delafield was associated with Dr. Torrey in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.



HENRY VETHAKE

Rev. John Mulligan, a native of Ireland, undertook the work in Latin and Greek. We shall hear of him a little further on from an alumnus who attended the inauguration.

Major D. B. Douglas, A.M., is given as Professor of Natural Philosophy, Architecture and Civil Engineering. He had been active in the construction of the Morris Canal in New Jersey ; he was an important counselor in the designing of the University Building on Washington Square, and he laid out the general plan of Greenwood, where later he was buried.

Henry Vethake, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, was born in British Guiana 1792, and was an A.B. Columbia 1808 at sixteen. In 1813, at twenty-one, he became Tutor in Mathematics, which post he soon exchanged for that of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Queens College (Rutgers). He taught later at Princeton, 1817–21, then at Dickinson, 1822–29. Evidently a somewhat restless man, his communication to the Academic Convention of 1830 revealed him as something of a radical reformer, in many ways in close accord with Gallatin's views.

George Bush was born at Norwich, Vermont, 1796, A. B. Dartmouth 1818, then studied at Princeton Seminary, and ministered to a church in Indiana. "His election (Griswold, Prose Writers of America, p. 354) to the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of the City of New York in 1831 may have had some influence on the direction of his studies, and is the one in which he was fitted to acquire the greatest influence and reputation." Professor Bush in 1830 had published through Harpers a well-written volume on Mohammed. His decision to illustrate the theme from scriptural prophecy reveals perhaps the earliest illustration of that strain of visionary hermeneutics which in Frelinghuysen's administration ultimately carried the author into the Swedenborgian denomination.

The activity of S. F. B. Morse in the field of art was simply continued in the precise locality where it had been established for some years, Clinton Hall. But neither he, nor Rev.

William Ernenpeutsch for German, De Nevares for Spanish, Da Ponte for Italian, nor Parmentier for French, nor Major Douglass, the father of the Engineering School of New York University, were included in the governing Faculty; they were merely authorized to teach such classes as offered themselves, and collect the fees gatherable therefrom. This at the time was substantially the practice at Harvard and Yale, where those studies were optional, and a special fee was demanded of the student. George Ticknor of Harvard, I believe, was the first college professor in any department of modern languages at this time whose chair was endowed (the Smith foundation). Henry Bostwick, A. M., was Instructor in History, Geography and Chronology.

A project of having popular lectures given on History, by Vethake; on Moral Philosophy by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, the father of Bishop Cleveland Coxe; on the History of Commerce, Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts by Dr. Francis Lieber; on Physical Astronomy by Major Douglass, and on Chemistry by Dr. John Torrey, was perhaps suggested by the special advantages of Clinton Hall, or also by the fact that James Tallmadge was President of the American Institute, which transacted its affairs in Clinton Hall. Dr. Cox actually did deliver lectures to the Young Men's Society.

The cornerstone of the University Building on Washington Square was laid on July 16, 1833. An article in the New York Mirror of August 31, 1833, emphasizes the fact that the site was *"so far to the suburbs"*: thus an impetus would be given by Letters to a corresponding northward movement of Commerce, and Law as well. The New York Gazette of July 16, 1833, has a notice and invitation to attend the laying of the cornerstone, signed by "A. M'Lay," i.e. by Dr. Archibald Maclay, Secretary of the Council. The Courier of July 17, 1833, has a full description. The procession was formed of the officers, professors and students of the University, the President and professors of Columbia College, the clergy, the Mayor, Recorder and other city authorities. They assembled at the center of the square and marched to the site. After an invocation and address by the Rev. Dr. James Milnor of St. George's, Chancellor Mathews spoke of the peculiar objects contemplated in the plan of instruction which had been adopted, namely to render education auxiliary to the practical purposes of life, without falling below the standard of scholarship maintained by the other institutions of the country. He then proceeded to perform the ceremony of depositing the cornerstone (in which were enclosed copies of the Scriptures, the charter and statutes of the University and several other publications relating to the institution and to the events of the day), and dedicated the structure "in the name of the Most High God, The Father, The Son and The Holy Ghost, *to the cause of Freedom* — of Freedom civil, intellectual and religious; and to that high cause for which our fathers were first exiles and then warriors. May this institution furnish able and devoted sons who will appreciate and maintain the privileges transmitted to them as their heritage and their birthright. — We dedicate it:

To the cause of Letters — of Science and of Education: the brightest earthly ornaments of a nation free and happy as ours, and without which freedom itself soon degenerates into coarse licentiousness and results in anarchy and every evil work. We dedicate it:

To the cause of Religion, for without this the tree of Knowledge is severed from the tree of Life; but with it, Freedom and Knowledge alike become sanctified into blessings that endure forever.

And firmly and permanently as we now have laid this cornerstone in its place, would we also lay this Institution deep in the affection and confidence of this community, and commit it confidently to the care and patronage of Him who sees the end from the beginning, and in whom we trust that after our names and memorials shall have passed away, this University will remain a pillar of light and

glory to our city and our Nation. *Esto Perpetua.*" The ceremony "closed with a prayer and benediction by the Rev. Mr. Cone."

In the New York Mirror of September 13, 1834, there is an engraving by Adams made after a drawing by Alexander J. Davis, and an appreciative article (both engraving and part of letterpress are copied verbatim by Williams's Register for 1835). This page of the Mirror is now preserved in the Museum of University Heights through the thoughtfulness of one of the University's most generous benefactors, William F. Havemeyer, Esq. In that article we read of the edifice intended for the University of the city of New York as "*nearly completed.*" As a matter of fact the work of erecting this fine College building — the finest of that era — did not proceed with uninterrupted smoothness.

In the administration of Cornelius W. Lawrence, the first Mayor chosen by direct election of the people, riots marked the first year of fuller municipal autonomy. One of these was "the Stone-cutter's Riot." One of the local historians, William L. Stone, on p. 466 of his History of New York City, 1872, makes this relation of the matter: "While the University was building, the contractors for economy's sake chose to purchase the marble at Sing Sing, and employ the State prisoners to cut and hew it before bringing it to the city. No sooner was this known than it raised the ire of the stonecutters' guild in the city to fever heat. Believing themselves aggrieved, they held meetings, paraded the city with incendiary placards and even went so far as to attack the houses of several worthy citizens. The Twenty-seventh Regiment (later the Seventh) was called out by the Mayor, Cornelius W. Lawrence. . . . The feeling however was so intense that it was thought best not to disband the troops entirely, and accordingly a portion of the regiment lay under arms in Washington Parade ground for four days and nights."[1]

In Williams's Annual Register for 1836 we read: "*It* [the University] is built of marble from Sing Sing," etc. This identification of an institution of learning with the building, as if thus the institution could be entirely seized, comprehended, appreciated and measured by the physical eye, was current in our land, and may still be observed in those parts of it whose civilization is of a more recent date. Clearly this stately and beautiful pile gained consideration for the University at the hands of those who, like the editors of the New York Mirror, had bestowed nothing but a brief and sneering notice on that excellent achievement of the founders, the Academic Convention of October 1830. The Mirror, edited by G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis and Theo. Fay, and representing the best cultivation and taste of that era, was evidently captivated by the noble structure and bestowed its good will on the institution itself. On p. 287, March 7, 1835, the Mirror discourses on "the progress, condition and prospects of this great institution:" — "never was a measure better qualified to give to education a great impulse toward the perfection of *utility*": — it was our first effort to "combine facilities of instruction in everything that it becomes a man to know, whatever may be his destined pursuit in life." — After reciting the classes already formed, the article goes on to make this very remarkable statement: "*and the income from tuition has paid the salaries of all the professors engaged in these various branches of learning.*" A pious wish, clearly, but we cannot say at this distance of time to whom this — economic ideal — may be traced.

The building itself, so much in proportion beyond the resources of the young College, without doubt proved a severe drain on the founders, who were resolved in this mode to gain more directly the established position they coveted for the young College by presenting at once something palpable, splendid and appeal-

[1] NOTE: The historian of this narrative although efficiently aided by eminent local antiquarians like William Kelby of the New York Historical Society, has not as yet succeeded in his efforts to verify these data from the daily press of the time. The author of the Memorial History of New York in his letterpress gives August '34, and in his chronological index August '35.

ing to civic pride. The fact remains that the Treasurer's office, being largely managed by the Chancellor, must have afforded little satisfaction to the holder. The first Treasurer, in 1831, was Samuel Ward, Jr.; in 1832, Frederick A. Tracy; in 1834, Waldron B. Post; in 1835, Obadiah Holmes. The Mirror (March 7, 1835) goes on to say: "The superb building, now in progress of erection near Waverley Place (Washington Square evidently was yet its parts was not yet completed, even at the conclusion of 1836. It was on Saturday the twentieth day of May 1837 only, that the building was at last dedicated, "to the Purpose of Science, Literature and Religion," with an address by the President of the Council, the Hon. James Tallmadge. At that time (Mirror June 10, 1837), entering through the great central western portal and ascending to the lower corridor running the whole length of the

FIRST UNIVERSITY BUILDING, WASHINGTON SQUARE

raw and new) will be finished, it is hoped, in the course of the year, and efforts are already making to procure apparatus of every description that may be necessary in the several professorships of natural and mechanical science, and a library. For these purposes as well as for the completion of the building, *funds are yet wanting*, to obtain which an appeal is made to the judicious liberality of the citizens."

Instruction indeed began at Washington Square in 1835, but the building in many of building north and south, the first room upon the right was that of the janitor. Then followed the Department of Chemistry (Professor Beck), to which three rooms were devoted; opposite these was the Department of Professor Mason, viz. of Belles-Lettres and Evidences of Revealed Religion; "north of this are the apartments of the *Eucleian* and *Philomathean*," which rooms were "fitted up in a style of taste and elegance highly creditable to the young gentlemen members." The

remaining rooms of this basement story were then occupied by *preparatory schools*, "*but will probably soon be devoted to the departments of Law and Medicine.*" (Italics are ours.)

Ascending the broad staircase . . . "on the right and left are the rooms of the Professors of Modern Languages. The next apartments to these on each side are those of the Latin and the Greek Professors, Rev. G. Proudfit and Dr. R. Patton; these rooms together with those of the Chancellor, Doctor J. M. Mathews, and the Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, Rev. H. P. Tappan, which are at the northern and southern extremities of the main part, and of noble dimensions, enjoy a delightful prospect upon Washington Square. Opposite the main staircase, upon the same corridor, is the small chapel capable of containing about four hundred persons and employed at present for daily prayers. A row of clustered oaken columns supports the centre of this apartment. The northern and southern apartments on this side of the corridor are of ample and beautiful proportions, and devoted, the one to Mathematicks, the other to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; the first containing a beautiful collection of mathematical models and instruments, the last a magnificent philosophical apparatus. These departments are under the care of two gentlemen, Professors Hackley and Norton, educated at West Point, and employed for some years as instructors in the Military Academy, whence they have introduced the system of the Polytechnick School of Paris into the University.

"Ascending by two heavy staircases, we come on the north to the apartment of the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Doctor L. D. Gale, containing a valuable cabinet in beautiful Gothick glass cases, and a large number of illustrative drawings, paintings and maps; and to the private apartment of Mr. J. Davis, Architect, one of the chief objects of attraction in the building. On the south, and corresponding to these rooms, are the Library and private apartments of the Librarian. Upon the centre of this story is the floor of the great Chapel, from which it rises to the height of near (?) one hundred feet. This splendid apartment is modelled after King's College Chapel, and is in the pointed style of the Tudor age, furnishing, probably, the only specimen of a fine Gothick interior in the country. The ceiling, which is in imitation of light free-stone, is supported by highly ornamented corbels, and enriched by magnificent pendants, tracery and shields. The organ is in a richly-carved, colossal oaken case, with towers, buttresses and pinnacles. The great western window, twenty-five by fifty feet, is entirely of painted or stained glass. The large central compartment in the arch of this window is a painting of the Archangel Michael, treading Satan under his feet. The four surrounding compartments are paintings emblematick of the Seasons, and the whole is surmounted by the emblem of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove. The galleries are massive, oaken and richly carved. No one can enter this chapel without being at once arrested and filled with emotions of wonder and delight. The loftiness of the ceiling, the airy grandeur of the many-pointed arches, the beauty and brilliancy of the windows, especially the western, the sober religious light, the colours of the stained-glass thrown upon the walls and columns, combine to produce an impression in the highest degree sublime.

"The rooms of the upper story adjacent to the Chapel, on the north side, are occupied by the Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design, S. F. B. Morse, with his pupils; those on the south by the Professor of Arabick, Syriack, Persian and Ethiopick, Doctor Isaac Nordheim" (Nordheimer). (Bush is not named in this recital.) We also learn from this article, that no less than *forty scholarships* had been founded by individuals of different religious denominations, and that no young man had ever been refused admission to the University for want of ability to meet the expenses of his education.

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CHANCELLOR AND PROFESSORS.

Rev. JAMES M. MATHEWS, D. D., Chancellor.
DAVID B. DOUGLASS, Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture.
S. F. B. MORSE, Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design.
Rev. HENRY P. TAPPAN, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.
ROBERT B. PATTON, Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. JOHN PROUDFIT, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
CHARLES L. PARMENTIER, Professor of French Language and Literature.
LORENZO L. DA PONTE, Professor of Italian Language and Literature.
MIGUEL CABRERA DE NEVARES, Professor of Spanish Language and Literature.
CHARLES RABADAN, Associate Professor of do.
ISAAC NORDHEIMER, Acting Professor of German Language and Literature.
Rev. GEORGE BUSH, Professor of Hebrew.
CHARLES W. HACKLEY, Professor of Mathematics.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
LEWIS C. BECK, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.
Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Professor of Law, and Principal of the Law Faculty.*
L. D. GALE, M. D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
ISAAC NORDHEIMER, Professor of Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Ethiopic.
Rev. CYRUS MASON, Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion.

* The other Professors in the Law Faculty will be appointed within a few weeks; and the course of legal instruction will be commenced simultaneously by Mr. Butler and the other Professors early in May, 1837.

The address of this function, we have said, was delivered by James Tallmadge, then fifty-nine years of age, Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1825–1826, and recently returned from a visit to Europe, particularly to Russia (1836). His address has been preserved in print. It reveals the characteristic note of utilitarianism, pitched in a very high key and glorifying "untaught genius." We are told how many more patents were issued in the United States than in England; education is conceived entirely from its *economic aspect:* the achievements of Eli Whitney, of Fulton, of Stevens, Perkins and Eckford are justly extolled. But there is no adequate conception of the relation of education to the development of personal or national character and taste. Latin and Greek are called pursuits that will be of no essential service to the student. This is the ever-recurring view of that generation. That certain liberal studies are more than others efficient to develop and mature the essential powers of mind and character, was a conception beyond the intellectual horizon of those times.

This same date of 1837, however, carries with it associations of national distress, of a storm, the floods of which did not fail to severely try the young craft of the University of the City of New York. Even before, in the latter part of 1833, had occurred the withdrawal of Vethake, Mulligan and Torrey. They charged the Chancellor[1] with "evils arising from the undue exercise by the Chancellor of those functions that belong to the province of the Faculty collectively, or of the Professors individually." The eminence of John Torrey in his further career, the honorable distinction of Vethake, who in time attained to the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania, are a fair element of proof that there was cause for complaint. Chancellor Mathews evidently was decidedly lacking in firmness in dealing with students. Conscious of his centripetal position, if I may so designate it, in the new enterprise, he entertained with lively apprehension the prospect of offending anyone, whether young or old, whose goodwill could be advantageous to the nascent College.

Gale, Norton and Hackley had come into the Faculty before, as had Proudfit, the latter I believe through Union College connection. Cleveland took Mulligan's place. Charles W. Hackley (b. 1808, at Herkimer, New York, graduated from West Point in 1829) was Assistant in Mathematics at the Military Academy. During his connection with New York University he published several *catechisms:* of Trigonometry in 1834, and in the same year a "Catechism and Notes upon the Algebras of Bourdon and Lacroix." He took orders in the Protestant-Episcopal Church in 1835, during his academic tenure in New York University. His more noteworthy mathematical books were issued after he joined the Faculty of Columbia College, in 1843. Professor Gale in 1837 published a textbook which admirably illustrates the practical versatility necessary for a College teacher at that time: "Elements of Natural Philosophy, embracing the general principles of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, acoustics, optics, electricity, galvanism, magnetism and — astronomy."

Of students' utterances of the earlier thirties little or nothing has been preserved in the way of characterization from the students' point of view. Fortunately George A. Macdonald (B. S. '91 N. Y. U.) has preserved in the University Magazine (1892, Nov., p. 384) the following sketch, written by Rev. Dr. John G. Hall of the Class of 1836: "They (the professors) were all in the mature and ripe years of life and all of impressive form and bearing; two of them, at least, of quite unusual magnitude and stature, viz., Chancellor Mathews and Rev. John Mulligan. Commanding in personal appearance much beyond the ordinary run of men, unusually affluent in social intercourse, with a graceful dignity of demeanor toward all, equals and inferiors alike, and eminent in general esteem, Chancellor Mathews was manifestly regarded by those who

[1] "An exposition of The Reasons for the resignation of some of the professors in the University of the City of New York." Printed by James Van Norden, 1833.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Annual Course of Instruction in the Institution, will commence on Monday, the 3d of October, under the direction of the following Professors.

Rev. JAMES M. MATHEWS, D. D., Chancellor.

DAVID B. DOUGLASS, Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture.
S. F. B. MORSE, Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design.
Rev. HENRY P. TAPPAN, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.
ROBERT B. PATTON, Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. JOHN PROUDFIT, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
CHARLES L. PARMENTIER, Professor of French Language and Literature.
LORENZO L. DA PONTE, Professor of Italian Language and Literature.
MIGUEL CABRERA DE NEVARES, Professor of Spanish Language and Literature.
CHARLES RABADAN, Associate Professor of do.
ISAAC NORDHEIMER, Acting Professor of German Language and Literature.
Rev. GEORGE BUSH, Professor of Hebrew, and Oriental Languages and Literature.
CHARLES W. HACKLEY, Professor of Mathematics.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
LEWIS C. BECK, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.
Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Professor of Law, and Principal of the Law Faculty.*
L. D. GALE, M. D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
ISAAC NORDHEIMER, Professor of Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Ethiopic.
Rev. CYRUS MASON, Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion.

* The other Professors in the Law Faculty will be appointed within a few weeks; and the course of legal instruction will be commenced simultaneously by Mr. Butler and the other Professors early in May, 1837.

Schedule of the Recitations, and other Exercises, during the Week.—(Prayers in the Chapel at half past nine o'clock A. M.)

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SAT.
From 10 to 11 A. M.	Latin. Belles-lettres. Natural Philosophy. Architecture and Civil Engineering. * Geology and Mineralogy.	Latin. Belles-lettres. Natural Philosophy. Greek. Architecture and Civil Engineering. Geology & Mineralogy	Latin. Belles-lettres. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Architecture and Civil Engineering. Geology & Mineralogy	Latin. Belles-lettres. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Architecture and Civil Engineering. Geology & Mineralogy	Latin. Belles-lettres. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Architecture and Civil Engineering. Geology & Mineralogy	Declamation in the Chapel.
From 11 to 12 A. M.	Mathematics. Latin. Greek. Psychology and Moral Philosophy.	Mathematics. Greek. Latin. Psychology and Moral Philosophy.	Mathematics. Greek. Latin. Psychology and Moral Philosophy.	Mathematics. Greek. Latin. Psychology and Moral Philosophy.	Mathematics. Greek. Latin. Psychology and Moral Philosophy.	
From 12 to 1 P. M.	Greek. Mathematics. Logic. Philosophy of Rhetoric and Criticism. Natural Philosophy.	Greek. Mathematics. Logic. Philosophy of Rhetoric and Criticism. Chemistry.	Greek. Mathematics. Logic. Philosophy of Rhetoric and Criticism. Natural Philosophy.	Greek. Mathematics. Logic. Philosophy of Rhetoric and Criticism. Chemistry.	Greek. Mathematics. Logic. Philosophy of Rhetoric and Criticism. Latin.	
From 1 to 2 P. M.	Evidences of Revealed Religion. Hebrew. New Testament as a Classic. Elementary Drawing.	Belles-lettres. Chaldaic and Syriac.	Evidences of Revealed Religion. Hebrew. Elementary Drawing.	Belles-lettres. Chaldaic and Syriac.	Evidences of Revealed Religion. Hebrew. Elementary Drawing.	
From 2 to 3 P. M.	Rabinical Hebrew.				Rabinical Hebrew.	
From 4 to 5 P. M.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	Hebrew.	Hebrew.	Arabic.	
From 7 to 8 P. M.	Persian.		Sanscrit.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	

* The class in Geology will commence in April.

Note.—There are also classes in French, Spanish, Italian and German, taught at such hours as will be found most convenient to the students and professors.

originated and guaranteed the new enterprise, as peculiarly fitted for the prominent and important station to which he was called. Also allied by marriage to one of the opulent families (the Hones) of the city, and standing among the foremost clergy of that day, his influence was wide and effectual among those citizens who possessed the pecuniary ability to set the nascent College well on its feet. Professor Mulligan was a native of the North of Ireland, where he was educated in some of their best schools and whence he emigrated to this country as early as 1825. After retiring from the University, Professor Mulligan resumed for awhile his old association as a teacher in this city, and here, after a few years, he died. He was a perfect master of Latin and Greek, and taught them with great facility and success."

HENRY P. TAPPAN

"Professors Torrey and Vethake were also men of mark in their several professions and well worthy of their high reputation. But perhaps the most engaging and attractive one to most spectators of the inauguration was the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D.D., chosen as the Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. He was a handsome man. In mind and manners a thorough gentleman, he was ever a special favorite with all. . . . After his disconnection from the University he had a fashionable private school for young ladies on Bleecker street, and subsequently became the Chancellor of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. . . . He indulged to some extent in public authorship, at one time venturing to cross swords with Jonathan Edwards on the great topic of the 'will.' Professor John Torrey possessed unusual eminence for that day as a chemist. Mild in manners and courteous always to his pupils, he enjoyed in return their perfect confidence and high esteem. He was a permanent resident of the city, handsomely domiciled in it, a communicant of what was then known as the Carmine Street Presbyterian Church, and for a succession of years was Superintendent of the Sabbath School there. Of Professor Vethake it is safe to say that his mathematical abilities were quite phenomenal. With a mind luminous with the transmitted genius of the Alexandrian sage, any dulness or stupidity of the students went hard with him. Neither could he brook anything like pert behaviour in the classroom, or approximate insolence, as we all saw exemplified on one occasion, in his helping a student to disappear hurriedly through the door, from which scarcely any one of us did much dissent." From this alumnus of '36 we also learn that there was an intermediate station between Clinton Hall and Washington Square, viz. a vacated public-school building on Chambers Street a few doors from Chatham.

But we must strive to bring this chapter to a close. Friends of education in New York city and state in the early fall of 1838 were astounded by the summary removal of the entire undergraduate Faculty with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Mason — not counting those who were not directly salaried

but merely gathered the fees of their particular classes, i.e. in Modern Languages, Engineering, the Arts of Design, Hebrew. These were the seven Professors who had made their further stay in the service of the institution dependent upon the retirement — must we say upon the removal? — of Chancellor Mathews. We do not desire in this place to fight over again the bitter controversy between the Seven and the Chancellor's supporters in the Council. The management of the finances in the institution, managed as it was from hand to mouth, would have been a very severe task in normal and prosperous times: it became desperate and disastrous when credit became bad and the financial crisis of 1837 began to cast its black shadows ahead. The Council finally determined upon measures of retrenchment. The withdrawing Professors intimated that these measures would not (sic) have been necessary, if a change in the Chancellorship had been effected before.

This period of acute unrest and trouble really extended from February 1837 to September 29, 1838, when, by a slender majority (19 out of 37) a resolution was adopted declaring vacant the places of Professors Tappan, Robert B. Patton (Greek), John Proudfit (Latin), Lewis C. Beck (Chemistry), Charles W. Hackley (Mathematics), Wm. A. Norton (Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy) and L. D. Gale (Professor of Geology and Mineralogy). The publications on both sides did the University grievous harm, the one side going to extremes in the imputation of wrong-doing, the other in their haughty tone, in which a lofty patronizing air sought in a very unsuccessful manner to act as a surrogate of dispassionate argument. — Under a Gallatin perhaps the finances would have been differently managed; we may confidently say they would have been.

With the subscription list principle the financial crisis of 1837 with its precursory calamities and its consequences in 1838 would even in that case have dealt a series of sharp and stunning blows to the young College. Incidentally we learn that the actual cost of the University Building as reported by the Finance Committee, including interest upon money borrowed, was $200,000 (inclusive of ground, we believe); that apparatus was reported by the same to have cost $5836; and — that the debt in May 1838 was $170,583. We also learn, incidentally, that Dr. Nordheimer, whose students were not of the regular undergraduate classes, was at this time so noted an Orientalist as to count among his private pupils Professors Anthon, Whittingham and Turner; also, that students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary attended Dr. Nordheimer in Hebrew. The seven Professors thus were removed after their keys had been demanded from them through two members of the Council.

In this contention the Council lost men like Rev. Dr. Milnor, Wm. Bedlow Crosby, Edward Delafield, Robert Kelly, Samuel Hanson Cox (father of A. Cleveland Coxe) and others. And it must not remain altogether unsaid, even by the historian writing in the dispassionate third generation after the events, that Chancellor Mathews often erred in taking for granted financially what was merely possible, and reckoning as assets verbal promises hastily given or not always fully understood on both sides.

In the following spring, 1839, Chancellor Mathews having meanwhile (February 11, 1839) resigned his office, the Regents, having been requested to do so by a resolution of the Senate at Albany (prompted by a memorial of the Seven), of date April 23, 1839, appointed as a committee to investigate the University, James King, John A. Dix and Gerritt Y. Lansing; the first named being at that time Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. And they (see their Report to the Senate, January 11, 1840) found "that (p. 8) there was no evidence presented to them, showing that any portion of the funds of the University had ever been fraudulently applied by any officer of the institution, or anyone else entrusted with the custody thereof, to private uses or unauthorized purposes."

But the committee also said (p. 8): "It is truly remarkable that from the date of the charter to the period when the testimony was taken by the committee, there were no regular books of account with the treasury of the University kept by anyone connected with the institution";—and the committee refers (p. 9) to the continual negligence "of the Council to appoint a qualified bookkeeper." The personal honesty of Chancellor Mathews was found to be without a flaw (p. 12); nay it was found that on the 15th of March 1839 "there was a balance reported due to the late Chancellor, from the University, by the auditing committee, of $13,421." From this document as well as from others we learn not only that rents were collected from certain parts of the University Building from the very beginning, but that this form of investment was distinctly contemplated from the very outset, rents e.g. collected from students and Professors for their private accommodation. And the committee also reported to recommend that a debt still standing against the University for marble on a contract made with the agents of the government of the State of New York at the Sing Sing Prison be canceled by the state; "the contractors (p. 13) failed to fulfill their engagements, which rendered it necessary for the builders to dismiss the workmen at the University Hall, and thus a year was lost in the completion of the building." This sum amounted to $9,860.19, which the State subsequently canceled. The present historian gratefully records this benefaction, as well as the further fact that the Legislature on April 17, 1838, had granted the University an annuity of $6000 for five years and until otherwise directed by law. This too is recorded in this narrative with cordial gratitude.

But it must not be forgotten by the friends of education in this great commonwealth that in 1814 the State, when much poorer, had made gifts to Union, and more particularly had given to Columbia College, a gift so vast in the ultimate appreciation of this particular gift as to enable Columbia to expand as she subsequently did expand; and to make gifts like the one quoted above appear a bagatelle in comparison. The land now inclosed and limited by Fifth and Sixth avenues and by Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets, a tract of some twenty acres, long known as Dr. David Hosack's Botanical Gardens, or simply Elgin Gardens, was "granted to and vested in the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, their successors and assigns; but this grant is made upon the express condition that the College establishment shall be removed to the said tract of land hereby granted, or to lands adjacent thereto within twelve years from this time" (i.e. by 1826); "and if the said establishment shall not be so removed within the time above limited, then and from thenceforth this grant shall cease and be void," etc. But the state about five years later relieved Columbia of this obligation, v. chapter CXX., Thirty-seventh Session, Laws of New York, passed April 13, 1814. And Union College by this same Act, §§ 1–5, was granted permission to raise by a lottery sums of $100,000, of $30,000, of $20,000, and of $50,000, respectively, the last item being intended for the increase of the charity fund. Other beneficiaries of this Act were Hamilton College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc.

Chancellor Mathews long survived his retirement from the Chancellorship, maintaining his seat in the Council to the year 1847. At fourscore years of age he published, in 1865, "Recollections of Persons and Events, chiefly in the City of New York: being Selections from his Journal, by J. M. Mathews, D.D., 1865." In this volume (pp. 195 sqq) he republishes his address delivered October 20, 1830, at the opening of the Academic Convention. His address at the Inauguration of the Faculty, September 26, 1832, is also printed (pp. 215 sqq). Of his retirement he speaks without the faintest trace of bitterness. We also learn that the Council (p. 241) in accepting his resignation of February 11, 1839, requested that he sit for a portrait to be paid

for by the Council. We cannot help marveling that in the retrospect of 1865 Dr. Mathews still indulges in so much resonant though vague rhetoric without tersely designating the real merits of the movement of 1830.

The first Chancellor lacked the keen sense of the actual, real and present things, a faculty which must always predominate in executive capacity of a high order: being carried along pleasantly enough on the current of cultivated New York life, and pursuing graceful rhetoric as well as colloquial and social virtues, he essayed a task which was clearly beyond his strength. Had he been so fortunate as to find a coadjutor who could have taken full charge of all financial matters, his work would have been more prosperous. Chancellor Mathews passed away in 1870 at the great age of eighty-five years. *In magnis magna voluisse sat est.*

The convulsion of September 29, 1838, left a veritable chasm and void in the teaching staff of the University, but she was greatly favored in the successors of the Seven. But as Ebenezer A. Johnson, Joslin, John William Draper, Tayler Lewis and Caleb S. Henry really belong to the administration of Theodore Frelinghuysen, we shall deal with them later on.

Before closing this chapter we must speak briefly of a few teachers of the first administration. Charles Dexter Cleveland (b. Salem, Mass., 1802, A.B. Dartmouth, 1827, 1830 Professor of Greek and Latin in Dickinson), Professor of Greek and Latin 1833–1834, soon afterwards migrated to Philadelphia where he established a flourishing school for young women. He was, even before his graduation at College, in 1826, and thereafter, a remarkably prolific and industrious author of manuals dealing with Latin and Greek, soon however turning more decidedly towards English literature. He was a specialist in Milton. If the University could have permanently maintained his services, he might in time have rivaled Charles Anthon as a producer of didactic books. Of Robert B. Patton (Greek 1834–1838) we are told that in his first year he taught Greek Literature and — Natural History! Can anything better illustrate the age of textbook rehearsing? Of John Proudfit, D. D., that great dragnet of American literature, Austin Allibone reports that he published "The Captives;" a Comedy of Plautus, with English Notes, New York, 18 mo.

E. G. S.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II

There was a strong desire to secure Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet as Professor of what we would now call Pedagogy, but the correspondence with him led to no satisfactory result. "The Council" (Minutes of November 26, 1830) "then instructed the Committee on a Plan of Organization to inquire into the propriety of establishing in the University *a Department for the instruction of Teachers of Common Schools* and to report thereon." — Three names were put in nomination for Chancellor on January 24, 1831, Mathews, Wainwright and Milnor, the latter two withdrawing their names promptly. All three were clergymen. Samuel Ward, Jr., twice moved for a measure looking towards union with Columbia. In the memorial to the Legislature (Minutes of Council, January 28, 1831) the following noteworthy paragraphs occur: "To those conversant with the existing state of our Common Schools, no defect is more prominent and serious than the want of *capacity* in the teacher. This is by no means owing to a want of *competent knowledge*. Very many instructors, and we might probably add with justness a great majority of them, have acquirements sufficient for the instruction they are called to give. But where such is the case they have rarely a *knowledge of teaching*. The art of presenting proper subjects to children, under proper arrangements, so as to enable their pupils to comprehend what is taught, and more especially to call into exercise the *faculty of thinking*, your petitioners apprehend is but little known to the great body of teachers." — "The Committee on provisional appointments" (Jan. 7, 1831) "beg leave to submit the names of the following gentlemen as persons who, in their opinion, would be suitable to deliver Lectures and excite public attention in behalf of the University: Albert Gallatin, Francis Wayland, Joseph Story, Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel Webster, Samuel Miller, Thomas S. Grimké, William Wirt, George Davis (Speaker of the House), Eliphalet Nott, Benjamin Silliman, John Welch, Edward Livingston, J. McPherson Berrien, Robert Greenlow, Henry Bostwick." — May 24, 1831, it was reported that of the subscriptions of $101,250, only $30,455 was actually paid in, leaving $70,795 outstanding. — On October 12, 1831, an offer of G. W. Bruen (for Matthias Bruen) was reported: 110 feet on Broadway, above Niblo's Garden, running through to Crosby street, were offered to the University for $40,000: the business men of the Council were willing to take this, but trouble as to title induced them to aban-

don this property. — On December 6, 1831, there were allowed for expenses incurred for and on account of the Literary Convention of October 1830, $561.25, of which $508.98 was for printing and paper. — Albert Gallatin's letter of resignation was dated October 22, 1831, and is spread on the Minutes of November 1, 1831:

To John Delafield, Sec'y.
Sir:

Having intimated at the last meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New York that the state of my health did not permit me to perform any longer the duties of President or Member of the Board, I beg leave hereby to resign my seat, and to pray that I may not be put in nomination at the next election. It is with sincere regret that I feel myself compelled to take this step and to separate from the Gentlemen with whom I had the honor to be associated. I entertain a lively sense of their kindness and partiality towards me, and I pray them to accept my best wishes for their personal welfare and for the prosperity of the important Institution entrusted to their care. I have the honor to be, Respectfully, your ob't servant

ALBERT GALLATIN.

On January 6 and 18 and 27; on February 14 and 20, and April 7, 1832, there was no quorum at meetings of the Council, likewise on May 1 and 15.

On May 16, 1832, a long and elaborate Report on a Professorship of Law was submitted by Messrs. James Tallmadge and Prescott Hall; this memorandum entering very fully into what seems to have been a current argument of the day in opposition to Law Schools as such, viz. the incessant changing of Law. — The Minutes of June 5, 1832 contain the following:

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting to apply to the Judges of the Supreme Court in reference to a Professorship of Law in the University and certain privileges connected therewith, Reported that having laid before the Judges the views of the Council as expressed in the report of the Committee on Law Professorship, the Judges were pleased to make a rule of the Supreme Court in the words following:

"THE SUPREME COURT, May 28, 1832.

"In addition to the rules of January 1, 1830, regulating clerkships, it is hereby ordered that any portion of time not exceeding two years spent in a regular attendance upon the Law Lectures in the University of New York, shall be allowed in lieu of an equal portion of clerkship in the office of a practising attorney of this Court.

By the Court,
WM. P. HALLETT, Clerk."

In the Minutes of same date, June 6, 1832, we read: "Could they have been furnished by the Honorable the Corporation with the use of Buildings for a few years, as was at first expected, the Institution might have gone into operation with the price of tuition at that moderate rate." On July 17, 1832, during the Cholera Epidemic, Mr. Wm. Bedlow Crosby was elected to the Council. — The meeting of the Council of July 24 was in the Cholera epidemic. The following attended: E. Lord, Jas. Milnor, Cyrus Mason, A. Maclay, C. Starr, Wm. B. Crosby, Th. Price, Sam. Ward, J. Labagh, W. W. Chester, M. Van Schaick, Wm. Van Wyck, Sam'l H. Cox, also Chancellor Mathews.

On motion duly seconded it was "*Resolved*, that whereas the prevailing epidemic renders it very doubtful whether a quorum of the Council necessary for an election of Professors and other officers yet to be chosen can be assembled sufficiently soon to answer the purposes of the University, therefore *Resolved* that Doctors Mathews, Milnor, Maclay, Cox and Mr. Van Wyck be a special committee with power to make such provisional arrangements as may be necessary for a temporary supply of the Professorships of Languages and of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, provided that such arrangements can be made with the gentlemen already nominated for those professorships." E. G. S.

FIRST ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS, SEPTEMBER 1832

NAME	PARENT OR GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE	
Wm. McMurray, Jr.	Rev. Dr. McMurray	New York	N. Y.
Corns. Mathews	Abijah Mathews	New York	"
Robert R. Crosby	Wm. B. Crosby	New York	"
Clarkson F. Crosby	W. B. Crosby	New York	"
Sam. A. Hammett	Augustus Hammett	New York	"
George F. White	Geo. B. White	Brooklyn	"
Charles O. Baker	Elisha Baker	New York	"
James Henry Van Alen	Jas. J. Van Alen	New York	"
A. K. Post	Waldron B. Post	New York	"
E. L. Heyward	Wm. Heyward	New York	"
J. W. Carrington, Jr.	J. W. Carrington	New York	"
M. W. Weed	Harvey Weed	New York	"
J. Smith	Dan'l Smith	Middletown	"
T. E. C. Doremus	Francis Doremus	New York	"
Henry A. Nitchie	Jno. Nitchie	New York	"
R. F. Davison	Jno. R. Davison	New York	"
Albert Ward	Caleb T. Ward	Staten Island	"
Samuel Pringle	Thomas Pringle	New York	"
Daniel D. T. McLaughlin	Edward McLaughlin	New York	"
Isaac Dayton	Edward Dayton	New York	"
Henry Thomas, Jr.	Henry Thomas	Brooklyn	"

NAME	PARENT OR GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE	
Samuel Kellogg	Mrs. Matilda Kellogg	New York	N. Y.
Alfred Vail	Stephen Vail	Morristown	N. J.
Jno. B. Morton	Archibald McCullum	Elizabethtown	"
Jno. N. Coit	Jno. Coit	Brooklyn	N. Y.
Jno. Cragin	Benj. Cragin	Douglass	Mass.
F. A. Sterling	F. A. Sterling	New York	N. Y.
Ransom Taylor	Theodore Taylor	New York	"
James S. Evans	Jas. Evans	New York	"
Moses B. Maclay	Rev'd Archibald Maclay	New York	"
William B. Maclay	Rev. A. Maclay	New York	"
W. Edward Bunce	Nathaniel Bunce	New York	"
Washington Judah	Aaron H. Judah	New York	"
William C. Squier	Job Squier	Rahway	N. J.
John G. Hall	Wm. Hall	New York	"
Daniel Higbie	Abm. Higbie	Jamaica	"
Edw. W. Cone	Rev. S. H. Cone	New York	"
Benjamin Wood, Jr.	Benjamin Wood	Staten Island	"
John D. Shelton	Nathan Shelton	Jamaica	"
A. R. Van Nostrand		New York	"
Richard Goodman	Jno. K. Goodman	New York	"
Fenelon Hasbrouck	Doct. Stephen Hasbrouck	New York	"
M. V. B. Fowler	P. V. B. Fowler	Shawangunk	"
Amos B. Lambert	Jno. Lambert	South Reading	Mass.
Edward Hyde	Simeon Hyde	New York	N. Y.
Charles Suydam	Ferdinand Suydam	New York	"
Joseph Acheson	Wm. Acheson	New York	"
Wm. A. Leonard	Wm. B. Leonard	Matteawan	"
John T. Ring	Z. Ring	New York	"
G. W. Ring	Z. Ring	New York	"
Wm. E. Allen	M. Allen	New York	"
Aaron K. Thompson	M. E. Thompson	New York	"
Ferdinand S. Mumford	F. S. Mumford	New York	"
James R. Greacen	John Greacen	Brooklyn	"
Henry S. Dodge	Sam'l N. Dodge	New York	"
Wm. H. Talbot	Benj'n Talbot	Brooklyn	"
S. H. Newbold	Herman Le Roy	New York	"
James N. McElligett	Jane E. McElligett	New York	"
Wm. H. Neilson	Wm. Neilson	New York	"
Thos. W. B. Dawson	Isaac Leek	New York	"
Willm. Hall, Jr.	Wm. Hall	New York	"
Jeremiah S. Lord	Charles S. Lord	Brooklyn	"
Cornelius Conkling	Thomas W. Conkling	Smithtown, L. I.	"
Joseph G. Gilbert	Joshua Gilbert	New York	"
James B. Oakey	Dan'l Oakey	New York	"
Daniel H. Scully, Jr.	Daniel H. Scully, Senr.	New York	"
Χριστόδουλος Εὐαγγέλης	J. M. Mathews	New York	"
Aaron Henriques	Joseph Henriques	New York	"
Aaron B. Belknap	Aaron Belknap	New Burgh	"
W. P. Wainwright	Eli Wainwright	New York	"
George Gordon, Jr.	Geo. Gordon	Savannah	"
George Griffin, Jr.	George Griffin	New York	"
Burtis C. Megie	Elizabeth Megie	New York	"
Charles S. Mills	T. W. Mills	Hartford	Conn.
Wm. H. T. Russell	C. H. Russell	New York	N. Y.
R. J. Livingston	Maturin Livingston	New York	"
George S. Wilson	Amelia Hickox	Clinton	"
Jas. S. Wilson	" "	Clinton	"
James H. Bell	Isaac Bell, Esqr.	New York	"
William R. Casey	James K. Casey	Baltimore	Md.
William P. Mason	John Mason	New York	N. Y.

NAME	PARENT OR GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE	
Edward C. Halliday	Robert Halliday	New York	N. Y.
Sidney M. Stone	" "	New Haven	Conn.
Stephen Bogardus	Wm. R. Bogardus	Acquachanonk	
Edward M. Bedlow	Henry Bedlow	New York	N. Y.
William Chalmers	James Chalmers	New York	"
Rowland Bourne	Rev'd George Bourne	New York	"
Garniss E. Baker	Jacob S. Baker	New York	"
Jedediah Huntington	Benjamin Huntington	New York	"
John L. Bartlett	" "	New York	"
John D. Johnson	Wm. M. Johnson	New York	"
Richard M. Chipman	" "		Mass.
Robert R. Kellogg	Timothy Kellogg	New York	N. Y.
Wm. R. Gordon	Elizabeth Gordon	New York	"
D. W. Holly	W. C. Holly	Bloomingdale	"
W. G. Megrath	M. Megrath	New York	"
Augustus Pell	A. D. Pell	New York	"
James G. Evans	B. J. Seward	New York	"
Edward B. Elgar	Matthias B. Edgar	New York	"
James M. Burnham	Michael Burnham	New York	"
Daniel Dodd, Jr.	Allen Dodd	New York	"
John Knox	" "	Orange	N. J.
Benj. R. Nichols	Benj. Romaine	New York	N. Y.
R. T. Livingston	R. S. Livingston	New York	"
		Red Hook	"

CHAPTER III

THE EUCLEIAN AND THE PHILOMATHEAN. — PROFESSOR SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE AND THE INVENTION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. — SOME EARLIER ALUMNI. — EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL B. F. BUTLER'S PLAN FOR A LAW SCHOOL

THE institution of literary associations in American Colleges is organically connected with the spirit and the direction of American civilization. However limited erudition may have long remained with us, the faculty of utterance, graceful, forceful or profound, was always fostered by the prospect of the bar, the pulpit, the press and political canvass and campaign. The very era of 1830 may in some respects be called the golden age of American oratory, when Webster, Clay and Calhoun, Benton and Everett, shone as stars of the first magnitude in the firmament of national life. The current view of the function and importance of literary societies is well expressed by an article in the (weekly) Atlas of New York, of September 12, 1833, called forth by a recent oration of Gulian C. Verplanck at Geneva (Hobart) College: "Most of the Colleges in the United States have one or more associations for cultivating the flowers and fruits of learning and bringing into active use the instructions acquired in the regular pursuits of the schools; and it has grown into a custom with very many of them, in their emulation for superiority, to invite the most distinguished scholars of the country to enrich their harvests with the acquisitions of their talents and their fame."

The predecessor of the Eucleian was the Adelphic Society, whose organic law was completed in February–March, 1833. In the preceding December (1832) the library committee had reported a subscription of money and of 169 volumes. Alfred Vail, a Freshman of that winter, afterwards so distinguished in assisting Morse in bringing out his electrical telegraph, was among the most earnest workers in the young society. The janitor by March 1, 1833, charged the young gentlemen $8.00 for candles and attendance. The young gentlemen promptly essayed a periodical,

the Adelphic Monthly Magazine, on which in a very brief time they spent $103.00, and their publisher at a very early stage of his literary venture "showed contempt for the injunctions of the society."

As the catalogues for the first years are lost, the records of the literary societies gain additional importance; their list of members e. g. shows that, whereas the overwhelming majority were residents of the city, most of them had been born elsewhere: New York as a great city was of very recent growth. The rubric of "Native Place" exhibits New York City but rarely: we notice Massachusetts, the valley of the Hudson, Pennsylvania, West Indies, Long Island, Rhode Island, Georgia, Vermont, South Carolina, "New Burgh," New York. A Greek, Photius Kavusales, was admitted March 28, 1835; he afterwards went to "Oberlin Institute," Ohio.

Soon after the Adelphic body had completed its constitution, it perished; perhaps, as was intimated at the time, through an excess of amendments proposed; very possibly the Adelphic Monthly was too great a task.

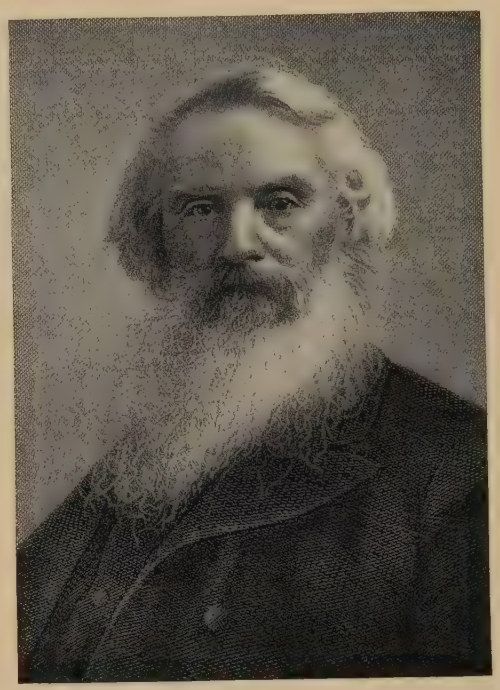
The Eucleian Society, which succeeded, e.g. to the minute-book of the Adelphi, was in full existence on June 28, 1833, on which date M. V. B. Fowler in an address made before the Eucleians uses the phrase: "for we cannot but denominate this a reorganization of the old society." It was customary for the retiring Presidents to copy their valedictories into the minute-book, which farewells often show a conscious striving after dignified expression and well balanced periods. The great point was the record of honorary members. These gentlemen generally took this attention seriously enough; the annual oration or poem was often if not always delivered by one of them, and the current press paid much attention to them; and these orations were often intellectual events in that generation. Among honorary members we notice Gov. Peter Vroome, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. William Wirt, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen (all elected November 1, 1833), Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck (April 25, 1834), Hon. B. F. Butler, Prof. Morse (October 23, 1835), His Excellency Andrew Jackson (April 1, 1836), Hon. Caleb Cushing (October 28, 1836). From the Valedictory Address of J. E. Caldwell Doremus (a Senior then) of December 18, 1835, we learn how they considered and estimated the first annual oration delivered by one of the Society's honorary members: "'Twas the first of those grand annual occasions which are calculated to give that dignity and eclat to our society which will rank it [the historian edits precisely] high in the estimation of the Public and give it an honorable name throughout the Literary world." (The speaker on that occasion was the Rev. Dr. John Breckenridge of Baltimore.) "On the sixteenth of July last the Eucleian Society first attained to the standard of similar Institutions in the old established Colleges of the land." In the fall of 1835 the Council had assigned them a hall in the new University Building on Washington Square, and the delighted members promptly furnished it "like a council chamber."

As to honorary members we find no diminution in the 40-ies of distinguished names, e.g. President Wm. Henry Harrison (January 15, 1841), Washington Irving, Esq. (June 10, 1841), Speaker Winthrop, T. McElrath of the New York Tribune, Archbishop (later Cardinal) Hughes, former President Martin Van Buren, LL.D. (July 2, 1841), Jared Sparks, former President J. Quincy Adams. Lack of space will not permit me in this place to even name all the members of Eucleian, who have added to the renown of the University or befriended her when she needed cheer and help. A few must suffice. Benjamin Vaughn Abbott (November 6, 1846), Charles Baird and Henry M. Baird (October 15, 1847), Austin Abbott (December 3, 1847), Lyman Abbott (December 3, 1847); on the same day there entered A. Ogden Butler, born at Geneva (Editor, Standing Committee, Assistant Librarian), who in his will established a fund of $5000, the income in part to encourage excel-

lence in essay writing. Mr. Ogden Butler was the only son of Hon. Charles Butler, to whom the New York University owes so much. Among autograph acknowledgments of election there are preserved letters from the pen of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, June 12, 1837; of William Dodge, New York, January 12, 1837; J. Nordheimer, "New York University, March 15, 1838;" of Cardinal Hughes; of Judge Betts, June 23, 1841, addressed to Robert Ogden Doremus, Secretary; from Alexander Reid, "Nassau Hall, December 18, 1841," from A. Cleveland Coxe, December 14, 1843, and James W. Alexander, College of New Jersey, 13 December, 1843. A jewel in this collection is a note from James Russell Lowell, dated "Elmwood, Cambridge, March 1, 1844," in which he declines an invitation to deliver the annual poem, saying, "I have always made it a principle to decline invitations of this kind, believing that in a publicly spoken poem one must necessarily disappoint either his hearers or himself."

James Harper of the famous publishing house acknowledged, dating 82 Cliff Street, October 28, 1846; there is a note from Howard Crosby, New York, November 20, 1851; from Lyman Abbott, 203 West 34th Street, New York, 24 April, 1867. This is the last autograph so preserved.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse, born 1791, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, inherited from his father, the Rev. Jedediah Morse, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, spiritual and moral earnestness and some didactic faculty. Andover Academy and Yale College have the distinction of enrolling him among their alumni. Day and Benjamin Silliman had kindled and furthered his scientific interests. He graduated at Yale in 1811. Still his aspirations long were of a twofold nature. It really was his first profession of painting which brought him into New York University. He had gone with Washington Allston to London, there to learn to paint under West and Copley. The gold medal which he won from the Royal Academy in London, on May 13, 1813, may have had much to do in determining his career for the earlier part of his life. Nor had the encouragement of Benjamin West failed to urge him on in this career. Eventually, after some slender success in New England, he settled in New York, from whose municipal authorities he had received a commission in 1824–1825 to paint a full-length portrait of Lafayette.



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE

In 1826 he organized the "National Academy of Design," in opposition to the older "American Academy of Fine Arts," of which the venerable Colonel John Trumbull was President. Morse denied with much positiveness that any body which did not *teach* art had any right whatever to the name of *Academy*. His own "National Academy" was modeled after the Royal Academy of London, his own school; it was primarily to teach, and also to give an annual exhibition (v. "*Academies of Arts*," "a Discourse, delivered on Thursday, May 3, 1827, in the Chapel of Columbia College, be-

fore the National Academy of Design, on its First Anniversary, by Samuel F. B. Morse; on pp. 24–25 he speaks feelingly of the discouragements of American artists returning from abroad; pp. 28 sqq show what work was actually done at the Academy of Design). In this School of Art, Anatomy was to be taught as well as Mythology; William Cullen Bryant in the earlier years figured as Lecturer on Mythology. Clinton Hall, which received the classes of the University in 1832, had harbored even before the rooms of the Academy of Design. Morse's appointment was that of "Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design." The first of the preserved catalogues, that of 1836, announces on p. 12, under the general head of Literature of the Arts of Design:

1. Lectures on the principles of the Arts of Design.
2. Painting as a Profession.

In the same autumn of 1832 in which the University began to teach, Morse returned from Havre to New York on the ship Sully, and on this voyage conceived and outlined his great invention, even drawing the instrument in his notebook. At the Alumni banquet of the New York University held at the Astor House on June 29, 1853, Morse made the following statement (recorded in the New York Tribune of June 30, 1853): — "The President (George H. Moore, later Librarian of the Lenox Library) now proposed the health of Professor Morse, inventor of the Electric Telegraph. This was received with loud applause. The Professor responded as follows: When I received the flattering invitation of your committee to be present on this occasion, and at the coming of age of your honored association (for it seems, this is your twenty-first anniversary) my first impulse was to decline, but on second thought I sent you my acceptance, for I had some ancient recollections and endearing associations connected with the University, which I wished to revive more vividly, and too — shall I say it? — I was a little startled at the phraseology of your worthy President's note. He says, 'The Alumni are justly proud of the name and fame of their Senior Professor.' *Senior Professor?* Yes, it is indeed so. Sixteen years have brought me unconsciously to this position. Yesternight, on once more entering your Chapel, and while listening to the lucid and able address of my friend at the head of the Medical Department, I more than once realized a Rip Van Winkle sensation. There were the well-known walls of the venerable pile unchanged. The same marble staircase and marble floor I once so often trod, and so often with a heart and head overburdened with almost crushing anxieties. Separated from the Chapel but by a thin partition was that room I occupied, now your Philomathean Hall, whose walls — had thoughts and mental struggles with their alternation of joys and sorrows, the power of being daguerrotyped upon them — would show a thickly-studded gallery of evidence that there the Briarean infant was born, who has stretched forth its arms with the intent to encircle the world. Yes, my worthy friends, that room of the University was the birthplace of the Recording Telegraph. Attempts indeed have been made to assign it to other parentage, and its birthplace to other localities. Personally I have very little anxiety on this point, except that the truth should not suffer, for I have a consciousness which neither sophistry nor ignorance can shake, that that room is the place of its birth, and a confidence too that its cradle is in hands that will sustain its rightful claim. You have been pleased to honor me by your attentions this day. Be assured it is one of the most gratifying amends for the many trials through which I have passed, that I have the generous appreciation of the Alumni of our University. The credit of my invention does pertain to your Alma Mater, and if this fact adds character and name to our Institution, so that the memories that are awakened by the name of the University shall be influential in restraining her sons from all that would tarnish her fair fame, and inspire ambi-

tion to add to her honors, I shall experience a higher gratification than any personal deference that has been, or can be, bestowed upon me by foreign nations or my own countrymen. I would propose to you the following sentiment: *Your Alma Mater* — may she never have occasion to blush for any of her sons, nor ask in vain their sympathy and aid."

And we learn from the chief work on Morse's life ("The life of Samuel F. B. Morse, LL.D., Inventor of the Electro-Magnetic Recording Telegraph, by Samuel Irenaeus Prime, Appleton & Co., 1875") that, by September 1837, a few months after the dedication of the fully completed University Building, Morse considered the invention fairly complete, though rude as yet; and on September 2, 1837, Saturday, he exhibited the invention to Professor Daubeny of Oxford, England, in the (geological) cabinet of the University, using a circuit of 1700 feet of copper wire stretched back and forth in that room (as reported by our Professor Gale, Prime, p. 203). Professor Torrey also was present. "This exhibition of the telegraph, although of very rude and imperfect machinery, demonstrated to all present the practicability of the invention, and it resulted in enlisting the means, the skill and the zeal of Alfred Vail (A.B. N.Y.U. 1836), who early the next week called at the rooms and had a more perfect explanation from Professor Morse of the character of the invention."

Soon after this Mr. Vail interested his father, Judge Stephen Vail, owner of the Speedwell Iron Works near Morristown, New York, and his own brother George. The Vails invested money in the enterprise and acquired one-fourth of the patent right. The support of A. Vail proved of decisive importance in the final struggle before Congress and the actual opening of the Baltimore-Washington line; Vail operating at the Baltimore end and Morse himself at the capital.

From the famous painter Daniel Huntington (Prime, p. 308 sq), we learn that his teacher, Morse, occupied his new quarters in the University building (in July 1835), leaving Greenwich Lane, and that while he still resided in the latter "he was particularly *impatient to get into the new rooms*, in order to put into operation his plan for an electric telegraph, allusions to which he continually made." In the early part of 1836, Hon. Hamilton Fish, in a room in the University building, witnessed the telegraph in operation. In the winter of 1835–1836 James Fenimore Cooper, in company with Commodore Shubrick, visited the University for the same purpose. For Morse's splendid testimony as to Alfred Vail see Prime, p. 312 sqq. Morse's letter to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury at Washington was dated "New York City University, September 27, 1837." The noted dispatch,

"Attention, the Universe!"
"By Kingdoms, Right Wheel!"

was sent in a public test made in the University on January 24, 1838. We hope some day to see a commemorative bust, or a painting of Morse working in his studio, in Washington Square, adorning the Museum of the Hall of Fame at University Heights. Morse and Vail belong to America and the world: in a special sense they belong to New York University.

The strongest drift of that first era was towards the study of Divinity and the clerical profession: nearly one-half of the A.B.'s to 1839 followed that course.[1] William R. Gordon, '34, who then studied Divinity at New Brunswick, wielded an active pen, particularly as a controversialist in dealing with the Roman Catholic Church, with Spiritualism and with Secession; other writings were expository of

1 NOTE. — In glancing at the Alumni of the first administration we express our great obligation to the gentlemen who prepared the Biographical Catalogue of 1894: John M. Reid '39, Amasa S. Freeman '43, Wm. C. Ulyat '46, Wilson Phraner '47, Robert Lowry '50, George D. Baker '60, John J. Stevenson '63, Israel C. Pierson '65, Theodore F. Burnham '71, Charles R. Gillett '74, Albert W. Ferris '78, Charles S. Benedict '80, Cephas Brainard Jr. '81, James Abbott '83, of whom several have passed away since that memorable year '94.

points of creed. In the Protestant Episcopal Church Jedediah V. Huntington, '35, was active, becoming also an Editor of the Metropolitan of Baltimore and of the Leader of St. Louis.

Arthur Cleveland Coxe, one of the most noted divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, A.B. '38, ultimately ('65) became Bishop of Western New York. Of his theological writings and editorial labors, such as the edition of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, or his noted appeal ('69) for an Ecumenical Council, we cannot speak here. Some of his hymns, strong with the strength of spiritual earnestness and Christian truth, are found in many hymnals: as this one, written in 1839, when he was only twenty-one, and prefiguring his course — a noble hymn, kin to a *maëstoso* on a fine organ:

"Oh, where are kings and empires now,
Of old that went and came?
But, Lord, thy church is praying yet,
A thousand years the same.
We mark her goodly battlements,
And her foundations strong;
We hear within the solemn voice
Of her unending song."

Alfred Augustine Watson, '37, was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina in 1884. Edward Hopper, '39 (d. '88), while Pastor of the Market Street Presbyterian Church in New York City, in 1871, wrote the admirable hymn:

"Jesus, Saviour, pilot me
Over life's tempestuous sea;
Unknown waves before me roll,
Hiding rock and treacherous shoal;
Chart and compass come from thee,
Jesus, Saviour, pilot me."

Of the same Class of 1839 was the Rev. William Weston Patton, whose book on Prayer was issued in twenty editions in the ten years from 1875–1885, and who, after having edited the Advance, at last became President of Howard University at Washington, 1877–1889. The Rev. John Morrison Reid, of the same class, having been active in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, became President of Genesee College (later the Syracuse University) 1859–1864, and subsequently editor of important periodical publications of his Church, such as the Western Christian Advocate, and the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

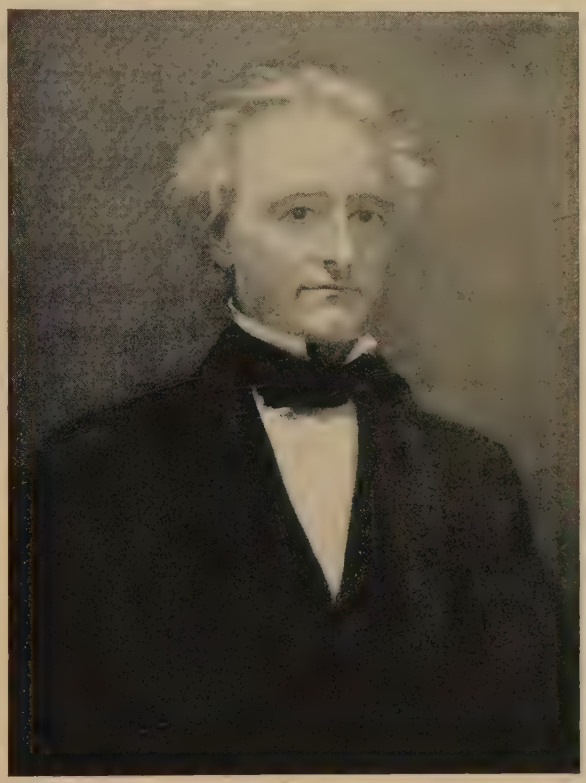
After the theologians come the lawyers — but somewhat less in number than one-half of the former, the most noted one perhaps of these years being John Taylor Johnston, '39. He studied law at Yale, '39–'41, and also with the eminent jurist Daniel Lord. Later he became a railroad president, as well as a patron of art, viz., President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Of his services as a member and as President of the Council, and of his benefactions, we will have to speak in the recital of later administrations. Other avocations were less marked among the earlier alumni, such as the medical profession, in which Dr. James Joseph Acheson, '33, may be mentioned. A few teachers: R. H. Bull, '39, taught Civil Engineering in the University from 1853 to 1885. A few were occupied in commerce or public life; R. R. Crosby, '34, and Clarkson Floyd Crosby, '35, were both older brothers of Howard Crosby.

Of purely literary men two are noteworthy: Cornelius Mathews of '34, and Richard Grant White. The former was accorded a place in R. W. Griswold's "Prose Writers of America," 2d ed., 1847, p. 542. At twenty he began to contribute to the Knickerbocker and to the American Monthly magazines. His monthly, the Arcturus, lasted for a year and a half. His strivings for a distinctive Americanism in letters and culture were largely based on factitious and fanciful notions. Of more lasting fame and merit is the name of Richard Grant White, '39. His work in the domain of literary criticism is certain of an extended and honorable life. His edition of Shakespeare, in twelve volumes, published by Little, Brown & Company of Boston, and his Words and their Uses (a keen study in purism of English), are probably his most noted achievements. His vigorous and incisive pen marks him a master of English Prose.

(95) The "Minute Book of the Philomathean Society of the University of the City of New York" shows that this literary society was founded on October 29, 1832, in the very month in which instruction began, and that the original members, of whom but few graduated, were these: Fenelon Hasbrouck, '35, William Edgar Allen, Joseph G. Gilbert, Samuel A. Hammett, Edward L. Heyward, Isaac P. Martin, Wm. H. Neilson, A. Kintzing Post, John Ring, '36, Henry Thomas, James H. Van Alen, Marcus W. Weed, '36. The meetings for some time were held in the lecture-room of Dr. Mathews's church in "Garden Street" (Exchange Place). Some problems of their first winter were such as these: "Ought Honor or Wealth to be most sought after by Man?" "Is Andrew Jackson or Henry Clay most fit for the office of President of the United States" (Nov. 15, 1832)? "Is the fear of punishment or the expectation of reward the greater incentive to industry?" On January 28, 1833, they decided that "we are indebted to Education more than Nature for our Character and Talents." Agreeably to the swiftly-veering mood of *dulcis iuventas* the members swung easily from grave to gay. At one time they proposed this problem: "Were the English justifiable in sending Napoleon Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena?" The very next subject was this (February 5, 1833): "When a pig is led to market, with a rope tied about its neck, the other end of which is held by a man, is the pig led by the rope or by the man?" which Aristotle would have put in the category of the *Sophistical Elenchi.* Very seriously they essayed this topic (March 25, 1833): "Are all minds originally equal?" which however on May 3 they "dropped." On June 7, 1833, it was voted that members "wear a badge on all public occasions." On June 22, Mr. L.'s charges of $5.00 for gaslight and attendance at eight meetings were declared exorbitant. They also determined after three debates on June 29, 1833, that Brutus *was* "justifiable in killing Cæsar." In the first meeting of July 6, 1833, Christopher Evangeles (a Greek) was elected President, the society reassembling on October 9, 1833. On October 14 Professors Hackley, Norton, Cleveland, Patton and Gale were elected honorary members. The topic for debate of that meeting strongly brings before us the political question which finally was settled in the Civil War: "Which is likely to do most good, the Colonization or Abolition Society?" The Colonization Society won in the next meeting. They also put forward for debate (October 19, '33) "Whether the study of the dead languages is of use, or not, to those who do not intend to be professional persons." This was very generously decided in the affirmative. The poems of N. P. Willis (of the Mirror) were much declaimed by young people at the time.

On December 12, 1833, the meetings were transferred to Professor Tappan's room, from the lecture-room of the Chancellor's church. Their topics on the whole remained very grave: e. g. "whether Intemperance or the Slave-Trade had proved more injurious to the human race." After discussing the advantage to women of a "polished education" *versus* "domestic acquirements," they despaired of settling it, and turned to the question (January 24, 1834) "Would the immediate emancipation of slaves in the United States be justifiable?" — decided in the negative. On Friday, January 31, 1834, Fenelon Hasbrouck presented a Greek motto, "τοῖς Δικαίοις κάλλιστα ἥδεται," which the Society incontinently adopted. He probably meant: "τοῖς δικαίοις τὰ κάλλιστα ἀνδάνει," or "οἱ δίκαιοι τοῖς καλλίστοις ἥδονται." On the same date Hon. B. F. Butler of Washington, Attorney-General, United States Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and the Hon. Edward Everett were "offered" as honorary members. On February 7, the by-laws had reached — thirty-eight articles. On March 21, communications were received from Hon. G. C. Verplanck and Hon. Edward Everett accepting the honorary membership offered by the Society. Official as well as unofficial contact with Eucleian was almost

uniformly productive of tiffs and friction. By resolution of April 18, Professor Cabrera was to be given a medal of the Society upon his return to Spain. On April 19, Daniel Webster was elected honorary member; and this very serious question was proposed for debate: "Is political ambition consistent with moral integrity?" On April 25, the theme clearly was that of political secession, due perhaps to events of recent years concerning South Carolina and nullification. On May 17, "a letter from the Hon. D. Webster was read and accepted." On Friday, June 13, the Society was so evenly divided on the question, "Is Pleasure or Industry more conducive to happiness?" that the President had to decide: and he, like the youthful Hercules at the parting of the ways, chose Industry. On June 20 letters were received from the Hon. B. F. Butler and Hon. E. Everett.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

On April 10, 1835, it was resolved "that the Philomathéan" be read: evidently a venture in publication. No copy is preserved in the University Library at this writing. On May 1 they requested the Hon. John Quincy Adams to become their Orator at Commencement of 1835. On June 26 the Eucleian and Philomathean had a joint session on account of coming Commencement, and tickets were given out. The name of A. C. Cox was entered for admission No. 90, on date December 23, 1836: the e at the end being added by a later hand and in different ink. But these details may suffice to illustrate the life and the interests of the Philomathean in the earliest days.

In the year 1835 the Hon. B. F. Butler published his "Plan for the organization of a Law Faculty," and for "a system of instruction in Legal Science in the University of the City of New York, prepared at the request of the Council." Mr. Butler was at the time Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Andrew Jackson, having in 1833 succeeded to the Hon. Roger B. Taney. Born in Kinderhook, New York, in 1795, his abilities when he was only a boy had attracted the attention of his townsman Martin Van Buren, in whose office he studied law. Accompanying Van Buren to Albany he had been admitted to the Bar in 1817. Within sixteen years, at thirty-eight, he took his seat as Attorney-General at Washington.

His "Plan" provided for at least three Professors and three years of study. He intimates that ordinarily the grade of attorney and solicitor was reached at twenty-one, and this entirely through service in the office of a lawyer; the higher degree of *counsel* being attained three years later. This course of three years was to be grafted, somehow, upon the practice of clerkship. The courts had then (p. 13) as a general rule required that the whole term of clerkship should be spent in the office of a practicing attorney and solicitor and under his direction; for study in a law school (but) one year was usually allowed — i. e. the obliga-

tion of clerkship was in that case reduced by a single year. Most law schools had been private, conducted by a single lawyer, often in small country towns. The Attorney-General distinctly intimated that, at that time, in an alternative of abandoning law school or office work, the aspirant for the profession would cling to the latter. Mr. Butler proposed for the initial or "*Primary*" department: Practice and Pleading, Organization and Jurisdiction of Courts, modes of proceeding in Common Law, in Equity, Admiralty, and in Criminal cases. For the second or "*Junior*" department he set down the Law of the Domestic Relations, the Law of Personal Property including Commercial and Maritime Law, being matter particularly contained in the second and third volumes of Kent's Commentaries, which Mr. Butler cited. For the third or *Senior* Department he allotted the Law of Real Property, of Corporations and of Equity. Besides this, all three groups were to be jointly instructed in what Mr. Butler called the *Parallel* or *General* Course, in which the philosophical and historical aspects of Law were to be brought forward, such as Law of Nature, History of American Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Interpretation of Statutes, Roman Law and the like. The detailed and specific way in which Mr. Butler had elaborated the mode of instruction points strongly to the probability that he looked forward to this academic work with a definite and clear purpose and with real pleasure.

In the year 1838 the new Law Department was in active operation. Mr. Butler was Principal of the Faculty, and associated with him were William Kent and David Graham, Jr. Mr. Butler was "Professor of General Law and of the Law of Real Property"; Mr. Kent, of the "Law of Persons and of Personal Property"; Mr. Graham, of the "Law of Pleading and Practice." The Inaugural Addresses of all three have been preserved by publication (1838, New York). All three exhibit that absence of technical character and that elaboration of graceful diction and particular attention to literary merit so characteristic of the era preceding the general establishment of professional schools. Clearly there was not as yet any tradition of law schools; the public first had to be attracted and won over. The earlier lectures of John W. Draper before the young medical school exhibit the same elaboration of literary graces, and the distinct and conscious effort to entertain and incidentally to instruct.

An able and competent observer of that time who was quite close to the new enterprise, or closely connected with the authorities of the young and struggling University, assigns several reasons in explanation of the fact that this beginning of 1838 was so shortlived. In the first place, the troubles of the summer of 1838, the convulsion involved in the bitter contest between the Chancellor and the seven Professors, reacted on the Law Department as well as on the rest of the institution. Professor Graham resigned soon afterwards, and the number of Law students did not exceed fifteen or twenty. Mr. Butler was appointed a United States District-Attorney by President Van Buren, and Mr. Kent became a Circuit Judge. Besides it was intimated that the adherents of the constitutional interpretation of Marshall and Story would not be friendly to a jurist who was identified with the administrative policy of Jackson and Van Buren.

To all this perhaps may be added the fact that the habit of what may fairly be called apprenticeship of the future lawyer through clerkship in law offices was too deeply settled in that era to have the youths, so much younger and less mature than the law students of the present time, incline to swerve from the line of training of their own principals, and to serve two masters. Even in the Universities of England law instruction was then of very recent origin, and the Law Schools of Harvard and Yale (*Annals of Yale College* from its foundation to the year 1831, by Ebenezer Baldwin, New Haven, 2d edition, 1838, p. 172) were in their infancy, enrolling but a scanty number of pupils. (Harvard had 24 in 1829–30.) Splendid

as had been the services to American jurisprudence of Chancellor Kent, the Law School of Columbia had maintained but a languishing and limited existence.

Of the Faculty Minutes of these earlier years not much is to be said. The incessant iterations of having names entered in the "Discipline Book," disorder in halls, in Chapel, in Reading Room, remind us that the students of that time, averaging from fourteen or fifteen to eighteen and nineteen years of age, were mainly youths, rather than young men. The actual entrance into the fine structure on Washington Square seems to have had some beneficent influence upon the prestige of the young College. In the semi-annual examinations of February 1837, forty-six Sophomores were named and fifty-eight Freshmen, of whom some thirteen were non-Latin. The Minutes also exhibited the following facts concerning Samuel Jones Tilden:

In the final period of the College year, June–July 1835, Tilden was a member of the Sophomore Class in Latin, but he is specifically reported as absent from the examination. The Minutes of February 25, 1837, however, show that Mr. Tilden's examination in Latin and Greek with the Seniors was "sustained," i.e., he passed; but he was absent from the examination of the Juniors in Greek. Evidently he had, after awhile, confined his studies to the Classics, and was, in effect, a special student of Greek and Latin. E. G. S.

CHAPTER IV

Chancellor Frelinghuysen and the Earlier History of the University Medical School

BEFORE Chancellor Mathews formally resigned, his successor had been chosen in deliberations of the Council in which Dr. Mathews took a part. And it was determined to choose a man who was to have no other or additional function or sphere of duty or service. "The pastor of a church," says Dr. Mathews in his retrospect published twenty-six years later (p. 257), "especially in a city, has enough on his hands;" . . . Should he persist in bearing the responsibilities, "self-preservation may at length constrain him to relinquish both."

The second Chancellor was the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. He was chosen because it was desired to place at the head of the institution a man of a character so eminent in consistency of Christian virtues, combined with wide and honorable experience in public career, as to endow the struggling College with a prestige derivable from no other source. The late Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers (d. 1896) published in 1863 (Harpers) a valuable biography of our second Chancellor, from which alumni and other friends of New York University may glean a fuller and stronger view of the life and character of Theodore Frelinghuysen than can be given in my limited space.

At the time he was chosen his name was familiar to all Americans, and he bore the title, honorable, because unsought, of "the Christian Statesman." He was born March 28, 1787, at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey. His father, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was descended from Dutch ancestors who had emigrated from Westfriesland in Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. General Frelinghuysen had acquired renown for active and important military service in the war of the Thirteen Colonies against Great Britain, and had subsequently, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, held a seat in the United States Senate. Theodore, whose entrance upon a liberal education was due to the resolute initiative of a wise stepmother,

graduated at Princeton, 1804, seventeen years of age, studied law, and was in 1817 appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, by a Legislature the majority of which was opposed to him in political belief.

From 1829 to 1835 he sat in the United States Senate, a consistent defender of the Whig policies represented and advocated by Henry Clay. The year 1830 brought him a renown arising from his advocacy of measures which either involved an appeal to the conscience of higher political morality, or expressed the desire of the vast majority of Christian people in the country. By the appeal to the conscience of higher political morality, I mean his opposition to the removal of the Cherokee Indians, without their consent, from Georgia to districts west of the Mississippi, a matter moreover which involved the pretence of the state-sovereignty of Georgia as over against the authority of the general government and the paramount treaty obligations of the United States. Though he failed of attaining practical success in this debate, his speech was reprinted with others of kindred policy, such as that of Hon. Edward Everett, then a member of the House, and widely read ("Speeches on the Passage of the Bill for the Removal of the Indians, delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May 1830." Boston, published by Perkins, etc.). I will quote a single passage which is fairly characteristic of the oration (p. 320, Register of Debates in Congress, vol. VI, part I, 1829–1830) Washington, Gales, Seaton, 1830): "Let it be called a 'sickly humanity' — every freeman in the land that has one spark of the spirit of his fathers will feel and denounce it to be an unparalleled stretch of cruel injustice. And if the deed be done, sir, how it is regarded in heaven will sooner or later be known on earth, for this is the judgment place of public sins." The sneers of opposing politicians may be found exemplified by Thomas Benton in his "Thirty Years' View," 1855, Appleton, New York, vol. I, p. 166, where he speaks of "the political and pseudo-philanthropic intermeddlers."

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

In the same year, 1830, May 8, the Senator from New Jersey spoke in support of a bill of his (submitted on March 10) "to instruct the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to report a bill repealing so much of the Act on the regulation of post offices as requires the delivery of letters, packets and papers on the Sabbath, and further to prohibit the transportation of mail on that day." In 1832, when the cholera was approaching, he supported a resolution proposed by Clay recommending to the nation a day of public fasting — which resolution failed in the House.

After his death Edward Everett thus spoke of him (Chambers' Biography, p. 83): "There was a classical finish and a certain sedate fervor, if I may so call it, in his language which commanded the attention of his audience to a degree seldom surpassed. As he spoke but rarely he was always listened to with deference and soon took rank with the foremost members of the body, at a time when the Senate of the United States contained some of the brightest names in our political history." The "Great Quaker Case," tried at Trenton, July–August 1833, in the struggle between the Conservative older body of the Society of Friends and the seceding Hicksites as to title in church property, had presented Mr. Frelinghuysen as standing in the very forefront of the Jersey Bar. Moreover, after his retirement from the Senate (1835), Newark, but recently incorporated as a city, twice elected him Mayor.

But he was now fifty-two years of age, and his nerves were weary of the strife and contention of forensic debate; he felt a longing for a sphere where a benign influence might be exerted by him in an environment sympathetic and peaceful, amid academic, literary and religious associations such as were most dear to his innermost heart and soul. His piety was sincere, consistent and profound, and his biographer in 1863 aptly ended his recital of Theodore Frelinghuysen's life (p. 263) with the scriptural farewell: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Chancellor Frelinghuysen was inaugurated on Wednesday, June 5, 1839, in the Chapel of the University. The introductory prayer was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Phillips of the Wall Street Church. "After which followed a sacred ode, by a well-practiced choir led by Mr. Hastings, and accompanied by the full, rich notes of a well-trained organ" (New York Commercial, Friday Evening, June 17, 1839). The President of the Council, the Hon. James Tallmadge, in his address referred to "the common and unparalleled embarrassments of 1835, 1836 and 1837—the great fire and the commercial revulsions." As for the University, she had fully shared in these disasters, but now the "friends of learning and of religion had effectually rallied to her aid." He called the Washington Square building "the first building on the continent for the purposes of education," and designated the new Chancellor as "a man uniting the suffrages of all parties." As to the actual *resources* of the University, the removal of "pecuniary embarrassments," i. e. the debt, was a matter of the future; this accomplished, what would be the resources for the current support? 1, The use of its building; 2, its furniture, apparatus, library; 3, endowment (Chair of Evidences of Revealed Religion); 4, fees of tuition; 5, the State-bounty (of $6,000 per annum), and 6, above all, the goodwill of its friends." (The figures have been inserted by the present writer.) As to the faithful friends of the University who had not forsaken it in the dark hours of 1835–1838, Mr. Tallmadge said: "At a later period in the history of our institution they will be remembered along with those ancient patriots who in times of peril never despaired of the republic, or perhaps with those who pledged to their great undertaking their fortunes and their sacred honor."

A copy of charter and by-laws was solemnly delivered to the new Chancellor. The latter's inaugural address reveals all the characteristics of which we have spoken, above all that moral earnestness knit together with a deep religious faith. "Philosophy best promotes her true dignity by a cherished sympathy with the oracles of truth. She never inflicted so deep a wound upon all her interests, as when she strove to put down the religion of the Bible and exalt upon its ruins the cold speculations of infidelity. The experiment was made in France, with human passion and power to aid in the trial—and the results may be learned in a chapter of her history, among the darkest in the record of time."

For the deeper purpose of this present narrative (apart from ex-Senator Frelinghuysen's

urging the studying of the American Constitution as expounded by Jay and Hamilton, by Madison and Marshall), there is a passage which a student of the history of American education will surely welcome. Frelinghuysen distinctly states that the chief function of a liberal education is not to furnish superior knowledge, to find avenues to turn into wealth the resources of nature, which was the wearisome burden of many of the louder voices of that era, but that the chief work of education was the training of the intrinsic powers of the mind, and to bring a youth to a true and sober estimate of his real powers: Frelinghuysen nobly disdained to play on the favorite and fashionable chord of the economic advantages or possibilities of education. "And here we may find the appropriate service of education. As the term imports, it is designed to lead the mind into the proper use of its powers; to train it to the best modes of thought and reflection; to teach it how to think and how to learn. Like the apprenticeship of the mechanic, who should first be taught the nature and use of his tools, so the student must first learn the nature of the faculties which God has bestowed, and the way by which he is to bring them into exercise. He must be schooled to draw upon himself; to task his own strength; to feel that he has a power within him which can reason, combine, compare and judge; and that under heaven it rests with his own will whether these powers shall or shall not meet their exalted destinies. That system of education deserves the first place which, as much as may be, casts the youth upon his own resources and constrains him to think soberly and justly. And, moreover, by such discipline the man is brought to better acquaintance with himself."

In the year 1838–1839, preceding the second Chancellor's inauguration, the instruction in Greek was in the hands of Tayler Lewis, Latin in that of Ebenezer A. Johnson; Benjamin F. Joslin, M.D., taught Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Caleb Sprague Henry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Dr. Cyrus Mason (Minutes of Faculty, November 23, 1838) was relieved from instruction, "except in the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Rhetorick, and that he be appointed, with his own assent, to perform the duties of Librarian, Aedile, and Assistant Treasurer." Da Ponte, who occasionally presided in Faculty, was assigned to work in "Belles-Lettres:" in his case it meant History. John W. Draper, M.D., did not take his seat in the Faculty until October 1839. On April 30, 1839, no recitations were held, in order that all might attend the semi-centennial exercises to commemorate Washington's first inauguration; this celebration being held under the auspices of the New York Historical Society. "Quarterly bills" reporting on conduct and study were regularly sent to parents or guardians. The outward status of the College immediately before Frelinghuysen's inauguration was very feeble, the members having dwindled away, particularly as to the class that entered amid the convulsions of 1838, September–October.

But good and strong men had come into the place of those who retired in 1838. One of these was the Rev. Dr. Caleb Sprague Henry. Born in Massachusetts 1804, A. B. Dartmouth 1825, and a Divinity student at Andover and New Haven, he ultimately in 1835 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a stanch churchman he remained, largely identified with the interests of his church as an editorial writer. Even before joining our University as Professor, he had published an English version of Cousin's Treatise on Psychology, which work saw four editions; he also brought out Guizot's History of Civilization, and Bautain's Epitome of the History of Philosophy. His character and range of convictions are fully revealed in his "Dr. Oldham at Greystones and his talks there," 1860 and later. He lived for awhile after retiring from Washington Square at a home of his own in the Highlands of the Hudson. His "style is the man"; jerky but forceful, a little given to surprises of quasi-paradox, but virile withal.

He is a foe to evil, and clear-minded in his conception of national dangers. The wide range of detailed and varied knowledge revealed by these dialogues is confirmed by the testimony of his pupils of Washington Square. He stands as a good type of the "accomplished scholar" who in American culture preceded the era of specialists in which we now live. His own clear-cut statement from an address delivered before the literary societies of the University of Vermont in 1837 is full of historical significance and deserves a place in this narrative (cf. p. 5 of his volume of Academic, etc., Discourses. Appleton, 1861):

"We have among us no *learned order of men*. I use the expression for its convenient brevity, not meaning by it merely those who are devoted to the pursuits of learning in the strict sense of the word, but also all those who give their lives to intellectual enquiry and production in any of the higher departments of science and letters. We have a most respectable body of educated men, some of them engaged in the application of science to the arts of life, but most of them are exercising the different public professions. Whether or not they are all adequately appreciated and rewarded, still we have such a class employed in working with, combining and applying, — in explaining, communicating and diffusing, — the knowledge already possessed. *But in addition to these* we want an order of men *devoted to original enquiry* and production, who *without reference to the more palpable uses of knowledge* shall pursue truth for its own sake." (Italics our own.) Religion and Letters combined, Henry conceived to be the effective antidote against the excessive love of money or the evils of political strife. His American edition of W. C. Taylor's Manual of Ancient and Modern History (2d ed., 1845, pp. 752–785), gives his own sketch of American History to 1844. How versatile and industrious a man!

An extraordinary man was his colleague Tayler Lewis. Born in 1802, in Northeastern New York, he graduated at Union 1820. In his class was William Seward of Auburn, whose name is writ in large letters in the Annals of American History. Tayler Lewis studied law but never practiced. He had the intense love of knowledge and the penetration and perseverance which rest content with nothing short of acquisition at first hand. His mastery of Greek went hand in hand with an absorbing study of Hebrew and other Oriental tongues which served a profound faith. He read not as a schoolmaster who sees illustrations of syntax or oddities of usage mainly, but as urged on by a soul impelled by a longing for eternal truth: with a keen sense for those elements of spiritual truth which one of the Greek Fathers has called the λόγος σπερματικός. In 1833 Lewis opened a private classical school. His address in 1838 before the Φ B. K. of Union College on "Faith, the life of Science," attracted wide attention; it was noticed by Chancellor Mathews; Hon. S. A. Foot of Albany and Hon. William Kent of New York championed his cause with energy. Thus Tayler Lewis was chosen Professor of Greek in New York University.

Lewis's own sketch of Faculty meetings under Frelinghuysen (Chambers's biography of Fr., p. 97 sqq): "Never shall I forget the beautiful harmony of our Faculty meetings as they were weekly held for nearly eleven years. We were of various denominations in religion. There was Dr. C. S. Henry, a profound thinker, an admirable writer, a noble man in every way, but a churchman of towering altitude, even as his eloquent appeals now place him in the front rank for loyalty and patriotism. There was Professor Johnson, a man of the most precise New Englandism, but whose Latin and German scholarship are unsurpassed in our country. There was Professor Draper, of European celebrity; Nordheimer, the distinguished Orientalist, and an Israelite truly in whom there was no guile. There were Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Dutch Reformed, Unitarian, Free-thinking (I use the word in no offensive sense), Old School and New School; but in our weekly meetings there was the most perfect brother-

hood of thought and action. Mr. Frelinghuysen presided so kindly, so genially, that there could be nothing sectional or sectarian in his presence. . . . Mr. Frelinghuysen was fond of treating things in a familiar, conversational manner, though no one could be more impressively dignified when the occasion demanded it. He had a touch of humor, quite a fund of anecdote, and in a word that easy sociability, such a well-known trait of gentlemen of the Bar, and which Mr. Frelinghuysen brought with him from his long practice in the courts of New Jersey. All this was very pleasant but still not in exact accordance with my high expectations. It was not the commanding character imagination had pictured. I would not retract the word already used; it was indeed a fault in this great man and this pure Christian, that he had a way of so constantly deferring to others. It was carrying to excess the Apostolic precept: 'Let each man esteem others better than himself.' There were times when he would rise and we saw before us the man who had commanded the United States Senate; but he was not now with politicians and corrupt party schemers and amid scenes that would arouse the eloquence of his indignant rebuke. Surrounded by a small company of literary men and teachers, he sat in our midst as *primus inter pares*, or rather as one who sought to learn from others rather than command, and who would substitute their professional knowledge for his own wide and catholic experience."

The author of this retrospect was also the most eminent scholar in Chancellor Frelinghuysen's administration. It is well known that Tayler Lewis, through classical scholarship, ultimately passed into the sphere of biblical erudition — this mainly during his later period, his sojourn at Union College, just as his contemporary Theodore Woolsey at New Haven passed through kindred pursuits to eminence in philosophical jurisprudence and political science. Tayler Lewis's *Plato contra Atheos* (Harpers, 1845), or the Tenth Book of Plato's Laws, stands even today as one of the most noteworthy productions of American scholarship in the domain of Greek studies. It is not merely the sound commentary proper which deserves commendation, but the remarkable appendix, viz., the series of seventy-five chapters of diverse matter added by way of excursus, dealing with details of the text or suggested topics. The precision and range of Lewis's knowledge of the spiritual elements in Greek literature, of the aspirations after God, acceptation or rejection of a Providence, the Ionic schools of materialism, the scepticism or agnostic *suspiria* in Euripides, the tenets of Plato and those of Aristotle, the atomism of Epicurus and Lucretius, all pass in review in these pages. Everywhere Lewis's statements and critical observations impress the reader with their originality. This is scholarship not comfortably gleaned from index or concordance: the scholar and critic is at the same time an ardent partisan for every classic utterance that has a spiritual direction, or is a manifestation of that *feeling after God*, as St. Paul (Acts 27, 17, ψηλαφήσειαν) called it, — groping. Tayler Lewis's keen antipathy to mechanical and material first principles as adequate explanations of the world-problem is strong and profound. The spirit of these treatises reminds us not a little of some of the earlier Greek fathers. We may confidently assert that neither Woolsey at Yale nor Felton at Harvard attained in any kindred publication a wider range of classical vision nor equalled the element of personal earnestness of Tayler Lewis.

The work in Latin after the withdrawal of the Seven in 1838, was undertaken by Ebenezer A. Johnson, an alumnus of Yale 1833, and a native of New Haven. Tutorial service at Yale had not opened very definite prospects of an academic career. He prepared himself for the Bar, like Tayler Lewis; a choice of life clearly not spontaneous, and shortlived. He came to Washington Square at twenty-five years of age. And he will probably long remain unexcelled in the length of service he gave to our College. For when he died in the

summer of 1891 he had served under all the Chancellors, coming in during the last year of Mathews's administration and passing away soon after Dr. MacCracken was elected to the full Chancellorship. A pupil of the noted Kingsley of Yale, who had counted a Woolsey among his pupils, Johnson strove for absolute mastery of grammar. Here he was an inflexible adherent of Zumpt's manual. His own scholarship however revolved very largely around the literature of Cicero, which study led him into Roman antiquities and Roman Law. He studied the works of Mommsen, Madvig, Nägelsbach, Hand, Seyffert, Krebs and George Long. His edition of the only criminal case among Cicero's fifty-seven orations, pro Cluentio (New York, 1844), remains the only American edition; it was chosen because an analysis of it was found in the lectures of Dr. Blair, which then were still read in many Colleges. We learn from a work on American College Words and Customs (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1856, by B. H. Hall) that the object of annual cremation by the student body of New York University was Zumpt's Latin Grammar, and that this *Auto da Fe* of the undergraduates' retribution was annually held at Hoboken, probably on the "Elysian Fields."

EBENEZER A. JOHNSON

Of Professor John W. Draper we will speak more fully when we come to discuss the establishment of the Medical School; it was this enterprise which really brought him to New York from Hampden Sidney College in Virginia; he took his seat in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in 1839 and began his work in the Medical School in 1841.

At this time the annual commencement was set for the third Wednesday in July. On October 7, 1839, that schedule of studies was adopted which provided for *three* "sessions," later called terms, for the academic years which remained in force to June 1894, after which, at University Heights, a new order of things was inaugurated. Caleb Sprague Henry was made Secretary of the Faculty in the fall of 1839. It seems that for 1837–1838 and for 1838–1839 no catalogue was printed. There was a special meeting on Saturdays in the morning, when it seems forensic exercises and orations were held in the small chapel. From the minutes of December 13, 1839, we learn of a proposal among the students to constitute a society to be called the Z Φ, "for general improvement in literature, especially by the means of compositions and literary debates and discussions." But there does not seem to have been room for a *third* literary society. On January 30, 1840, the Chancellor moved a resolution of sympathy on the death of Professor Da Ponte. February 27, 1840, was set aside as a day of prayer for Colleges, the large chapel being used on that occasion. On March 23, 1840, a more punctual payment of quarterly salaries was discussed, and we hear of "the delay, inconvenience and unpleasantness of the present mode." The final examinations of the Seniors were to begin on June 9, that they might prepare for the functions of Commencement; the examination of the other classes to begin on the Tuesday after July 4. On July 8, 1840, it is recorded that eighteen graduates of Bristol College, Pennsylvania (defunct at that time), of 1836 and 1837, requested to be admitted to

A.M. in New York University, stating that they had "been prosecuting liberal and professional studies" since receiving their degree of A.B. It was resolved that they be recommended to the Council on account of the suspension of Bristol College.

From September 18, 1840, to July 13, 1841, the minutes were kept by J. W. Draper. An item of October 23, 1840, brings home to us the fact that the College neither directly nor indirectly possessed or had the use of a gymnasium. "The Chancellor presented a note from General Tallmadge, respecting the gymnasium of William Fuller. The Faculty declined taking any action on the foregoing matter."

On March 26, 1841, one hundred was established as standard for "maximum of merit in a single term." For the Commencement of 1841 Eugene Lawrence, afterwards noted as a literary man, was appointed Valedictorian, and A. Cleveland Coxe designated to deliver the Master's oration. On September 15, 1841, Tayler Lewis assumed the duties of Secretary. From this time on a *first*, *second* and *third admonition* as a rule to be bestowed by the Chancellor, and in graver cases with particular elements of College publicity, was established as the chief instrument of discipline. On January 10, 1842, it was "Resolved, that the best interests of the University require that measures be taken in the course of the present year to suppress all secret societies existing in, or connected with, this institution."

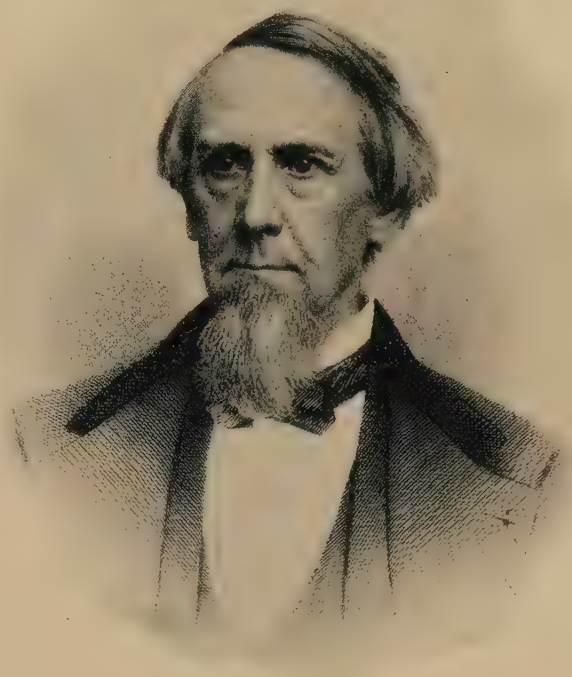
On September 26, 1842, there was recorded an invitation from the City Council to share in the coming celebration of introducing Croton water into the city, the festivities being set for October 14–15. On September 30, 1842, we find an invitation from the Trustees of Columbia College to attend their annual Commencement on Tuesday, October 4, and join in the procession. Accepted. On October 28, the Faculty of Science and Letters was invited by Professor Draper "to attend the introductory lectures of the Medical Faculty" (at the beginning of the second year). The minutes of December 2, 1842, contain the first entry in the history of the College concerning Thanksgiving, the Governor having in that year named Thursday the 8th of December as a day of Thanksgiving. By resolution of December 16, 1842, the work of Professors Joslin and Draper (the reader will note that both had been primarily trained for the medical profession) was allotted thus: "Pure and Mixed Mathematics, including Mechanics and Astronomy, to be taught by the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy" (Joslin); "Chemistry and Natural History with the sciences of Hydrostatics and Pneumatics shall be taught by the Professor of Chemistry" (Draper). On the same day "snowballing about the building" was complained of as "a gross disorder and was expressly prohibited," and this was particularly to be communicated to Professor Mason as Rector of the Grammar School and Aedile.

On January 23, 1843, it was recommended to the Council to hold Commencement on the *first* Wednesday in July instead of the *third*, and to reduce the Christmas vacation and the Spring vacation by one week each. On May 19 Professors Lewis and Johnson were appointed a committee "on the formation of a supergraduate course," a matter of future importance, which however at that time does not seem to have proceeded any further. In the Class of 1843 were William A. Wheelock, President of the Council, William Allen Butler, Henry Van Schaick, George L. Duyckinck and others.

During these four years upper-class men came to New York University from Yale, Union, Dickinson, Rutgers, St. Paul, Geneva, Waterville and other Colleges (St. Paul was at College Point, Long Island). The Class of 1844 was the most numerous in the annals of the College, forty-six A. B.'s, among them Howard Crosby, who had completed his eighteenth year in February 1844; George Adler, who stood at the head of the class; Oakey Hall, later Mayor of New York, and Richard Burchan Ferris, a son of the third Chancellor. One member of 1844, like

Napoleon, died at St. Helena, although in the service of his country: G. W. Kimball died there as United States Consul in 1860. This class had registered fifty-one in their Freshman year.

The summer and fall of this year, 1844, brought our College into a certain national prominence. Chancellor Frelinghuysen was nominated for Vice-President on the Whig ticket to run with Henry Clay. It was well understood that the superb integrity and lofty personal character of Frelinghuysen was desired by the practical politicians of that Convention to offset Clay's vulnerable habits: he was strongly attacked in the campaign as a "gambler" by the voters of the "Liberty party" under Birney, whose suffrages actually turned the scales of this election. And the Faculty minutes of October 28, 1844, clearly refer to something connected with the closing days of that campaign. On motion of Professor Mason the following preamble and resolutions were discussed and passed: "Whereas on Friday last it was for the first time brought to the knowledge of the Chancellor that during the passage of the Young Men's Whig procession through Washington Place on the previous Wednesday a banner of an offensive party character had been suspended from an upper window of the University Building, and Whereas upon investigation it appears that the said banner was hung out by some persons who did not belong to any class in the University and without the knowledge of any member of the Faculty, therefore Resolved unanimously that the Faculty hereby condemns and regrets the occurrence of this transaction whereby offence has been offered to one of the two great parties in that whole community to which the University properly belongs and by which it has been and is liberally patronised. Resolved, that the above proceedings be signed by the Chancellor and Secretary and published in such papers as are known to have noticed the matter therein referred to."



ELIAS LOOMIS

The annals of American history tell us that Polk and Dallas were elected, and not Clay and Frelinghuysen. But it seems the equanimity of the second Chancellor remained unruffled by the decision of the ballots. In that entire fall he regularly took his seat at Faculty meetings. One may truthfully say that at this time Frelinghuysen's interest in the growth of the American Bible Society and kindred associations — for whose May anniversaries the students annually received a three-days' recess — was much more profound than in political preferment or the prosperity of national parties.

The incessant and ever increasing reports for admonition in its various statutory stages and degrees, of unruly undergraduates, particularly from the mathematical class-room, had

for some time foreshadowed a change in this sphere of College instruction. In the fall of 1844, Elias Loomis came from the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, — a western dependency of Yale we may call it, as the Western Reserve was to Connecticut, — to Washington Square. A graduate of Yale, whose Faculty after 1860 he was destined to adorn, Elias Loomis at New York University not only taught Mathematics with consummate ability, but during his tenure of didactic office here constructed a series of manuals which made his name familiar throughout the land. And he was one of the pioneers also in the domain of accurate computation of meteorological phenomena and of forecasting the weather. Repeatedly the minutes of the Faculty record the receipt of kindred matter from Washington and from Boston.

After Joslin's retirement Tayler Lewis's class room seems to have appeared particularly tempting to undergraduate pranks. On February 20, 1846, X. of the Junior class was reported for improper conduct in sending a candy peddler into the Greek room during recitation. The culprit was designated for his third admonition. On June 16 Z. was reported for sending "a show-boy" (bill poster?) into the same place on a similar fool's errand. The final examinations were held in the last week in June. In 1846, for the first time it seems, the Friday after Thanksgiving was made a part of the recess. On December 4 of the same year a letter was read from Lieutenant Maury, the famous hydrographer, presenting a copy of the Government observations for 1845 to the University ; Loomis was to answer this.

On December 3, 1847, a letter was read from the Trustees of Rutgers College on the subject of secret societies. During the academic year 1848–1849, Professor Loomis was in Princeton, and Charles Davies took his place in the Faculty. Davies, like Hackley, was a West Pointer (born in Connecticut 1798 ; graduated at West Point in 1815, at seventeen ; Assistant in Mathematics at the Military Academy and full Professor 1823–1837 ; at Trinity College, Hartford, 1837–1841, then for some years Paymaster in the United States army).

On June 1, 1849, it was recorded that Young and Baird (our own Dr. Henry Martyn Baird) were appointed chapel monitors for the ensuing year. Soon after this time Tayler Lewis severed his relations with our College and migrated to his own alma mater, Union College. On September 18, 1849, the Faculty passed resolutions of eulogy and appreciative regret concerning his departure. There was an Instructor in Greek 1849–1850, but no Professor was appointed.

The eminence of Tayler Lewis, J. W. Draper and Elias Loomis would have sufficed in itself to make the second administration notable.

But it deserves further notice for the establishment of the New York University Medical College. Plans for such a school had been part of the very initial design. But it was not until 1838–1839 that a real beginning was made. In several sessions of the Council in July 1837 a number of names for the chief branches of medical instruction were actually brought forward, e. g., Dr. Alfred C. Post of New York, Dr. Jackson of Philadelphia, Dr. Eberle of Cincinnati, Dr. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, Dr. Gunning S. Bedford and others. Charles Butler was a member of the special committee. Other names of medical candidates proposed were : Dr. Warren of Boston, for Surgery ; Dr. Martyn Paine, for Theory and Practice of Medicine.

In December 1837 the committee, through Charles Butler, reported to the Council. This report referred to the Medical Course in the French school of Paris as comprising four years, with two series of lectures of five months each. The report also cited Berlin, adding : "The Committee believe that the cause of Medical Science in this country requires that the period of study should be greatly enlarged, and that to qualify young men for the successful pursuit of their profession

they should pursue their studies for a much longer period than is now required by the law of this or any other of the states of which the committee have any knowledge [Italics our own]; and the committee are only restrained from recommending to the Council the adoption of the provisions of the French school in this respect at this time, by the consideration that in the present state of the law regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, *they fear that to require an attendance upon the instructions of the Medical Faculty for the full term of four years before conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine would prove fatal to the hopes and prospects of the Faculty.* They have therefore agreed to recommend that *for the present* the term be limited to a course of two years and two series of lectures each year, *and at some future and proper time to enlarge the course to the full term of four years.*" And it is noteworthy to read this wise and far-sighted statement of Charles Butler, a man who in many ways pointed out correct aims and true ideals at a time when their fulfilment seemed to be, and often actually was, beyond the horizon of reasonable realization on the part of this wise counsellor in the Council.

A Faculty was elected on December 6, 1838, and it was provided "that the Professors of said Faculty shall hold their lectures at the University Building, and at such a rent as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Council;" a compensation of $1500 to be paid for rent for the first year, $2000 for the second year, provided the students be not more than one hundred and fifty. But soon after the organization of this important Faculty was, for the present, arrested, mainly for lack of means. *

Efforts were soon afterwards made by the majority of the proposed medical teachers to seek a bond of union with Columbia College. But Columbia declined; she had, so it was urged, seen how in the University of Pennsylvania a vigorous professional school was associated with a struggling undergraduate College; it was claimed that no benefit was to be expected from the union. Nor were the projectors more successful in their efforts to obtain a charter from Albany; incessantly as Dr. Martyn Paine exploited all other avenues towards this goal (as through the County Medical Society, or through a recommendation of the Trustees of the rival school of the College of Physicians and Surgeons), his labors were all futile.

Thus the promoters of the Medical School retraced their steps to the point of departure, New York University, with the request that under the powers of their charter the Council of the University establish a Medical School. Moreover John W. Draper, whose eminent scientific reputation had from the first designated him as the coming Professor of Chemistry, had since the autumn of 1839 filled a similar chair in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and himself constituted a bond between the older and the new department. The Faculty was elected by the Council of the University; the balloting, begun on January 27, 1841, was completed on February 3d. The most noted man in the Faculty was the foremost American surgeon, Valentine Mott, then absent in Europe, and we believe not aware of his election at the time. Professor Draper was chosen for Chemistry; Granville Sharp Pattison, M.D., originally from London and lately of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, was given the Chair of Anatomy; Dr. John Revere, of the same previous sphere, was entrusted with the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Martyn Paine was made Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica; and Gunning S. Bedford, Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

A very palpable and important advantage of the Medical College, derived from the charter of New York University, was that by special enactment its alumni were free from the following provision of the Statutes of the State of New York regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery: "The Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by any College in this State *shall not be a License* to practice Physic or Surgery, nor shall any college have or institute

* January 23, 1839, in the Journal of Commerce.

a Medical Faculty, to teach the Science of Medicine, in any other place than where the charter locates the College."

It was a time when, as in Law, professional schools were but slowly gaining general recognition. The apprenticeship idea here too had long prevailed, the county or state medical societies like mediaeval guilds admitting the apprentice to their craft, they being the chief bodies of judgment as to maturity and fitness, and yielding up to the newcomer a portion of the professional preserves. Little towns, nay villages, in Massachusetts and Vermont had flourishing medical schools, far from hospitals, far from the opportunities of learning by deductive observation to comprehend the principles of health and disease, nor were there laboratories which afforded the individual student adequate training in Physics and Chemistry. There was still the idea that medical science could be imparted either as a faculty or craft, or general truths, axioms and precepts handed down, with a minimum of attendant illustration of hospital opportunities.

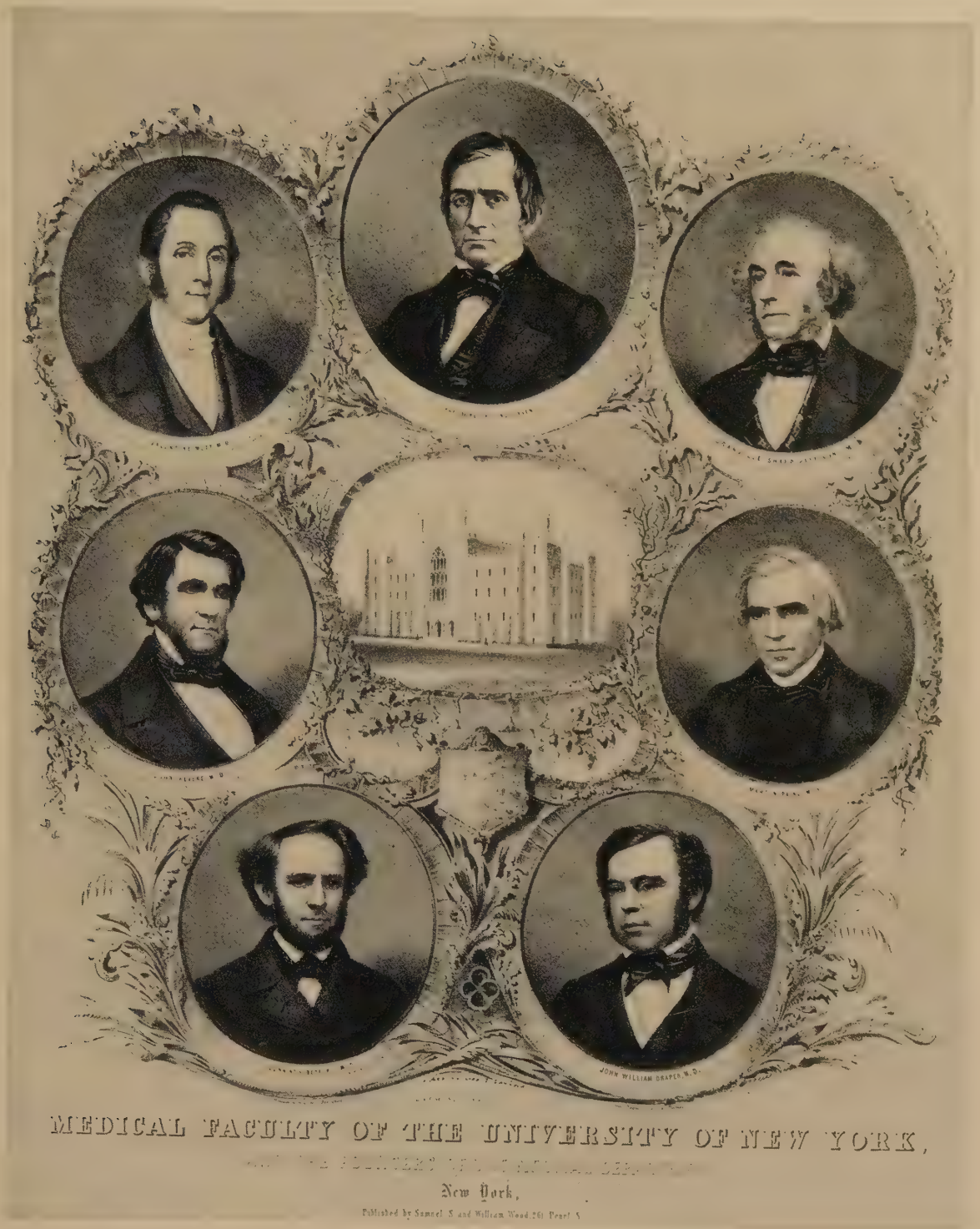
The new Faculty was to be self-supporting and thus autonomous economically, still its ultimate dependency upon the Council which had endowed it with academic power was uttered in no uncertain terms; thus, in the final paragraph of amendments reported through Charles Butler of the Medical Committee of the Council; "And the Council also hereby expressly reserve the power of repealing and amending the plan of organization of the Medical Faculty." So eager were the authorities of the new school to accommodate students that the earlier catalogues actually incorporated lists of "respectable boarding-houses," none of whom in the earlier years charged more than $3.50 per week, or less than $2.50; students living in Elm street, Broome, Canal, Prince, Bowery, Wooster, Franklin, Walker, Roosevelt, Cherry, Houston, Bleecker. And they, the students, came to the new Medical College, the former Stuyvesant Institute, at 659 Broadway, nearly opposite Bond, where now the Broadway Central Hotel stands; came, we say, in great numbers, so as to encourage the Medical Faculty and stir up the rivals.

The New York Lancet indeed records in the earlier forties many things of interest to the students of the history of medical education: but we are struck by the scurrilous, nay venomous, tone of many of those chronicles, filled as they are with a bitterness of palpable ill-will, particularly towards Bedford and Pattison. The tone often found in the professional press of those years clearly evidences the crudity of culture and lack of dignity and decorum from which the medical profession indeed has grown away and far beyond. In one respect indeed the sharp rebuke of unfriendly publications was not entirely devoid of point. Nothing was done to widen or advance the terms of medical lectures. From the end of October to the end of February, two terms of lectures; four months of crowding the work of six departments into daily presentation; clearly the "preceptor" was still a very real necessity, and the apprenticeship system could not yet be dispensed with. In the columns of the New York Lancet the New York University Medical College is only referred to as the "Stuyvesant Institute Medical School": one could not gain its proper name from that contemporary professional periodical.

The enrollment of the first year showed a total of 239 medical students:

Connecticut	11	Georgia	8
Vermont	9	Alabama	10
Maine	3	Florida	2
Massachusetts	6	Ohio	4
New Hampshire	3	Indiana	1
Rhode Island	1	Illinois	5
New York	95	Mississippi	1
Pennsylvania	5	Missouri	1
Delaware	1	Canada	5
Maryland	3	Lower Canada	1
New Jersey	28	Nova Scotia	1
Virginia	10	Demarara	1
North Carolina	11	England	1
South Carolina	4		

Professor J. W. Draper's valedictory lecture was requested for publication by a committee which tendered the thanks of the student body "for the able and interesting



FIRST MEDICAL FACULTY, 1841

lectures" delivered by Professor Draper during the session. Able and interesting! Indeed at that time, to hold large classes of men with varying degrees of culture, coming from all parts of the country, it was necessary to give to these lectures a distinctly popular character. But this paper has a further significance. Not a little is revealed in it of Draper's philosophy, though he then was but thirty-one years of age, many of the fundamental ideas and concepts which constituted his view of man and world are there met with, his philosophy of history and of human civilization wrought out later in separate and notable volumes. Of these characteristic ideas a few may here be concisely set down. "Human civilization is conceived as developing on lines analogous to mechanical laws;" "the office for which empires and revolution were called into existence, once discharged, the work of disintegration commences."

The habit of bringing all phenomena, even in human history, into the category of matter and force is clearly manifest. Nor does he conceal his small regard for classical learning, of which in his own earlier career he had probably indeed experienced but puny and shallow forms of application, and so he speaks (p. 6) of "musty and moth-eaten pedants."

His prediction of our continental expansion is given with noble force, and as uttered sixty years ago may deserve a place here: "There are men now in this room who will live to hear the wild snort of the locomotive in the desarts [spelling of 1842] beyond the Rocky Mountains, and see the grand republic stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." (The reader must not forget that Mexico was then sovereign there.) "Lured on by hopes of gain" (this was said before the Mexican War and Sutter's discoveries) "or by an instinct implanted in his breast, pioneer after pioneer is crossing those silent heights, and there lies that goodly prospect the great Pacific Ocean, whose beating waves, age after age, have murmured along a tenantless shore. In fifty years that shore will be thronged with shipping, and works of massive architecture will rise like exhalations out of the ground." "In thus progressing towards the final subjugation of this continent as an abode of civilized man, we see how, as an incidental event, less civilized nations disappear."

In a lighter vein is this passage (p. 9): "I have been frequently amused during the winter to hear the explanations given by some of you, how the people in this city live, when every one of them has got something to sell. How the doctors live is marvellous. Perhaps Dr. Johnson's solution of a similar problem may cast light upon the subject. 'They are like a dog walking on his hind legs; they get along badly at best, but the puzzle is how they get along at all.'" Of the new Medical School he speaks in sanguine words: "A class that rivals in size those of the oldest and largest institutions has sprung into existence, and been carried with success through all its evolutions." "I know that we have been favoured greatly in this matter; that we have seen a kind Providence unfolding our work; we have been favoured in counsel, favoured in action." A sober tone is intermingled: "This University has passed, and in future ages will pass, through hours of trial; but then,

> 'As some tall cliff erects its awful form,
> Swells through the vales and midway leaves the storm;
> Though round its breast the rolling clouds be spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head.'"

The second year showed an enrollment of medical students of 268, the third year of 323, the fourth year of 378, the fifth year of 407, the sixth year of 410, the seventh year of 421, the eighth year of 411, the ninth year 400. In the year 1850 Senator Frelinghuysen retired from Washington Square and assumed the Presidency of Rutgers College, in which post he spent the remaining years of his life, from 1850 to 1862.

Mr. Frelinghuysen had not lightly in 1839 abandoned the Bar and political life. His interest in churchwork and in the furtherance of religious interests was so strong, that he at one time seriously contemplated ordination in

his own church, a step from which he was dissuaded by friends who urged that as layman, with his rare faculty of stimulation and appeal, he could probably satisfy these aspirations even more effectively.

Above all other things, however, it seems his soul was dominated by a love of peace. To struggle and strive with illwill, or even to enter vigorously into a contest with unfriendly forces, to return again and again to grapple with economic problems, all these things were not those that fitted fully his bent and the lengthening shadows of age.

Even in 1846 the Hon. James Tallmadge had resigned his office as President of the Council and his seat in the same. He was not content to differ from a majority of his former colleagues, as it was his right to do, but he was moved to publish his quarrel and his censure in a special pamphlet, in which, as it is apt to be the case, he revealed himself not less than he indicated the matters with which he had been finding fault. Particularly the author of the pamphlet was clearly dominated by animosity against Chancellor Frelinghuysen, whose services, especially in the financial management, were censured as inadequate, while the details of his academic compensation were examined and analyzed in an unfriendly spirit. Tallmadge's imputation that the grade of classical instruction had been lowered became ill a man who was one of the ultra devotees of utilitarianism in education and who had proclaimed, nine years before, the destiny of the structure on Washington Square as a "temple of science." The debt indeed had been reduced from $172,000 to some $75,000. We may indeed safely adopt the view of "one of the Faculty," whose letter was published by the New York Tribune of the Spring of 1847: "Your assumption to be something more than the President of the Council was the real root of your early hostility to Mr. Frelinghuysen."

In the successful movement for a Free Academy in the City of New York which came to an issue in 1847, the press was filled with slurs of both the older and the younger academic institutions of New York, the drift of which criticism may well deserve some brief record in this recital. We are told by the censors (Tribune Supplement, April 20, 1847), that "the aristocracy of wealth fills our colleges"; the changes are rung on "the pride of wealth"; Columbia and the University had in 1846 educated 245 students for $41,376: "the Free Academy would have educated at least five times the number for this amount." Why were there no more at these two good institutions? "Because *Equality* has no place there." A little earlier in the year, in his controversy, it was urged against the clamor of "aristocracy," that some seventy students annually received free tuition. It was claimed, triumphantly, that "a poor mechanic cannot get in." The answer was that some students got up at three to four A. M. to distribute newspapers; that one student worked as a tailor, another as a carpenter.

As a matter of fact it was not so much Columbia College, nor the University College, which was bound to feel the competition of the proposed Free Academy. Perhaps it was rather in the domain of the preparatory schools connected with each. Let us see. In 1841–1842 the enrollment of the University Grammar School was 276; in 1842–1843, 260; in 1843–1844, 212; in 1844–1845, 217; in 1845–1846, 195; in 1846–1847, 182; in 1847–1848, 182; in 1848–1849, 169; in 1849–1850, 132—a reduction in the decade from 276 to 132. The schoolrooms were in the north wing on Waverley Place. The classical course was one of four years, all of which were used in the Latin course of preparation, while the Greek covered three. It would be impossible today in New York City to secure so excellent a course of instruction in any private school for so moderate a tuition fee; this was $15 per quarter, including French.

The economic status of the three foremost secondary institutions for youth of both sexes is thus stated for 1847 (Tribune Supplement, 1847): Columbia College Grammar School

received from New York State Literature Fund (Regents), $1183; from tuition, $8325; total, $9508; leaving a surplus of $3369. The University Grammar School received from Literature Fund, $837; from tuition, $10,138; total, $10,975; leaving a surplus of $215. Rutgers Female Institute received from the Regents, $1562; from tuition fees and other pecuniary resources $17,091; total, $18,603. Her surplus fund after paying salaries, etc., and making a dividend among her stockholders, was $598.

The annual appropriation of $6000 by the State to the University College of Arts had been reduced one-half, and it was then and in 1848 that particular efforts were made to raise a fund of $80,000, to relieve the University from its present embarrassment, — "and to take such action as may be deemed most advisable to raise such amount." — "To accomplish an end so important it is believed that old and new friends will make great and untiring exertions. Hitherto the aim of contributors has been to *begin and build up*, now the aim is *to finish and secure;* and all, who take any interest in the matter, cannot but feel that better is the end of the work than the beginning."

These efforts, which extended from June 1847 to October 1848 and beyond, were not attended by very great success. On the committee specially appointed for this end were Luther Bradish, James Brown, George Griswold, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Robert Kelly, Wm. S. Wetmore, John Taylor Johnston. In that fall, the autumn of 1848, Professor Loomis went to Princeton (he returned in 1849), after an effort had been made to raise $20,000 for a Mathematical Professorship and had failed. The criticisms in the public press grew more urgent in the late winter and in the spring of 1849. The first Chancellor was praised by way of contrast (Herald, February 8, 1849). Dr. Mathews had retired from the Council in 1847. Censure friendly to him, at least indirectly, recurs in the communications of that time: as by "Observer" (February 1849): The University had widely departed from the principles on which it was founded. — "It should teach Civil Engineering, Drawing, Architecture, Agricultural and Horticultural Chemistry, and other courses immediately connected with what are usually termed *the practical purposes of life.*" (Italics our own.) No President of the Council had been elected in two years. — And the past nineteen years were thus reviewed: "While the University was yet all in the future, and existed only in the purpose of its founders, our citizens contributed more for its establishment than they have given either before or since for any other kindred institution in the same circumstances."

In faintly thus calling up the echo of the discordant voices of that day directed at and concerning the struggling College of Washington Square, we have a twofold object. In the first place it becomes palpable that an executive sensitive of strife, and weary of it even before he came to New York University, would gladly then have welcomed an open door to depart. Such a man was the ex-Senator; the call to Rutgers was that open door; the Chancellor withdrew from the institution whose Board of Trustees had been indeed headless for some time, and whose Faculty had received a severe blow through the withdrawal of Tayler Lewis to Union College. And in the second place, friends and alumni of the present and coming generation who may read these lines will pause when surveying the achievements of these days and receive a point of view from which they may adequately thank the friends of New York University who have aided her in the newer life. In youth we are inclined to people the past with heroes; and the distant landscape, with its shades of blue and its violet tints bestowing an exquisite charm on the vanishing detail of the faraway horizon, impresses us as an abode of rapture; the clear and hard outline of our immediate environment and of things palpably near we are in danger of appreciating less, and of rating these below their true value.

E. G. S.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV

No date of a year, possibly 1850.

"A course of four Lectures will be delivered by Col. Forbes in the New-York University, on the evenings of Monday, 31st March; Wednesday, 2 April; Friday, 4th; and following Tuesday, 8, at half past 7 o'clock, illustrative of the origin, progress, results and prospects of the movement in Italy.

The first Lecture is devoted to explain the effects of Popery and despotism on society, and to demonstrate the state of Italy previous to the elevation of Pio to the Pontificate.

The second and third Lectures to the march of events and to many interesting details during the years '46, 7, 8 and 9, up to the invasion of Rome by the Coalition.

The fourth Lecture treats of the affairs of Rome, the French Invasion, its consequences, and the present condition and prospects of Italy.

Col. F. having resided for many years in Italy, and having taken an active part in the struggle of '47–8–9, can furnish the American public with authentic information upon a subject which is of the highest importance to all friends of Civil and Religious Liberty."

NEW YORK, Feby. 20th, 1850.

Rec^{d} of Dr. Martyn Paine one thousand eight hundred dollars on account of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, being the amount of graduation fees for ninety candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in anticipation of that number of Diplomas at the Medical Commencement in March next.

E. A. JOHNSON,
Ass^{t} Treas.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1850 Rec^{d} from E. A. Johnson Esq. Treas Thirteen Hundred & Ninety nine 01/100 Dollars for the reduction of principal due on a Bond of Mortgage made by the University of the City of New York & held by me.

$1399.$^{99}/_{100}$ HENRY YOUNG.

CHAPTER V

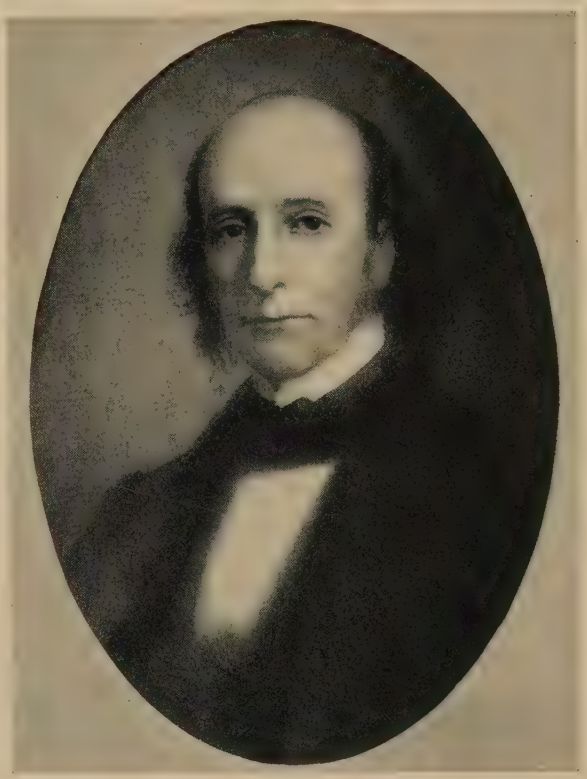
THE INTERIM OF 1850–1852. — CHANCELLOR FERRIS. — THE LAW SCHOOL

JAMES TALLMADGE had left the Council and the Presidency of it in 1846. Not until February 28, 1849, was a President chosen, Mr. Charles Butler, seventeen out of nineteen ballots being cast for him. In the preceding December, at the election of members of the Council by the "shareholders," 607 votes had been cast. The debt had stood precisely as it had been a year before. The relation of College and Grammar School was still close. The lower story of the University Building, namely on the northern side, harbored the Grammar School of which Professor E. A. Johnson was Rector, just as at Columbia Professor Charles Anthon held the post of Rector of the Columbia Grammar School, and, as we are told by those who suffered, did not spare the rod in that function. The Mathematical teacher was paid at the rate of $2.00 per hour of the whole school year, the assistant in elementary branches received but one-half of that stipend, and the other assistants received $1.50 for one hour of daily work. At the same time all but one devoted their lives to teaching as a profession. George H. Parker, A. M., the head master, had come by way of Boston, and with strong testimonials, from one of the great English universities. To name some of the standard textbooks of that day, half a century ago, is to name the guides or painful taskmasters of young heads now mostly gray: Ollendorff, Bullion, Andrews's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Loomis, Day and Davies, Sophocles's Greek Grammar, Anthon's Iliad, Felton's Greek Reader, Lovell's United States Speaker, Hume and Keightley for English History.

Early in that year Professor Cyrus Mason arranged for a dissolution of his relations to the College. He had been one of the subscribers to the special endowment of $15,000 of the Chair of the Evidences of Revealed Religion. There was paid to Mr. Mason by the Treasurer the sum of $3766, to give to the University a release on the score of his subscription towards that particular chair. Still the Council very courteously said of him: "Resolved, that the Council in accepting the resignation of Professor Mason, for fourteen years a Professor in the University, cannot suffer the occasion to pass without expressing their high appreciation of his ardent

devotion to the interests of the University and the valuable services rendered by him." His personal tribulations in the struggle of 1838 had been indeed particularly trying. The printed estimate of Cyrus Mason by the Rev. Dr. Francis Zabriskie, published in the Christian Intelligencer, May 1884, may here find a place:

"Some of my readers may smile when I proceed to number Dr. Cyrus Mason with this 'group of remarkable men.' But I assert with the utmost confidence that for varied information and mental activity and stimulation he was worthy of a place among them. He knew something of everything, but was probably not an expert in anything. His nominal department of instruction was Political Economy and Evidences of Revealed Religion. It might have been called almost anything else and I verily believe we should have meandered through much the same flowery paths of knowledge. He bade us get the ponderous volumes of Stuart Mill and Paley, but he observed the Newtonian method of 'picking up pebbles on the shore' of those worthies without venturing far out into the surf. I do not think we ever got beyond Paley's thesis, 'There is satisfactory evidence,' etc., and rarely through the whole of that. He would call on one of the class to repeat it, but usually before it was completed, up would go his pencil and, 'Stop there'! he would say. Some word had reminded him of something, perhaps as remote from the Archdeacon's mind as sin is from an angel's. And thenceforward the 'lecture' was an intellectual picnic under the lead of our Professor, ambling on some gentle hobby. It was very delightful. He was the most fascinating of conversationists. We sat in his elegant parlor on a circle of chairs, and it was the *dolce far niente* of academic experience. A cloud however came over our dream. Dr. Mason, who as a minister, a scholar, a social power, a projector of great schemes . . . had started forth in early life with an auroral prestige, had reached nearly the bottom of the ladder of failure. People had lost all confidence in his judgment. . . . His speculations had reduced him to hopeless bankruptcy. He was dogged by duns who did not hesitate to force their way to his lecture-room and demand their money in the most insulting manner before his classes. So that during the latter part of our time we had to forego the parlor and meet him in the dark old Chapel or other obscure retreats behind locked doors. He was an excessively nervous man, and it was painful even to unsympathetic and mischievous College boys; and doubtless what we got from him was but the threadbare and haggard remnant of what he had been in his glory and his mellow and prosperous prime. He too retired from his Professorship in the year of our graduation, and his career was downward. He figured awhile as a 'Hunker' politician and as an employé of the Hudson River Railroad, and died somewhere about the



CHARLES BUTLER

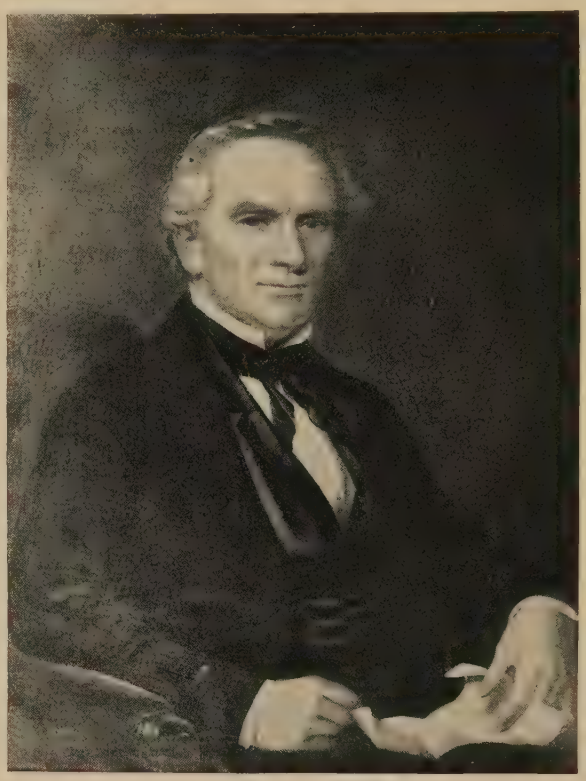
wartime, a conspicuous example of the failure of the highest talents and accomplishments through lack of mental and moral balance. Perhaps this was the lesson — and it was a most important one — which he was set to teach the dozen or fifteen classes of young men who sat under the spell of his delightful power as a *raconteur* and a cyclopaedic scatterbrain." This is the retrospect of the Rev. Dr. Francis N. Zabriskie, of the Class of 1850. The settlement with Mason was presented by President Charles Butler. The particular helper of that day was James Brown (who on that very occasion paid his subscription toward the reduction of the bonded debt, we may suppose), in the sum of $5000, and some aid came from other sources so that some $9000 in all was stricken from the obligations of the corporation. On May 6, 1850, "Mr. Bradish nominated Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn" (destined to call this eminent pastor and theologian for still fifty years further her fellow-citizen) "as a member of the council, to fill a vacancy therein." But it does not appear that the office was accepted.

How gloomy was the financial basis of the College's affairs is made evident to the reader of the University's Archives with a force which has a startling effect even now, half a century after the events. On June 14, 1850, with an attendance of seventeen, the Council held a most important session. President Butler was absent; the following Councillors were present: Messrs. Bradish, Wetmore, Howland, Chester, McMurray, Suffern, Post, Maclay, Noyes, Van Schaick, Phelps, Johnston, Gardiner Spring, Robert Kelly, Potts, and Aldermen Cook and Hawes. Waldron B. Post (who served on the Council for thirty-one years) was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring of the Brick Presbyterian Church. The business to which we would particularly beg to direct the reader's attention was this: "On motion of Dr. Potts, Resolved that the time has arrived when a united effort of all the members of the Council is required to prevent a suspension of the Institution." And he further proposed a scheme to divide the bonded debt of $60,000 equally among all the members of the Council. But many were absent and would they help? Mr. Myndert Van Schaick proposed a new loan to extinguish the present one, with interest either at six or seven per cent; a committee of three to be appointed, and this committee to have power to borrow $5000 in addition to the present engagements of the University. On this committee were appointed Messrs. Van Schaick, Bradish and Chester.

Five days later the Council sat again, on June 19, 1850, with an attendance of thirteen members. The Chancellor's salary was fixed at $3000. There were nominated for Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Bethune of Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring; "Dr. Potts nominated President Hopkins of Williamstown College, Massachusetts" — so the minutes have it — and Mr. Wetmore nominated Professor John W. Draper. On June 21 the Council met again. An election was had of Chancellor and Professor of Greek. Nineteen members were present, among them Pelatiah Perit, one of the rich men of New York City of that day, who did not very frequently attend. His Honor the Mayor and Alderman Hawes also took their seats in the Council on this occasion. Seventeen votes were given for Dr. Bethune of Brooklyn, one for Mark Hopkins, one for J. W. Draper. Was it that the opinion of the Council considered it a hopeless task to acquire for their College a leader as eminent as Hopkins, or was it the conviction that a man of wide influence and actual prestige in the metropolitan district was the man for the particular emergency? We do not know. Did Dr. Bethune consider the post a forlorn hope? — at all events he declined it. George C. Anthon, A.M., of Columbia College, was elected Professor of Greek — a *Wunderkind*, who, born in 1825, at fourteen years is said to have received the degree of A.B. at Columbia, if the accessible records state the matter correctly. When the Council learned on July 6 that Dr. Bethune had declined, they unanimously resolved that

the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring be requested to perform the duties of the Chancellor until the appointment to the office should be made by the Council.

It was at this point,—for the Council learned its own lessons by its own experience — it was at this point that an important step was taken to permanently improve the administrative machinery. An amendment was prepared by Charles Butler to the by-laws and ordinances of the University, creating an *Executive Committee* as follows, presented on July 6, 1850: "There shall also be appointed annually an Executive Committee to consist of seven members, including the President of the Council and the Treasurer, for the time being (who shall always be ex-officio members of said Committee), a majority of which Committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The Executive Committee shall have the general charge and supervision of the affairs, business, instruction and interests of the University, with full power to act in the premises in their discretion as the Council might or could do, subject always to the terms and provisions of the existing charter ordinances and by-laws of the University. They shall devise and put in execution such plans and measures from time to time as will in their judgment best effect the objects and promote the interests of the Institution in respect either to its instruction or its finances. They shall hold regular meetings of which proper notice shall be given and shall keep a perfect record of their proceedings which shall be submitted to the Council at the first regular meeting thereof after any action or proceedings of the Committee, unless a called or adjourned meeting be sooner held, in which case it shall be submitted at such meeting."



MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK

How urgently the situation in the summer of 1850 called for a remedy, or some substantial provision for the immediate future, we may conclude from the fact that on five distinct times during this summer the Council met, but in each case there was no quorum: on July 12, on July 16, on July 24, on August 29, on September 3, 1850. Charles Butler came four times, Mr. Maclay four times, William Curtis Noyes and the Rev. Dr. DeWitt three times, Waldron B. Post twice, Rev. Drs. Peck, Phillips and Potts and Messrs. John Taylor Johnston and Luther Bradish once each. One member of the Council came five times; it was the ever faithful Myndert Van Schaick. Let this item have its permanent place in the first history of New York University. For this devotion too, in its way, was a devotion to "things not seen." On September 10 at last there was a quorum, Messrs. Wetmore, Howland, Suffern, Suydam and Chester joining with the members mentioned before, excepting President Butler. It was learned that Dr. Gardiner Spring — he was sixty-five years of age, — had declined the temporary Chancellorship.

On September 20 Mr. Van Schaick proposed his plan, severe indeed, but necessary in that emergency perhaps, to adjust the actual resources to the actual situation. This plan was definitely adopted by the Council on January 7, 1851, and it constituted the *Interim;* and its main features must here be stated, because it largely placed the College in the hands of the Professors directly. The rents of the University buildings and dwelling-houses were to be appropriated in the first place to the most necessary expenditures, viz. interest on the debt, insurance and repairs. The Professors were no longer to receive any salaries, but were to depend for their income on the fees derived from tuition and on the surplus revenues of the University. The Faculty were permitted to apply to individuals holding free scholarships in perpetuity "for the purpose of procuring the relinquishment of as many of them as may be practicable." This point emphasized the inherent weakness of this portion of the original measures of 1830–1832. As these funds had substantially, we believe, been built into the Washington Square building, which was heavily mortgaged, they were non-productive there, but inert as they seemed to be as an investment, they were actively injurious in cancelling tuition and thus cutting into the slender resources remaining to the College teachers of that era.

The next paragraph even more clearly emphasized the unsought and novel autonomy of the College Faculty. No charge was to be made to the various Professors for the use of classrooms, of library and of apparatus. Today such a mode of academic economy would not be practicable, we fear. Professor Draper indeed taught Chemistry and Botany in the Senior Class only, and his resources through his Chair in the Medical Faculty must have been considerable. But the others substantially had to depend upon the tuition fees, and the analogy with the medical teachers which was quoted was not very substantial, because the didactic privilege of almost all medical teachers in a populous community, either directly or through their professional pupils, was sure to react bountifully on their own professional practice and preeminence, a corollary of a practical and lucrative nature utterly wanting in the case of the College Professor, who must ever renew the lifeblood of his professional being by deeper and wider research in his chosen field of human knowledge, without hope or expectation of material reward.

A further important provision of the settlement of 1851 was this, that in the absence of a Chancellor the Faculty were to be the agents of the Council in this respect. For with their economic autonomy the Faculty were given a certain academic autonomy as well, including "the nomination for Professorships, the establishing of new chairs, or the modifications of old ones are reposed in the Faculty." The Professors further were to furnish to each member of the Council a printed annual report, which they were to mail to the residences of the members.

"Nominations to new Professorships" at that stage of the College's history, indeed seemed like a wild break of fancy; we marvel that the actual holders remained. But they did remain: the most eminent one of those wholly occupied with college duties, Elias Loomis, remained almost a complete decade longer. In that age when College teaching had not yet, — not even faintly, — been advanced, as now it is coming to be, into the sphere of a definite profession, the inner vocation and the devotion to a non-material ideal on the part of the little band who *were* College professors from choice and from the beginning of their career, — these non-economic motives, I say, endowed these men with a rare persistency and endurance. And so (a Loomis today would probably be able to select one of several calls to flourishing academic foundations) they all remained on these terms. Messrs. Van Schaick, Johnston and Chester were appointed a committee of the Council to communicate with the Professors. The Professors did not indeed reply immediately. They pointed to circumstances of which the

committee were aware, "which occasioned delay and embarrassment in coming to a conclusion." They went on to say: "Relying however on the countenance and cooperation of the Council in our attempts to carry on the instruction and advance the prosperity of the Institution, we have concluded to go forward with the new plan and to devote our best energies to the promotion of the great interests which the recent resolutions of the Council confide to the Faculty." C. S. Henry, E. A. Johnson, Jno. W. Draper, Elias Loomis.

The letter is entered upon the minutes of the Council by the vote of the same, as it deserved to be. The reader will notice that it was not signed by Professor G. C. Anthon the young occupant of the Greek chair, who indeed seemed almost from the beginning to have in some respects insisted upon his own way, e.g. in demanding a salary for the quarter ending October 1, 1850, to which the authorities demurred, holding that the salary should commence when the duties did. Further and more serious troubles were those connected with disciplinary troubles in Anthon's classroom. His colleagues expressed the matter thus: "Unhappily a dissatisfaction towards him appears to have sprung up, early last term, among the students in attendance at his lecture-room, resulting in a series of acts of disorder, turbulence and insolence. The Faculty have endeavored to the utmost to sustain his authority, not only as a *body* by repeated inflictions of formal discipline, but also individually by the exertion of all our personal influence over the students. From delicacy towards him in his new relations towards us we have felt the more disposed to do everything we could consistently do for his support, and have endeavored to meet his views in the infliction of discipline with a more unquestioning readiness than we should have felt in regard to any other member of our body. But we have now come unanimously to the conviction that Professor Anthon's continuance in his chair will be the greatest possible embarrassment, if not an insuperable difficulty in the way of successfully carrying on the Institution." To the intimation of the Council that he had better resign, Anthon replied that he declined to resign, but demanded "a formal and public investigation of the various causes and circumstances which have led to the alleged want of harmony between myself and the other members of the Faculty."

The removal of the Professor of Greek was subsequently resolved upon by the Council by a vote of thirteen out of eighteen, on April 2, 1851, under the Presidency of John C. Green, who had been chosen as successor of Charles Butler on January 30 of that year, 1851, and held this office for almost a quarter of a century, to 1874. The resolution provided that "in view of the communications of the professors heretofore made, the report of the committee to confer with Professor Anthon, and the communications of the Professors and of Professor Anthon made this evening and without intending to question the scholarship or character of Professor Anthon, that the relations of Professor Anthon to this Institution be and the same are hereby dissolved." In the smaller community of 1850 the local Colleges, though smaller by far and in every way less significant than they are today, still maintained some particular attention on the part of the municipal public. Otherwise Mr. Anthon would not have gone to the expense of publishing a pamphlet, "Narrative and Documents connected with the displacement of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of the City of New York, April 2, 1851, by George C. Anthon, A.M." Half a century removes the strife from all partisan feeling, and the document will if we examine it candidly give up something pertinent for this recital.

It seems this appointment by the Council had among some of the alumni evoked feelings which we today may fairly designate as clannish. Within a day or two of the appointment the latter had been violently deplored and censured by a meeting of the alumni, on the ground that Mr. Anthon was a graduate,

not of the University, but of another Institution (Columbia College), and a resolution to that effect was published in the newspapers of the city. This narrow spirit of choosing academic teachers if possible only from the Alumni of the institution itself was, it is true, fairly general at that time; histories of Yale, of Columbia, reciting with profound satisfaction, in the first half of the century, that this particular degree of academic felicity was reached or in sight when the whole teaching body was composed of Alumni exclusively. This clannishness, which would exclude strength and original force, improvement and progress for the sake of a mere fad of corporate consciousness, is rapidly departing at the present time, and no institution desiring to stand in the front rank would dare to avow it today.

That Mr. Anthon was charged with endeavoring to introduce "Columbia College discipline" sounds peculiar. The intimation that men like Draper and Loomis chronically suffered and submitted to disorder in their rooms is palpably absurd. It is clear that some of Mr. Anthon's methods of procedure clearly provoked the resentment of the youth of his day, and that he probably had not yet reached that relative maturity of character and psychological insight to dispose of the incipient rebellion in a wise and practical manner. Mr. Anthon was a son of the Rev. Henry Anthon, and by him was supplied with determination in his struggle. But our utterances as to the merits of this controversy might end here. Nor should anyone make the sweeping inference that the narrow feeling as over against Columbia College was absolutely dominant and radical in the younger College, since, as we shall presently see, the third Chancellor, who directed the affairs of the College much longer than his predecessors, was not only an Alumnus of Columbia but was fond of referring to his old College in terms of affectionate regard. We may properly for the sake of the present generation of College students and incipient men relate some of the proceedings resorted to by the undergraduates of 1850–1851 in their animosity against young Mr. Anthon, who in his pamphlet introduced letters not only of his father but also of one of his uncles.

"The student (p. 34), a member of the Sophomore class, was among other things charged by me, in writing, with having in my presence and during his attendance with his class in my lecture-room, deliberately and most insultingly proceeded, in the presence of the Professor and his class, by the help of a screwdriver, to unscrew the lock from the lecture-room door; with interrupting the business of the lecture-room after he had left it by my direction; with forcibly preventing the door of the lecture-room from being closed, when I requested another student to close it so as to put a stop to this interruption; with finally returning to the room and peremptorily refusing to leave it on being directed by me to do so, and with displaying the utmost insolence and contumacy of manner towards myself." The Anthons, both uncle and nephew, intimated that at the proper time the Regents would look into the matter. In fact we may fairly utter a belief bordering closely upon conviction that a prime motive of the publication was to present the College as a fit subject for a Regents' inspection, or so to arraign the College before the bar of public opinion as to deal it a blow commensurate with the unpleasant feelings experienced by the younger Anthon, and proportionate to the dignity associated with the name at the time. On the whole we may leave this pamphlet with the familiar phrase of Goethe: "Man merkt die Absicht und man wird verstimmt." Whatever merits, if any, the young man may have had in the premises, the abusive and insolent tone adopted by him in the last twelve to thirteen pages, in imputing to men like Henry, Draper, Johnson and Loomis the lowest motives, really puts him out of court.

Meanwhile in the Medical School, things had proceeded prosperously enough. When, in May 1850, the Medical Faculty communicated to the Council a nomination of Detmold, Derkson of Charleston having resigned, they

also stated that they had widely advertised the vacancy both in the daily newspapers and in medical periodicals, and had thus complied with the requirement of the Council. The same statement was made in September 1850, when Valentine Mott, the great surgeon, retired, and Samuel Gross was nominated to take his place, and Elihu Bartlett was named for the chair of Detmold. The annual grant from the Legislature had expired in 1848 and had not been renewed. The debt still stood at $47,000.

For the Medical Commencement in the spring of 1851, Professor J. W. Draper was appointed Chancellor *pro tempore* to sign the diplomas of the medical graduates. On September 30, 1851, by action of the Council, the teaching force of the Medical School was greatly increased, without however enlarging the number of "governing" professorships. Dr. Charles A. Lee was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. B. W. Macready, Professor of Hygiene and Toxicology; Dr. T. M. Markoe, Professor of Pathological and Microscopical Anatomy; Dr. W. H. Van Buren, Professor of the Genito-Urinary Organs; Dr. T. J. Metcalf, Professor of Physical Diagnosis (Auscultation and Percussion) and Diseases of the Chest; all appointments being made for one year.

Meanwhile the Medical Faculty had sold the Stuyvesant Institute property on Broadway and purchased a lot on Fourteenth Street, 116 feet front by 122½ feet, on which they erected an edifice. The cost of the ground and building had been about $70,000. The structure was begun in April 1851, and by great exertion was gotten ready for the winter term of 1851–1852. The building contained two museums, and three lecture-rooms each capable of seating nearly six hundred persons. In the opinion of competent judges it was then considered "the most complete Medical College building in the country." The debt was

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE — FIRST MEDICAL BUILDING.

$40,000, which shows that the shifting from Broadway was in all ways a profitable step.

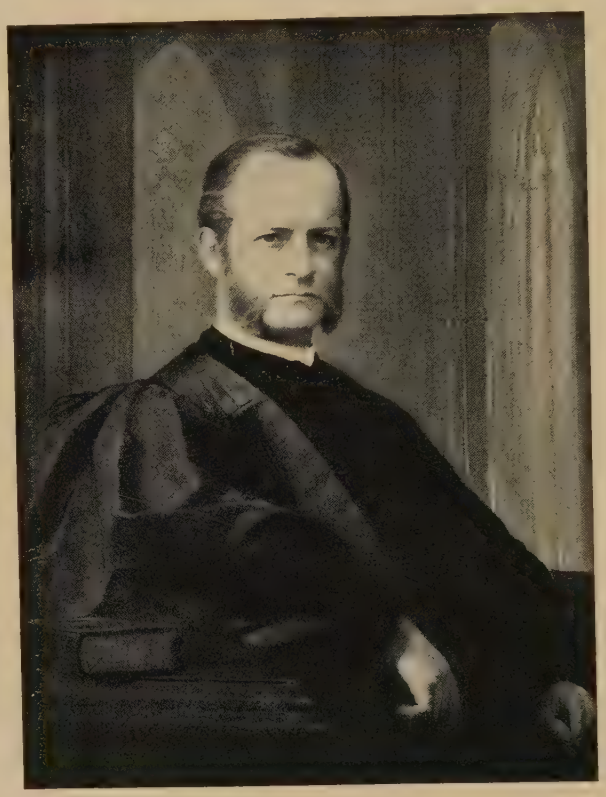
The cheerful devotion of the little band of the Professors of the College of Arts is worthy of more than a passing word. Not only did they, on January 1, 1852, make their quarterly report in a spirit of contentment — though how they subsisted we cannot very well learn, nor, if we weigh the data attainable, comprehend; it is enough to say they — lived, as Abbé Sieyès did in France during the reign of Terror . . .; not only, we say, did they make their report in a spirit of cheerful contentment, but they also expressed their gratitude in these terms: "Since the date of the printed report the debt of the University has been reduced by the sum of Four Thousand Dollars. For this encouragement the Faculty offer their congratulations to the Council, and would express their thanks to the tried friends of the University, who have shown that their liberality is not yet exhausted. They would in particular recognize the zeal and devotion of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, whose energy principally, they believe, contributed to secure this gratifying result. Elias Loomis, Chairman of the Faculty."

For the Commencement of March 1852, Professor J. W. Draper was again appointed Chancellor *pro tempore* to confer the degrees, and the Medical Faculty were authorized to affix the name of the Professor of Anatomy *pro tem.* to the diplomas in the place of Professor Patterson, lately deceased, for which place Dr. William H. Van Buren of New York was named by the Medical Faculty and elected by the Council. Many if not most of the subscribers of that period of stress to pay the debt, i.e. for the University Building, — the interest on which in the eighteen years or so from the beginning had now amounted to a sum not much less than one-half of the original cost of the building . . . — many of these subscribers, we say, made their subscription conditional upon the sum of $80,000 being reached; this e.g. was done in the case of John Johnston, whose executors, John Taylor Johnston, James B. Johnston and Margaret Johnston, received from the University a bond that the $5000 subscription of their father be returned to his heirs if the entire project of cancelling the debt be a failure by April 1, 1854 — two years later. Every motive of wisdom and economy was thus enlisted in the interest of debt reduction and debt cancellation.

On March 31, 1852, Dr. Valentine Mott, being then sixty-seven years of age, was made Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Professor William H. Van Buren was chosen for the Chair of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. In June of this year Professor Caleb Sprague Henry resigned from the Faculty, and for a number of years made his chief abode in the Highlands of the Hudson, where he placed in his "Dr. Oldham at Greystones" the scene of his dialogues as an American Plato of the nineteenth century. His friends later intimated that he subsequently regretted having abandoned his academic career, an avocation admirably fitted to the best powers of his nature. In productivity, force and aggressiveness of character, he will always hold a most eminent place in the annals of New York University. His biographical sketch in the second part of this work will present additional matter concerning this forceful man. The letter of June 28, 1852, recommending to the Council candidates for degrees, is signed, in behalf of the Faculty, by Howard Crosby, Secretary.

The catalogue bearing date July 1852 is the first printed matter presenting the name of this extraordinary man in connection with instruction or administration, in New York University. He was twenty-six years old on February 27, 1852. The College was twenty-two years old as a corporation, and twenty as an abode of actual teaching and learning. And Howard Crosby was the first Professor appointed to a full chair who was an alumnus of New York University. For some years after his graduation in 1844 he had been placed, with an older brother, on a farm belonging to

his father, William Bedlow Crosby, one of the wealthy men of New York. His delicate health had caused grave apprehension on the part of his parents, and the vigorous outdoor life of that sojourn in the Hudson River country from his eighteenth to his twenty-first year was of vast benefit to him. Thus his health was strengthened and perhaps that passionate fondness for outdoor life established which was so marked a trait of Dr. Crosby. Gifted far beyond the average of man, learning to read at three years of age, entering as a boy and lad into all the games and pastimes of boyhood with a keen zest, he himself often led regularly organized bands of comrades of his particular section and neighborhood to battle with other bands, as I have heard him relate in the delightful supper-talk of the Greek Club. Versatile to a degree, he was at the same time the very embodiment of zeal and whole-souled sincerity. Several years before 1852 he had spent in foreign travel with his bride; of which travel his "Lands of the Moslem" (New York, 1851) was a reflex and a review. In Egypt, the Levant and classic Greece he thus gained priceless suggestions and impressions; these years of superb opportunity afterwards bore fruit not only in his earliest classic production, the edition of Sophocles's Œdipūs of Kolonos, but in biblical, particularly in New Testament, exegesis.



HOWARD CROSBY

Crosby with his extraordinary power of swaying younger men, and with his impulsive hatred of whatever was vicious, ignoble and bad, readily followed wherever the battle of a rich and varied life called, so that he perhaps never quite reached that technical perfection of scholarship which in our own generation, with the vastly increased opportunity of life-long pursuit of one chosen field, is more and more coming to be frequent, although not quite so common as yet, perhaps, as to be commonplace. Clearly the Faculty with their power of initiative seem to have taken steps to secure him upon his return, not long after which he published the play of Sophocles named above. There must have been in him as a teacher of Greek a certain off-hand enthusiasm, if not a certain impetuosity, so that he often exercised his students in having them put on the blackboard in a Greek dress the substance of editorials or current topics derived from the press of the day: whether the average power of the average undergraduate could really keep pace with the enthusiastic advance of the gifted leader we are not enabled fully to estimate or decide now.

Our surmise that the Faculty, and not the Council, took the initiative in the matter of Dr. Crosby's entrance into the Faculty, is confirmed by the following minute of the Council, of date June 28, 1852: "The following communication from Professor E. Loomis, Chairman of the Faculty, was read: 'At a meeting of the Faculty of the University held June 28, 1852, it was unanimously Resolved, that Rev.

Henry D. Tappan, D.D., be nominated to the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy, History and Belles-Lettres, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Henry. Also, Resolved unanimously that Howard Crosby, A.M., be nominated to fill the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature.'"

But Henry Tappan soon afterwards entered upon the most important part of his career in assuming the Presidency of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and thus this interesting reappointment of Dr. Tappan to his old post which he had lost as one of the Seven of 1838, was indeed mainly a symbol of the fact that time had healed the wounds made by the convulsion of that year.

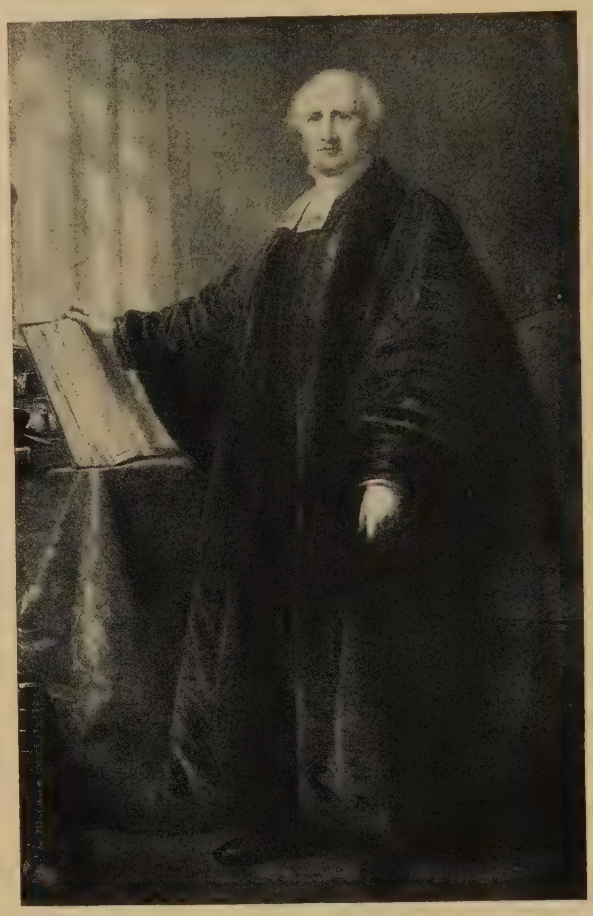
And this fresh and rapidly recurring vacancy was the particular and specific circumstance which led to the appointment of the third Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris. This gentleman, then fifty-four years of age, a graduate of Columbia 1816, had mainly served as minister in the Reformed Dutch denomination, at New Brunswick, Albany, and in the City of New York; he being at the time Pastor of the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church. His admirable faculty for educational labor he had proven in his organization of Rutgers Female Institute in 1839, — of which he also was the first President, — which was then the foremost school in New York City for the education of young women, to the flourishing condition of which we have briefly adverted on a preceding page. And the present chronicler notes that the suggestion to secure Dr. Ferris emanated, not from the Council, but from the College Faculty, into whose daily lives the debt of the College and the question and problem of debt-reduction entered with telling force.

And so Elias Loomis and his colleagues named Dr. Ferris primarily to be Professor in succession to Dr. Tappan. But we will best serve the cause of this history by appending the document itself (the communication had been sent to the Council at its meeting of November 19, 1852, and was spread on the minutes of the session of November 24): "The Faculty of Science and Letters being deeply impressed with the necessity of a vigorous effort to relieve the institution from the burden of its debt, and believing that this end may be attained and the welfare of the University be permanently promoted by securing the services of the Rev. Dr. Ferris of this City, hereby present the name of Dr. Ferris for the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity, and propose there be added thereto the title of Chancellor. It is distinctly understood that the present resources of the University are not sufficient to provide for any such appointment, and the nomination is only made in the expectation that the appointment will be followed by the payment of the University debt, in which case the income will be relieved from the burden of interest and would allow an adequate salary of the new incumbent. Elias Loomis, New York University, November 17, 1852, Chairman of the Faculty." And so by separate and successive acts of the Council, Dr. Ferris was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity, and also there was conferred upon him the title of Chancellor, with authority to perform the duties of that office, but without salary in either capacity. And in the January following, 1853, Dr. Ferris was elected to the Council, and he accepted all these posts with the understanding that a proper compensation should be fixed, to be paid after the extinction of the debt was secured and provided for.

And so for once the corporation chose a man who was to do "this one thing," — and did it. In the Report to the Regents made about this time, Howard Crosby, A.M., was returned as "Assistant Professor of Greek and Belles-Lettres," i.e. he instructed also in composition and declamation, as did Mr. Redfield, who was Assistant Professor of Mathematics. The debt in January 1853 stood at $68,796.30, having been reduced from $77,796.30 since October 1, 1851. Rents stood at the very considerable figure of $7720.35.

The Medical Professors nearly a year before had proposed discontinuing the payment of the

graduation fee to the University, and now at last a compromise was made on the payment of a part of the former fee into the Treasury of the University, the arrears then due to the University being paid or arranged. Dr. John A. Swett of New York City was named to succeed Dr. Clymer, resigned, in the Chair of the Institute and Practice of Medicine. In the spring examinations of 1853 the work of the classes was witnessed by three gentlemen of the Council, and by Drs. Webster and Owen of the Free Academy and by Professor Avery of Hamilton College.



ISAAC FERRIS

The matter of the graduation fee from the Medical School was almost immediately reopened; the financial necessities of that professional school being particularly embarrassing at this time, and may have contributed one of the motives which induced Professor J. W. Draper to propose his retiring from the College Faculty; the figures of attendance in that school since the highwater mark of 421 in 1847–1848 having been as follows: In 1848–1849, 411; in 1849–1850, 404; in 1852–1853, 290. Was it the withdrawal of Valentine Mott from active teaching that caused the decline?

The meeting of the Council of June 15, 1853, deserves particular attention on the part of the friends and alumni of the University College, for on this date, when the College had neared the completion of twenty-one years of teaching and learning, the Chancellor reported that in his judgment the amount required to liquidate the debt of the University had been pledged. And as a practical consequence the Council abrogated the commission which it had made to the Faculty. They also determined to appoint an Assistant Treasurer, with a salary of $300, who should give bonds for $5,000. They also made the Chancellor a member ex-officio of the Finance Committee. Furthermore they "Resolved, that the thanks of this Council and of all the friends of the University are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Faculty of Science and Letters, with whom the arrangement of 1851 was made, for their magnanimity and personal sacrifices in the dark days of the Institution." Dr. Benjamin Martin was appointed Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, History and Belles-Lettres. The Commencement took place on June 29, at Niblo's theatre, and in the attendance of notables of church and state was probably the most noted academic celebration in the history of the College.

It was on this occasion, enlivened by the strains of Dodworth's orchestra, that the public inauguration of Chancellor Ferris took place. Our space forbids us doing more than selecting a few points from his inaugural

address: "Permit me to say, in such position I have no personal ends to answer, no small ambition to gratify, no fondness for applause to indulge; my aim will be to secure the highest welfare of our common charge." — "Through a kind Providence, our debt is provided for; but we need more. There should be endowment, to secure us against the fluctuations of patronage, to give permanence to our, position." The debt Dr. Ferris called "that clog, I am disposed to believe, the last remnant of the fearful business prostration of the spring of 1837." — "Of this interest and feeling the University is worthy. Citizens of New York it is your own. No state or ecclesiastic has endowed it; your own contributions have made it what it is." — "We have no new project to offer you. We need none. We have only to carry out the original plan of this institution."

At this Commencement Lyman Abbott and Ogden Butler graduated, and certificates for partial course were given amongst others to Joseph Nimmo, who afterwards attained eminence as a statistician in the service of the United States government, and to T. De Witt Talmage of Bound Brook, New Jersey; the latter delivered an oration on "The Moral Effects of Sculpture and Architecture." The New York Tribune of the next day said of him: "Mr. Talmage is said to be the orator of his class, and the roars of laughter and applause which greeted his humor, and the sympathy which responded to his pathos, showed plainly that his reputation did not suffer in this case." — "He retired amid a furor of applause and a load of flowers, wreaths," etc. Lyman Abbott delivered the Philosophical Oration — "Superstition the Parent of Science." He "retired amid cheers and bouquets innumerable." In the evening the alumni had a dinner at the Astor House, when addresses were made by Cornelius Matthews, Hon. Charles Butler, Professor Martin, Oakey Hall and others: the most important of these speeches being that of S. F. B. Morse, when he spoke of his invention and its connection with the University and the structure in Washington Square, a statement which we have presented above, and which Dr. Irenaeus Prime has used in his biography of Professor Morse.

The local press of 1853 seems to have taken some particular note of the fact that the College at last was free from debt, although this note was not at all always cast in a friendly spirit. Professor Draper had, as no small part of this celebration of the emancipation from this incubus of the debt, delivered an Address to the Alumni of the University, on the afternoon of June 28, 1853, on "The Indebtedness of the City of New York to its University." He enlarged mainly on the electric telegraph, and on the daguerrotype, to defend the Institution's right to be: "In the United States, the measure too often applied is the number of students — a standard wholly fallacious. All the world assigns the glory of the immortal discoveries of Newton to the University of Cambridge; but does any one trouble himself to inquire how many students were there in those times? — What obligation is Professor Morse under to the City? Who is the debtor? Have the mercantile interests given to the University one thousandth part of the benefit it has conferred on them? Have not millions upon millions been made on the news of the steamships in Halifax and Boston? Do they not send to New Orleans and back in a single morning? Nay, more! let us leave these poor and perishable interests and look to grander results. Has anything been done to bind together this great confederacy of republics [clearly written before 1860] more effectual than those iron wires? Have they not given that consolidation which our greatest statesmen saw the value of — and despaired? Have they not made it possible for the Government at Washington to rule over the entire Continent?"

Noble words and memorable, true in every respect. And of his own researches and extended investigation of the chemical action of the sunlight, Draper could say with pardonable pride: (p. 13) "In the Annual Reports on the Progress of Chemistry made to the Royal Society of Sweden, Baron Berzelius, the highest

authority among modern chemists, spoke of them uniformly with applause, never once with critical condemnation. It is an interesting recollection that this great chemist, a few days before his death, sent his portrait with a kind message conveying his appreciation of what had been done here for Science. A commission of the French Academy repeated one of our series of experiments, and verified its correctness; a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, another. In England, one of the most eminent living astronomers, Sir John Herschel, composed a memoir on an experimental illustration which had been sent from this place; and the German chemists repeated a great many of our experiments and discussed the explanations we had given." — "Extensive researches, such as are here spoken of, can only be carried on at a heavy cost. It will excite a smile among you to learn that the amount devoted to the support of the laboratory, and intended also to meet the expenses of the course of lectures delivered to the Senior Class, was one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year; and, of late, even that has ceased. Yet, during the last fourteen years, the actual expenses incurred have been many thousand dollars; and it may, with perfect truth, be said that the entire sum has come, not from the City, not from the University Treasury, but from the private resources of a single individual. Now that our accommodations are so much improved, we can afford to talk about those times. Our laboratory was then in a little, dark back room, without ventilation. The morning sun struggled almost in vain to see what we were doing — for the window panes were covered with an incongruous arrangement of Venetian blinds and Gothic mullions. A hole in the ceiling led up into the chapel above, to the pulpit of which the material for the daily lecture was carried in a tea-tray."

The critical and censorious part of this paper, which throughout is written with admirable clearness, is full of matter indicating the type and character of current College work, as it was fifty years ago. The classics *as then pursued* he finds fault with: "the time is not devoted to the philosophy, literature, history, of those ancient people — it is wasted in practicing the mechanical art of translating;" these he calls the ornamental branches which ought to follow, while "the practical branches must take the lead and bear the weight." We have the plea for the "practical sciences." Draper calls upon the wealthy to foster these; he desires to turn the University into a School of Applied Science, in the main, without however cutting away the features of the actual equipment which was so admirable in preparing for the study of divinity. Academic honors, academic bounties, should be made more even on the literary and scientific side. There should also be some form of free instruction for artisans of an evening: the University must become really something filling the needs of the common people. Dr. Draper pleaded for — trade-schools, for a Pratt Institute, for Lectures for the people. We have these, to-day, and they fill a valuable place in our educational system, but neither Columbia University nor New York University strove at any time to metamorphose themselves into such forms of exclusive technical training or popular entertainment, and truly they were right in refusing to do so.

Time has disposed of these plaints and pleas. A confident and dogmatic article in the current daily press of those days, "The University at the Bar," forms a valuable complement to Draper's points, and some of these discussions fully deserve some place in this work, which desires in itself to be a contribution to the history of American Education. We are told that it is absurd to require Greek and Latin as prerequisites for entering; the Medical Department has been successful; but where would it have been had it exacted rigid requirements for entrance!

Draper had demanded *that at the end of the College training the student should have a living ready for him* (p. 19). "It is this combination which crowds our Medical Colleges. They give *a thorough education* (?) [italics our own]; and that completed, the lucrative practice of

medicine is the result." Set over against this the voice in the article named above: "For ignorance, incapacity and quackery, the world may safely be challenged to match the young doctors and medical students so plentiful among us. But these deficiencies form no fair pretext for excluding any from the lecture-rooms and laboratories where true Medical Science is inculcated; on the contrary, they are reasons for cheapening the instruction and opening wider the doors."

The democratic doctrine that one man is as good as another, with the ready corollary that one youth is as good as another, that, because their political rights are absolutely equal, therefore their intellectual ambition and their aspirations and ideals — the strongest factors of intellectual advancement — must needs be equal, this proposition was a symptom of the crude current sneer at learning, psychology and — common sense. The belief that in higher education, not less than in common schools, we could blaze our own way and brush away all obstacles with sweeping phrase, that we had nothing to learn from the experience of our race in its older civilization, has pretty well gone to seed at the present time. We are not proud of that crudeness, but we must not close our eyes to it in a survey like the present one.

These are ideals which have been honestly realized, e.g. in Girard College, Philadelphia; the number enrolled there in 1899 was 1538. From the list of occupations given in the Superintendent's report, it appears (New York Sun) "that only one of the graduates is studying in a College, only one in a Divinity School, one in a Law School and one in a Medical School. With these four exceptions all are engaged in industry or trade." And still the subjects of instruction in the famous Philadelphia charity are the very ones which the censors of 1853 demanded from New York University: "Geography, Navigation, Surveying, Practical Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural, Experimental and Chemical Philosophy, the French and Spanish languages." . . . Education even in its humblest forms is an *elevating* process, and an unfolding of the inner man outwardly; at no stage or grade is education a *leveling* process.

We have thus fully dwelt upon these ideas which clearly were very powerful in 1853, as they had been in 1830; they still formed the staple of the clamor of current criticism, and they began to seriously impress Chancellor Ferris. In fact it will presently become manifest that the Third Administration, feeling around for support on these lines, more and more aimed at a policy which finally was enacted in the Fourth Administration, and which at first blush seemed eminently "popular": free tuition.

On September 30, 1853, a lengthy communication, largely revolving around giving young men who were not in the general course, instruction in general science, was presented in the Council. Dr. Draper had an idea of proposing a course of Practical Chemistry. It was suggested to institute courses of evening instruction for young men desirous of securing higher literary and scientific training: and Professors Giraud, Bull (who had recently entered the Faculty after a long experience of practice in teaching in the University Grammar School), and C. Murray Nairne be invited to form evening classes in French, Civil Engineering, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, etc., respectively. Both expense and emoluments were to belong to the lecturers. Professor Cummings in his studio was to give University Courses in the Arts of Design. The Council — what would be *their* share in this expansion and popularization of Education? They were to reserve to themselves a function eminently dignified and free from annoyance or trouble; they were to grant Certificates of Proficiency, and publish the name of these proficients in the Catalogue. Even the small chapel might occasionally be used, and the janitor's services were put at the disposal of the lecturers — provided that the latter pay all incidental or additional expense. It was a scheme of free instruction, and still *some one must always pay for it,* — whether private bounty or public taxation.

In October 1853 the rents of the University amounted to $8744. Among the tenants recorded was the headmaster of the Grammar School, who now paid $1000 rent; Dr. Gallaudet's Deaf-Mute Church, which paid $300; the New York Academy of Music held monthly meetings in the small chapel at $84 per annum; Professor Draper paid $300 for his private laboratory; The New York Historical Society had three rooms at $500 per annum; The Christ Protestant-Episcopal Church paid $1050 for use of the large chapel. The house on Washington Place brought $900, and that on Waverly Place $1200. It is somewhere in the middle part of this decade that the novel of Cecil Dreeme, by Theodore Winthrop, is supposed to transpire, largely in the studios of the University Building. It is a morbid production in every way. The writer clearly is under the spell of Charles Dickens, without a trace of the deep spring of genius with which the great novelist swayed the emotions of his readers. The characters are overdrawn and the chronic efforts of the author to be witty or profound are very painful to a matured reader: yet the designation of "Chrysalis College" is not without point.

In his final report written June 21, 1854, of the actual and definite extinction of the debt, Chancellor Ferris, who had spent a most anxious and laborious year in accomplishing this work, mentioned with particular warmth the name of Myndert Van Schaick, who stepped forward, when Dr. Ferris was on the point of abandoning the work in despair, and made a donation of $1000 instead of $100, and this was in addition to a subscription of $5000 toward the debt.

The Chancellor expressed a hope that positive endowment of various Professorships might now be secured, and that fellowships (the first occurrence of the term in the annals of the College) might be provided for the prosecution of scientific studies after a College course was completed. A little further below there is engrossed the final report of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Myndert Van Schaick, William Curtis Noyes and Shepard Knapp, — a report written out with the elegance of a finished lithograph — which bespeaks the profound concern for the University's welfare and shows that particularly to Mr. Van Schaick it had from the beginning been an object bound up with his very being. Alone of the founders he still sat in the Council. He raised a warning voice in these terms: "Members of this body should reflect maturely before they undertake to disturb the vital principle of our present safety by suggestions for a return to the former ill-contrived and uncertain method of financial direction and arrangement, according to the partial and limited views of an occasional meeting of the Council, which, if it is again pursued, without a very large addition to the income of the Corporation having been first obtained, will inevitably terminate in the ignominious disaster of a literary institution being a second time degraded in its character and obstructed in its progress by the servile incumbrance of monied obligations."

"A closing word as to the past, present, and future: Contrast the condition of a great literary institution, struggling for existence, agonized with fear, begging for grace and refused, seeking for repose and finding none, the Council breaking up in uncertainty of their safety, and afterwards eight times called together under the most pressing circumstances without forming a quorum; and that of the University of the City of New York free of debt and without anxiety maintaining its superiority, by its calm virtue and noble acquirements dispensing the light of knowledge to the eager ambition of youthful hopes and winning the affections of gratified crowds of friends. See the Council now moving to the commencement celebration, not with only two members to authorize the signing of diplomas, but a full representation smiling and happy in the enjoyment of a station and an intercourse among men inferior, for pure and cultivated minds, to none in the land. If we are unselfish and Christian freemen, we shall at least endeavor to promote the arrival of

that day, though we may not live to enjoy its glory" — !

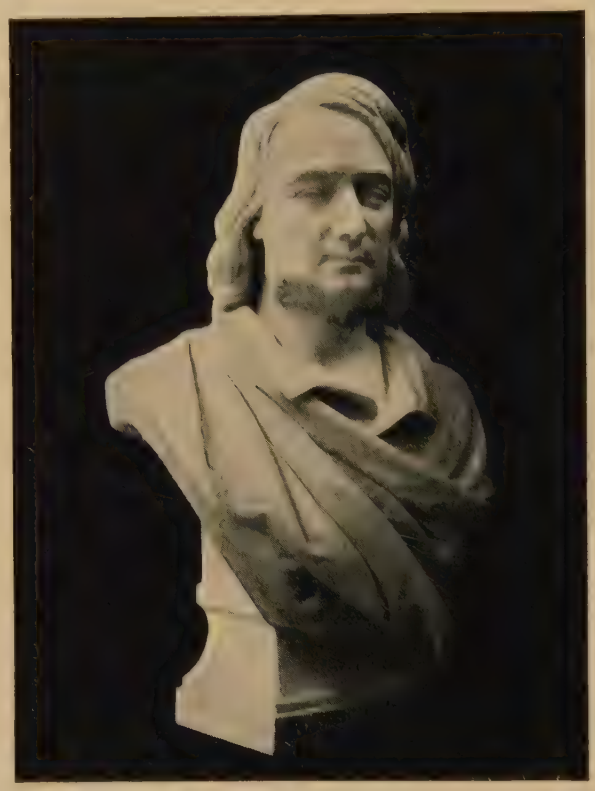
At the commencement of 1855 the degree of Doctor of Music was bestowed upon Lowell Mason, then of New York City. On October 25, 1855, the Chancellor proposed a motion, that "from and after this date this Council will confer the degree of Bachelor in Science on such students as have successfully pursued the various branches of Science for three years and whose examination in the same shall be sustained by the Faculty of Arts," which was adopted. The first graduate however who received this degree was James J. Gillette of the Class of 1851.

Meanwhile the Faculty of the Medical College of New York University had accomplished a great and laborious work; i.e. the legalization of dissection of the human body in the State of New York. The versatile Dr. Draper had, in 1853, fortified the "Petition of the Medical Faculty of the University of the City of New York to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, for the State of New York, for the Legalization of Anatomy" by an admirable Introductory Lecture. In vain he called attention to the glaring inconsistency of a commonwealth which imposed on Medical teachers the obligation to teach Anatomy, and yet by another law declared that whosoever should be convicted of dissecting the dead should be sent to the State Prison. In vain did the accomplished scientist show how in Italy, with freedom of anatomy, eminent discoveries had been made for the benefit of mankind, services associated with the names of Eustachius, of Fallopius, of Valsalva, Varolius, Vidius and Salvatella. In vain did Professor Draper in his argument marshal facts of charities accomplished and regularly offered by the medical profession; not less than two thousand persons were relieved each year in surgical cliniques under Professors Mott, Post and Van Buren. In the obstetric clinique under Professor Bedford, there had been presented since its commencement, in October 1850, more than five thousand cases. But too strong and deep as yet was the popular prejudice, for to hear named the very word "dissection," was to imagine human hyenas despoiling the graves of their dead.

The substantial distinction of accomplishing the legal abrogation of that law must always be associated with the name of Dr. Martyn Paine, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at this time. Early in 1854 Dr. Paine went to Albany, for it was a statutory necessity that two-thirds of all those elected to the Legislature be recorded in favor of the bill to have it become law. It was necessary for Dr. Paine to prosecute the work at Albany for substantially the entire first three months of the year. "A bright prospect" (this narrative is that of Dr. Samuel Francis, Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Living New York Physicians, 1866) "seemed to shed its rays, but at the time of final voting a fierce opposition arose, and continuous argument was kept up, with a view to consume the time allotted to this matter. This however was brought to a close, and the 'bone bill,' as it was maliciously designated, was put to the vote. At the first roll-call there were wanting four affirmative votes, but when the absentees were called, two of them responded. A third call brought to light a third affirmative man. And now suspense was painful, for by the temporary absence of this last affirmative the bill might be lost, and the winter's labor become as naught. The 'faithful Clerk' pronounced the names of the absentees once more, when three affirmatives came forward according to promise, and this all-important bill for the benefit of medical science became a law by the assistance of two additional and extra votes — sixty-seven yeas and forty-three nays. In the Senate the final vote was twenty-three yeas to three nays. The principal causes of this formidable opposition were local prejudices and a lobby influence which rejects any advancement for the melioration of mankind, until a very Midas lends his golden touch. Even at this time the Board of Councilmen of the City of New York presented a printed protest in which they urged '*The Representatives in the*

Legislature to oppose by every means the passage of any bill legalizing dissection of dead bodies.' Irish and German emigrant societies forwarded strenuous remonstrances, and printed denunciations of the bill were circulated throughout the City of Albany, signed by individuals of certain power. Yet when the bill became a law it met with entire acquiescence."

In the College of Arts things went on quietly enough, without much incident or matter recordable in this account. A vacancy had occurred in the Italian department, Felix Foresti no longer filling that post, which he by the way had held in Columbia College as well, as is shown by the title page of his "Crestomazia Italiana" (New York, Appletons, 1846). For this honorary post there now was chosen an Italian gentleman of more than common distinction, Vincenzo Botta, lately of the University of Turin. He married Miss Ann Lynch, and subsequently Professor and Mrs. Botta made their house the abode of eminent literary men both from the United States and from abroad. Of both Professor and Mrs. Botta the reader will find further matter in the biographical part of this volume. Vincenzo Botta's association with New York University began on June 25, 1856. At this time the rents in the University Building had reached the total of $10,249.17.



VINCENZO BOTTA

In July 1856 the Hon. B. F. Butler sent to the Council a letter formally dissolving the association of his name with a Professorship of Law to which he had originally been appointed in 1835. In this letter Mr. Butler reviews the effort of 1838 to actually begin the work of legal instruction in the University, when "the number of students did not exceed thirty, and of these several were unable to make payment of tuition." And then the distinguished jurist went on to recite the facts we have recorded in a previous chapter.

He goes on to say: "My opinions as to the necessity and importance of a school in this city for a systematic and thorough course of instruction in legal science, as set forth in the plan above referred to and in my inaugural address, are unchanged; but the state of my health and other circumstances will not permit me, at this time, to indulge the hope that I can take any part in the reorganization of a Law School in the Institution under your care. I hereby resign the office of Professor of General Law, of Real Property, and Principal of the Law Faculty, to which I was appointed. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, B. F. Butler."

September 16, 1857, Professor Elias Loomis, after an absence of a year in Europe, had returned to his work in Mathematics with invigorated health, bringing with him "a variety of choice apparatus for his department as well as selected scientific works for University use." This was the year of the financial crisis and depression, and eleven names less than those of the preceding year were entered upon the rolls

of the Undergraduate College. Dr. David Bendan, who brought flattering testimonials originally written by no less illustrious a personage than Alexander von Humboldt himself, had succeeded to Mr. Parker as chief classical master in the Grammar School and Professor of German in the College. In the latter capacity he had become the successor of George Adler, of the Class of 1844. This industrious and splendidly-equipped scholar had been compelled from temporary mental aberration (due, we fear, in part, to overwork) to withdraw from the Faculty, and we beg to refer the reader to the biographical part of this work.

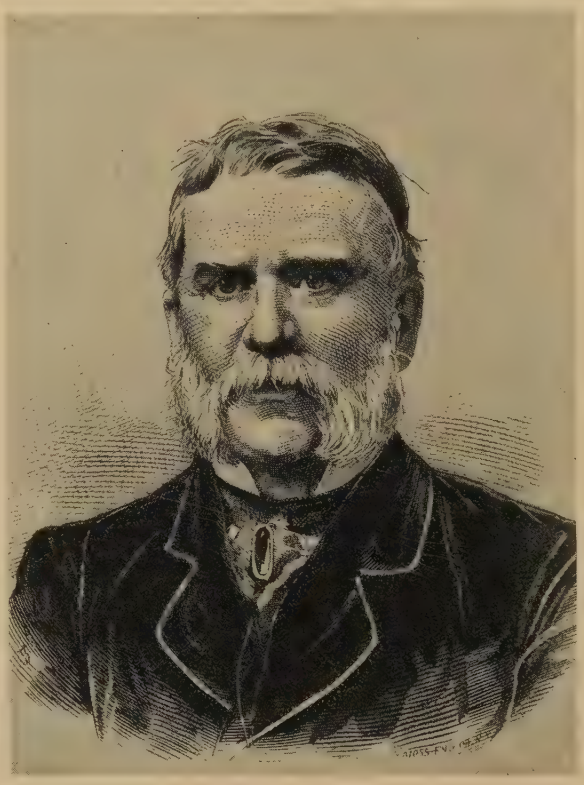
ANN LYNCH BOTTA

Fully twenty years after Attorney-General Butler, assisted by a son of the famous Chancellor Kent, had vainly endeavored to bring into life a carefully-considered course of legal study in New York University, the Council renewed their active interest in the matter, and on May 27, 1858, the plan of a Law School was unanimously adopted. The Council mainly designated the men who were to give instruction in Law in the proposed School, leaving to them the task of determining the kind and the amount of work to be done by Faculty or to be exacted from the students. The University entered into no financial liability, and on the other hand demanded but a graduation fee of $10 for every diploma of Bachelor of Laws. The Faculty designated were the following: The Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Judge of the Supreme Court; Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, late Attorney-General of the State of New York; Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, United States District Attorney, and Peter Y. Cutler and William B. Wedgewood.

These gentlemen expressed their appreciation of their own selection in flattering terms, but prudently called attention to several important matters the settlement of which should precede the actual work of beginning lectures on law. And as first point they mentioned the establishment of a Law Library of some considerable extent. This was one of the great attractions of the Law School at Harvard University. Some thousands of volumes were undoubtedly requisite. Such a collection must be reserved for the exclusive use of the students; this library would be their place of resort and centre of union. Secondly, suitable steps should be taken to give proper publicity to the new Law School, and have it widely advertised throughout the land, at least during the first year or two. The two matters mentioned would probably involve an outlay of $10,000. These points were formulated in a communication to Chancellor Ferris, dated June 5, 1858.

John Taylor Johnston came to the aid of the nascent Law School, by laying the foundation of the Law Library with generous helpfulness. As to the degree of publicity thrown upon the new enterprise, dates fail us. We cannot omit saying a word on one striking feature of the new department. Chancellor Kent, when he

early in the century conducted a short-lived Law School in connection with Columbia College, had worn the ermine of the highest judicial office of the State of New York. B. F. Butler, who made the second effort towards establishing a Law School in New York, had been Attorney-General in Jackson's second administration. And now again three out of the five proposed law-teachers were men invested with honors of official distinction. Clearly it was considered desirable that in a tentative movement — for such it was even then — like this, the legal eminence of some of the teachers was considered an element of strength before the public.



JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON

In the opening circular, attention is called to the extensive opportunities for studying actual litigation: in the Supreme Court, with its five judges, in the Superior Court with six, in the Court of Common Pleas with three, besides the District and Circuit courts of the Federal Government. The Law School was commended to the future legislator, to men who looked forward to the administration of inherited wealth, to future merchants. The real competition of the Law School was in that day not so much with other law schools, but with the apprenticeship idea of accomplishing the entire preparation for admission to the Bar as clerks in the offices of lawyers. And thus the first circular of the Law School which marks the beginning of uninterrupted work in legal instruction in New York University presents the matter in the following language: "They (young men) enter a lawyer's office and commence the study of the Law. Books are put into their hands to be read. They generally pursue their studies unaided by any oral instruction, or examination, or explanation. They imbibe error and truth; principles which are still in force with principles which have become obsolete; and when admitted to practice they find, often at the cost of their unfortunate clients, that their course of study has not made them sound lawyers or correct practitioners. The liberty and the property of the client are often sacrificed by the ignorance of the lawyer. A more accurate knowledge of the Law as a science, and of its practice as a profession, can be imparted to the student in a well regulated Law School in four months, than is usually acquired in a lawyer's office in years."

The tone and spirit of this note differ greatly from the milder manner of Mr. Butler in his design of 1835, when the apprenticeship method was treated with deference, whereas in the circular of 1858 the gauntlet was thrown down to the exclusive claims of that system. At the same time the course given was of moderate length: from the third Wednesday of October to March 4. The work was allotted thus: Justice Clerke taught General Theory and Practice of American Law, including Municipal Law and Equity Jurisprudence; District-Attorney Theodore Sedgwick lectured on International, Constitutional and Statutory Law, and Law of

Damages; Mr. Chatfield presented Criminal Law and Medical Jurisprudence; Mr. Cutler figures as Professor of Civil Law, the Law of Evidence, Pleading and Practice, and the Law of Real Property; William B. Wedgewood had as his departments Commercial, Maritime and Parliamentary Law, and Law of Personal Property. One particular paragraph carries with it the elements of *antebellum* problems now looming on the political horizon:

It is intended to make the Law Department of the University truly national. By bringing together from all sections of the Union those young men into whose hands the destinies of this Republic are hereafter to be confided, *sectional prejudices will be removed, and the bonds of union and national brotherhood greatly strengthened.*

For the present this branch of professional instruction was launched with very much less *éclat* than the Medical School seventeen years before. It was proposed not only to hold moot courts, but also to organize legislative bodies. Whether the numbers however of students in the new department were adequate for effectively setting agoing the latter form of preparation for political life, we do not know. The numbers of "attendants on Law Course" were 56, whereas Medicine had 351 matriculated students. The first graduates of the University Law School, March 4, 1859, were these: Marcena M. Dickerson; Gilead B. Nash; Asa S. Lathrop, A.B.; I. Solis Ritterband; Chauncey Field, Jr.; John Stevenson; Nelson Taylor; Joseph E. Jackson, A.B.; while the Medical School in the same month of 1859 recorded 128, and as far as the homes of the students and the names of some of the medical teachers were concerned, the Medical School could be called truly national.

In this same month of March, exactly two years before the outbreak of the Civil War, there were bestowed the three medals, established in perpetuity by Dr. Valentine Mott: The Gold Medal, to the candidate who should prepare the best dried anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparation, was given to George K. Smith, New York; the Silver Medal, for the second-best preparation of the same description, went to Lewis Fernandez, New York; the Bronze Medal, to be awarded to the candidate who should furnish the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor of either of the surgical clinics, was presented to Benjamin W. Sparks, of Georgia.

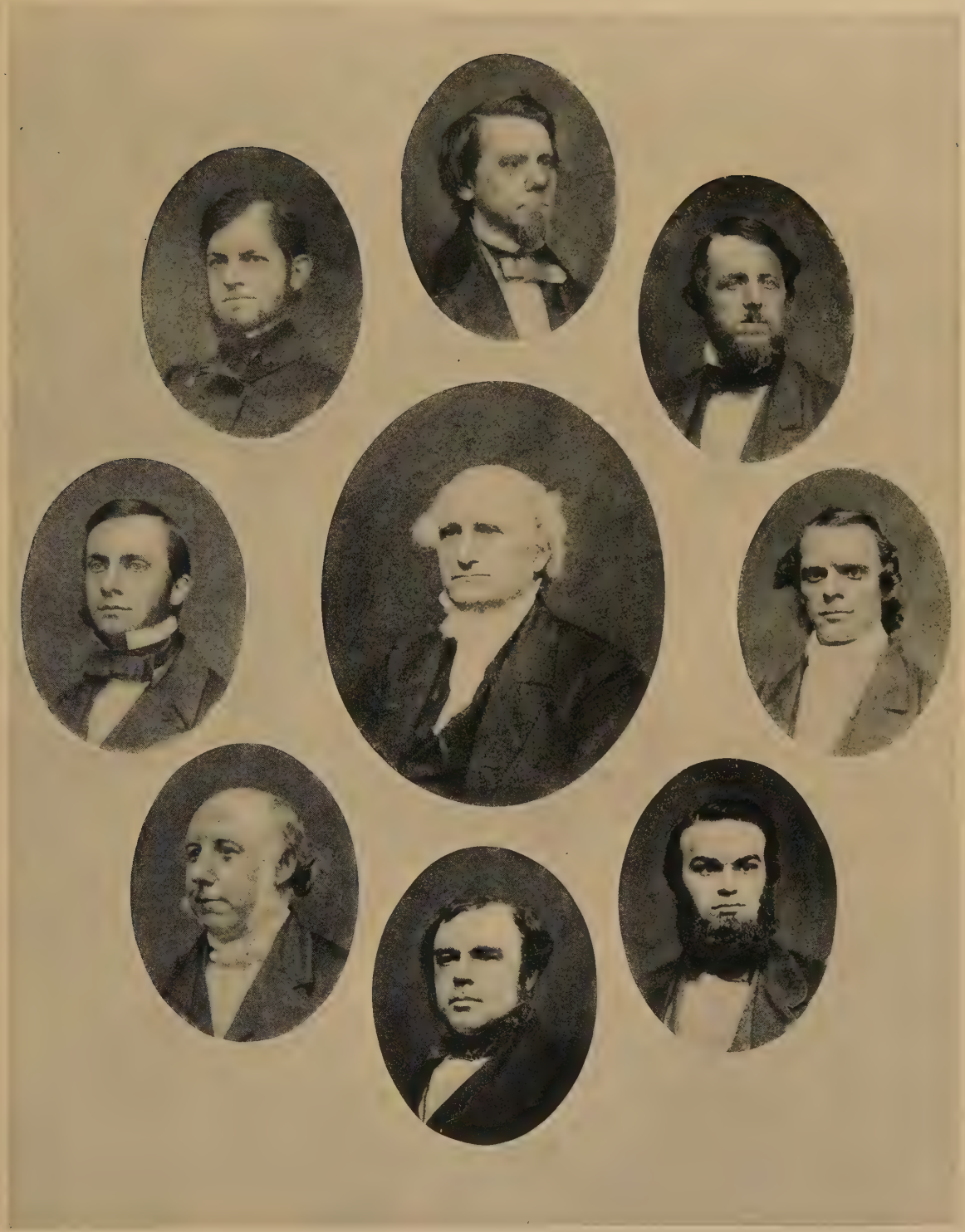
Meanwhile the scientific equipment of apparatus used to illustrate Physics and Mechanics, or as it was then called, Natural Philosophy, had suffered a severe impairment through theft. While Professor Loomis was in Europe to recover his health, there was stolen from the "Philosophical Room" a large number of articles, amounting in value to about $600. These articles included nearly every instrument which was portable among the recent purchases (since 1854 additions had been made to the apparatus to the amount of $650). The thief or thieves had proceeded with great deliberation, and made several visits. All efforts of detectives and all labors of police in places like Boston and Philadelphia, as well as the publication of a promised reward of $100 were in vain. Professor Loomis, thus crippled, declared himself unable to present more than one-half of the ordinary number of his experiments before his classes. The practical point of Loomis's communication was to call attention to the full and complete equipment of institutions near and competing with New York University, and the urgent need of appropriating $1000 to repair and replenish the resources of this department. A similar request was made by Professor J. W. Draper, who said that the original stock of apparatus possessed by the University was small, and in the course of twenty-five years the wear and tear and corrosion had nearly rendered it useless. It was a constant source of mortification to himself that his lectures in the University were not illustrated in a manner suitable to the expectation of the public; $1000 was required to make such a renovation as was absolutely needful, and more than twice that sum to place things in a proper state. These impor-

tant communications were made in October 1858.

J. W. Draper, in whose mind the faculty of patient and exact research was coupled with a very vivid practical sense of causing to be felt what he desired to say through pen or otherwise, and taking hold of his generation, had begun in the fall of this year to give his oldest son, John Christopher Draper, an opportunity to begin to teach scientific subjects under his own guidance and support. In his School of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, in his laboratory in the Medical College on Fourteenth Street, nineteen students were enrolled,—a fact very gratifying to the father,—and six had already bespoken places for the summer course. Besides this encouragement a good deal of patronage in commercial and agricultural analysis was beginning to offer, and Professor Draper had no doubt, if the Council would favorably consider the plan, that there would not be any difficulty in shaping matters so as eventually to establish a *School of Mines*. This was Professor Draper's phrase. His earnest recommendation of his son for the title of Professor of Analytical and Practical Chemistry was promptly acceded to by action of the Council on December 2, 1858. And in June following, 1859, the diploma of Analytical and Practical Chemistry was bestowed upon the following candidates: Valentine Mott Francis, New York; Henry Coit Day, Georgia; Samuel Fleet Spier, New York; Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa, New York.

Professor Howard Crosby resigned during the summer and accepted a call as Professor of Greek at Rutgers College. This brought into the Faculty the honored Senior Professor and Dean of the College Faculty of 1900, then named to the Council as "Mr. Henry M. Baird, one of our Alumni—who had been for four years a most successful tutor in Nassau Hall"—and this nomination was supported by a recommendation sent by the President and members of the Faculty of Princeton College. But a particular element of fitness was not mentioned in the nomination of Dr. Baird. Not long before the crisis of the Eastern question which found issue in the Crimean War, Dr. Baird, in the earlier twenties of his own life, had spent a whole year in Greece. Not only had he seen much of the resources of Athens, such as they were, and taken an active part in an audience of the Queen of King Otho, but he had sought and gained association with the eminent historian Finlay and Sir Richard Church, and the local and national antiquarians Pittakes and Rangabés. Few Americans of the generation after Navarino had more widely traversed Greece. In Attica herself he visited Marathon, Sunion, Eleusis and the quarries of Pentelikos; he crossed Cithaeron and visited the sites of Platæa, Thespiae, Thebes and Orchomenos, the field of Chaeronea, the heights of Parnassos and the site of Delphi. "Nor had the Peloponnesus remained a stranger" to his travels. Few were the classic spots which he did not examine; and both the ancient Pausanias and the modern Leake furnished him material for comparison. These observations were laid down in Dr. Baird's first work, "Modern Greece," etc. (Harpers, 1856), a work which admirably foreshadows the taste and faculty of the scholar and historian of the Huguenots. Long before there was an American school at Athens, therefore, New York University enjoyed the benefits of classic observations and the suggestions and deeper insight which never fail to reveal themselves to the direct contact with classic topography on the part of the sympathetic student.

In March 1860, the Law Faculty had been reduced to three members: Judge Clerke, and Messrs. Cutler and Wedgewood. Among the twenty-four graduates of that momentous year were two for whom a period of thirteen years each was recorded as "Time of Study"; probably this means they had been practicing law for ten years after their original *triennium* of office apprenticeship. One member of this class bore the historic name of Ethan Allen, and there were represented the Colleges of Brown, Yale, Georgetown, Columbia, Trinity, Bowdoin and the Free Academy of New York City.



HENRY M. BAIRD HOWARD CROSBY R. H. BULL ELIAS LOOMIS ISAAC FERRIS JOHN W. DRAPER EBENEZER A. JOHNSON JOHN C. DRAPER BENJAMIN N. MARTIN

COLLEGE FACULTY, 1859

At the suggestion of the Council made to the Faculty it was determined to limit the spring vacation to one week, and to fix the Commencement for the second Wednesday preceding the Fourth of July. The number of graduates in the Medical School, destined to be cut down heavily through causes incidental to the Civil War, was one hundred and thirty-three: of these there were representatives of Virginia, of North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. Nor was the actual proportion of Southern students in the total of graduates inconsiderable, being seventy-three, or fifty-four per cent of the whole number of graduates.

No reader of this history will question the propriety of calling the year 1860 momentous, for apart from the fact that it was the last year of national peace, it fairly may be called the point of termination of the older order of things in the sphere of higher education. And much of this is evidenced by a communication made by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to the Council and embodied in the minutes of that corporation for March 5, 1860. That communication has a very positive *historical* value on account of the wide survey which is involved therein, and on account of the emphasis it lays on the change then actively going on in the department of higher education in the country at large. We are told particularly of the practice of *gratuitous* instruction moving upward from the level of elementary schools; that the High School of Philadelphia, e.g. particularly in the mathematical and physical branches, would compare favorably with the best Colleges of our country. At the Free Academy of the Municipality of New York, not only was the instruction gratuitous, but the use of textbooks, of dictionaries and books of reference, as well as stationery, was without cost to the pupils.

Until recently the Colleges of the United States had been generally dependent upon the receipts from tuition, which ranged from $30 to $90 per annum. At Yale $2500 was annually applied for the relief of indigent students: a sum somewhat greater was annually bestowed on scholarships for meritorious students. At Michigan University instruction in both College and Medical departments was gratuitous. At Hobart College instruction was free. The same system was in contemplation at several of the Western Universities. In New York City, Columbia College had recently reduced its annual charge to $50, and it was intended to abolish even this at an early day. Would it be possible for New York University to maintain her tuition fee of $90?

College students preferred large classes, and they would often desert an institution against which they could make no other objection than that its classes were small. A crisis was before the College of New York University, unless steps were taken to provide a permanent endowment, to furnish a permanent income of $20,000. During this year $1500 was raised by the Council and paid to the departments of Professors Loomis and Draper, to replenish or supply apparatus needed there.

It is well that we should not omit to make some record of the University Glee Book, published in 1860, and bearing the imprint of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas, Printers, 49 Anne Street, as being some memorial of what was done in *dulci juventa* of the epoch immediately preceding the Civil War. The editors were Edward Abbott, Albert C. Bishop, Charles Fitzsimmons, Charles W. Woolsey and James Stokes, and their preface is dated: "New York University, February 8, 1860. The Graduates of the University would testify that song was never known (this sounds odd to the present generation enjoying the privileges of University Heights) within its walls, and consequently it would be perceived how great had been the labor of the committee."

The want of this bond to unite the students together more strongly had long been felt, and credit was due to the Eucleian Society for taking hold of the matter with so much earnestness and zeal. Among the authors were Edward Abbott ('60), Amasa A. Redfield ('60),

James K. Demorest ('63), George D. Baker ('60), J. Colman Shaw ('60), Albert C. Bishop ('60), and C. W. B. of '48 (Charles Washington Baird, a brother of Professor H. M. Baird). A few quotations we believe will be heartily welcomed by New York University men of this and former generations.

From "Medley," as sung on Examination Nights, tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

"Oh! Greek and Latin, get you gone,
You never'll do for me,
I'd rather be of knowledge shorn
Than live in misery.
With roots and paradigms and rules,
You make a fellow mad,
You turn wise people into fools
And make the joyous sad."

Of positive historical value for New York University men is "Junior Exhibition," by Edward Abbott:

(AIR — "*Riding on a Rail.*")

"What is all this bother
In the upper hall?
Jostling one another,
Students one and all.
Shining patent-leather,
Beavers all a-glisten,
Bless me! ain't this pleasant,
Junior Exhibition.

"Faculty together,
Seated on the stage,
Freshmen in high feather,
Think they're all the rage.
Bowing to the ladies,
Seeking recognition,
Bless me! ain't this pleasant,
Junior Exhibition.

"Sophomores conceited,
Dressed up to kill,
With exertion heated,
Flirting with a will.
Sitting by the ladies,
What a fine position,
Bless me! ain't this pleasant,
Junior Exhibition.

"Presently a Junior
Mounts upon the stage,
Looks about the audience,
Wise as any sage.
Then with careful utterance
Says his composition,
Striving to do honor to
Junior Exhibition.

"When each one has spoken,
Ladies hold their breath,
Silence is unbroken,
Juniors still as death.
Then the reverend judges,
Each a rhetorician,
Name the ablest speakers a
Junior Exhibition.

"Then the pretty ladies
Look to see the man,
Wave their little handkerchiefs,
Almost kiss their hand;
And the disappointed
In the competition
Curse their evil fortune at
Junior Exhibition."

A few stanzas from A. A. Redfield's Commencement Song No. 1:

(AIR — "*Vive l'Amour.*")

"This is the final day, my boys,
The last that we shall see, —
This is the final day, my boys,
In th' University.

Chorus — Uni, Uni, Universe,
Uni, Uni, Universe,
Universe, Universe, University.

"Adieu! thou stately marble pile,
The home of education —
Adieu thou stately marble pile,
The best that's in the nation.

Chorus — Uni, Uni, Universe, etc.

"Farewell to all the Theories,
The Facts are what we wish —
Farewell to all the Theories,
For whales we're going to fish.

Chorus — Uni, Uni, Universe, etc."

Two of the songs were composed to fit the air of the famous "*Cocachelunk.*" We will close this excerpt by giving the two last excerpts from "Retrospection" by "Quidam Treognitus:"

(AIR — "*Villikens and his Dinah.*")

"But now I'm a Sen–i–or, with a beav–i–er so tall,
And upon the Professors New-Year's day I call;
I walk with the ladies up and down on Broadway,
And, O! to be a Sen–i–or is gall–i–ant and gay."

During the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, a visit which was really a

detour from Canada, though not without international significance, he assumed the official title of Lord Renfrew. Having visited Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, he arrived in New York City on Thursday the 11th of October, 1860. "On Friday, 12th" (we quote Harpers Weekly of October 20, 1860), "the Prince of Wales and suite visited the New York University, the Woman's Library, the Astor Library, the Cooper Institute and the Free Academy; and then rode to the Central Park, where he assisted at the transplanting of an English oak and an American elm. At most of these places addresses were presented to the Prince." At the University in particular addresses were made by Chancellor Ferris, by Mr. Henry Van Schaick in behalf of the Council, and by Professor S. F. B. Morse. The Prince drove down Fifth Avenue from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were he resided during his visit. "A large party of ladies were specially invited to meet the Prince" (New York Herald of October 13, 1860), "and all gentleman applicants for admission not officers of the institution were strictly excluded, and long before the hour set forth on the notes of invitation — ten o'clock, — the chapel of the institution was literally crammed" . . . "Such a waving of feathers and fluttering of ribbons and motion of flowers and rustling of silks and agitation of fans, was never before witnessed within the sacred walls of the University Chapel" . . . "Within the main door the students, in academic costumes, were lined in double files stretching across the narrow hall along the balustrades, and on through the corridor to the chapel door. As the Prince advanced, the students respectfully saluted him by uncovering their heads, but no other demonstration whatever was made." Professor Wedgewood of the Law School had made these arrangements.

At this distance of time the mere ceremonial notes of this function may be well omitted, but we may glean from the addresses several paragraphs which have a distinct educational or national bearing and purport. As the Prince entered the Chapel, Dodworth's Band played the English anthem. The fair readers of this volume, if ever it should be favored by such, may be interested to learn that the Prince of Wales was dressed in plain clothes, — black frock, light vest and light-colored trousers, — "his slender youthful figure, and fair, bright, genial face, in contrast with the tall and aged man beside him." From the Chancellor's address we quote the following paragraph: "Lastly, I beg to convey through you to the British scientists our special thanks for the very kind attentions and abundant courtesies shown to our Draper on his visit to the annual meeting of the British Association, last summer, at Oxford, and at the several institutions of learning." The third of the Resolutions of the Council, read by Henry Van Schaick, Esq., the Secretary of the Corporation, was as follows: "Resolved, that, as we are bound to England by the threefold chord of ancestry, of language, and our 'King James's Bible,' we feel we are brethren, and may claim it as a right to rejoice in every testimony of respect paid by the sovereign people of this land to the representative and heir of England's model Queen." Professor Morse in graceful words acknowledged the encouragement which in a former stage of his efforts for the electric-telegraph he had received from the most eminent member of the Prince's suite, the venerable Duke of Newcastle, when the latter still bore his previous title of Earl of Lincoln.

Thereafter the Prince visited the Woman's Library (which then was in the University Building), where he shook hands with Miss Powell, who was in charge, and who addressed the royal visitor thus: "Baron, we are happy to welcome to a woman's library the noble son of a royal lady whom the women of America regard as an honor and a friend to all womanhood." The Prince smilingly bowed his acknowledgments. He then bowed to the engraving upon the wall, no doubt attracted by a very fine engraving of his royal mother, which Miss Powell with much taste and good feeling had surrounded with a beautiful wreath of

flowers. From the Woman's Library the Prince passed into the Law Library, and without delay thence through the corridors towards the staircase. At the same spot where he was received, he bade the Chancellor farewell, and passing through the line of students, and attended by his suite, he once more regained his carriage, and was driven off, amid the lusty and hearty cheers of the people. It may interest the present generation to read that on the afternoon of the same day, having visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Fanwood, on Washington Heights, he thence drove to the "Century Dock," foot of "East 205th Street," and sailed down the Harlem, passing under High Bridge, thus visiting in a single day the University Building of that day and skirting the Heights destined to be crowned with the Memorial Library of a later day, the second and the better home of New York University College.

During the summer of 1860 Elias Loomis had accepted a call to Yale College, and in his place was chosen Professor G. W. Coakley of St. James College, Maryland. In summing up the total enrollment for 1859–1860, Chancellor Ferris presented the following: In the College, 110; in the Medical School, 411; in the Law School, 70; in the School of Analytical Chemistry, 23; in the School of Art, 13; in the School of Civil Engineering, 12; total, 639; in the Grammar School there were 130; a growth in every way gratifying except in the College, of which Chancellor Ferris spoke thus: "It seems that we must be older as an Institution before we shall have a prestige to attract large numbers." We make a note of this for future reference. Among the tenants of the current year were Eastman Johnston, the noted painter, and the Academy of Medicine, which latter held meetings on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. Among the candidates recommended to the Council for the degree of Bachelor of Laws we find the following entry: "William M. Tweed, New York, thirty-five years of age, two terms in University, ex-Member of Congress." In June 1861 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Austin Allibone of Philadelphia.

The mighty peals of the great struggle for the Union now began to reverberate from the gothic hall on Washington Square. A note of this anxious summer of 1861 is preserved in the address delivered by the Rev. Edward Hopper, of Sag Harbor, one of the earliest alumni ('39), an address delivered before the alumni on the evening preceding the Commencement, June 19, 1861; the theme being: "Republican Homes." It was spoken some short time before the first great reverse of Bull Run. The tone is not only intensely patriotic: it is confident and defiant as well. "We are not so far apart from 'the times that tried men's souls' but that we yet hear the echoes of our heroic age. Some of us have listened, with tingling ears and burning hearts, to venerable men and women relating the story of their hardships, dangers and battles." — "The defence of our Government is therefore a personal matter with every one of us. Every happy home in the land has its roots around the graves of the best men that ever suffered and died for liberty and their children. All that is dear to us on earth — hopes, altars, affections, memories and hopes — depend upon the perpetuity of our country." — "The principles which I have advanced are now in the crucible. The fiery ordeal through which the Republic is now passing will test the virtue of its homes."

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association in that historic year, John Taylor Johnston remained President, Hanson C. Gibson was Secretary, Smith E. Lane, Treasurer, and Richard H. Bull, Registrar. Sixty-six members were present, and it was stated that "the meeting was the largest in point of numbers that has been held since the formation of the Association" — not very large, we might say (although there is still much room for improvement in this respect in our own generation), but notable in many names, such as John T. Johnston, Edward Hopper, Howard

Crosby, Hugh L. Bond, Henry M. Baird, Austin Abbott, Joseph Nimmo and Myer S. Isaacs, who were then or destined to become associated with records of the nobler forces and of wide usefulness.

In that year, thirty-one years after organization, the Chancellor could not as yet report a single substantial endowment, but had to content himself with felicitations that for seven years the University had been out of debt.

In the spring of 1862 the effect of the Civil War, particularly upon the Medical School, became manifest in the numbers returned: there were but 186 in the entire school, and but 65 graduates. To facilitate survey of this particular matter we will append the enrollment of the Medical Department in the subsequent years: 1862–63, 186; 1863–64, 192; 1864–65, 221; 1865–66, 292.

In June 1862 the degree of Civil Engineer was for the first time we believe awarded, at the recommendation of Professor Bull, the recipient being Francisco Gonzalez of Mexico. At several of the examinations of that year (1861–62) there was present Gulian Verplanck, of the Board of Regents.

Early in 1863 we meet with an entry which is unique, and which, as no subsequent reference to it is discoverable, remains somewhat obscure: February 12, 1863, "Meeting called to consider the subject of the passage of a Bill now pending before the Senate of this State for *taxing the University* (Italics our own). After deliberation the subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Chancellor Ferris, Noyes and Van Schaick, to proceed to Albany and protect the interests of the Institution as far as they are able." The Chancellor went to Albany and reported satisfactory progress as far as this "Assessment Bill" was concerned. In this spring, 1863, being called upon by Surgeon-General William Hammond of Washington, the authorities suggested that the Chair of Surgery be renamed: "Professorship of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with Military Surgery and Hygiene."

In the Financial Report of December 9, 1863, we read: "It will be observed that the large Chapel is not named in this list. This in years past, when the churches were seeking what were then called up-town situations, was much in demand and yielded as high as $1500 per annum. As time has passed on it has rented at $1000 for church purposes, but for nearly five years past it has had no occupant." It will also be noted that in this statement of rental the large and beautiful room occupied by the Law School yields no rent. This has been the case since the school was opened. The room is worth to the University $300 per year.

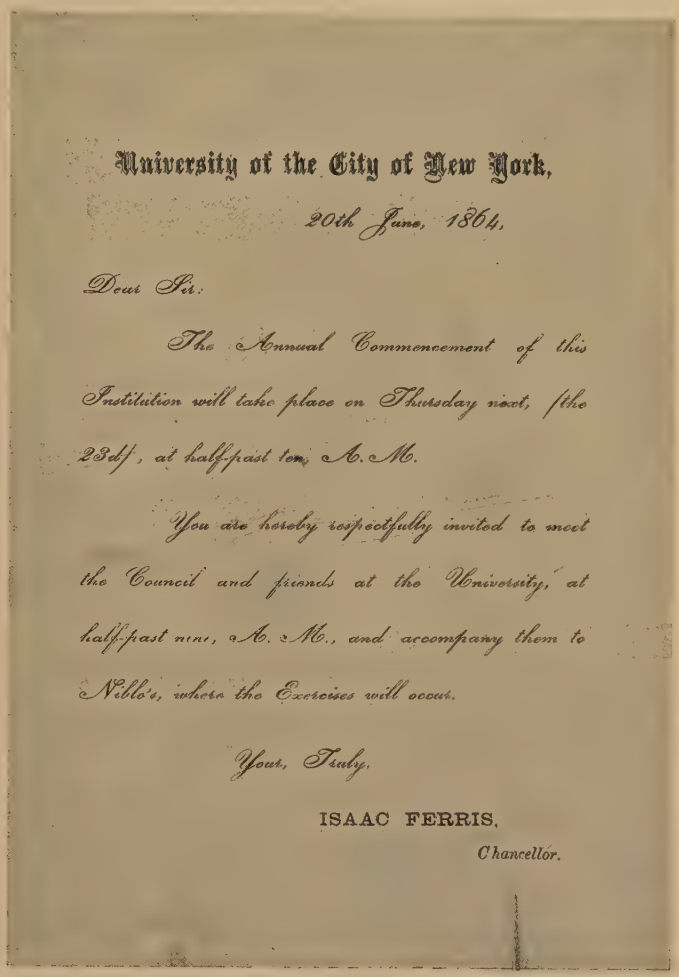
On the same date there was presented to the Council a communication from the Professors concerning their subsistence. The Civil War and its financial exigencies had introduced a paper currency of very greatly depreciated value and thus all commodities of life had greatly risen in price. Four years before, a committee had been appointed to consider this matter, "but that committee, it is believed, never convened;" and now the Professors, "pinched by the circumstances of the times," brought again to the Council's attention the question of endowment. And the Faculty were exceedingly modest; they merely requested from the Council of 1863 authority for Professor Benjamin R. Martin to make collections for this end, and that he from time to time report to the Finance Committee of the Council. Even more painful is it to read the Chancellor's appeals for the library, which was faithfully administered without any compensation whatever, by Howard Crosby from 1852 to 1859, and by Henry M. Baird from 1859 to 1892, when a new order of things began. On that particular occasion (December 9, 1863) the Council appointed a committee consisting of John Taylor Johnston, George Griswold, James Brown, William E. Dodge, William M. Vermilye and John C. Green to take measures for raising an endowment fund of at least $100,000.

On April 28, 1864, Professors J. W. and John C. Draper made a request of the Council

which may be fairly considered as the first definite and concrete project of beginning graduate instruction in some one specific branch of study. It referred to their School of Chemistry, and they proposed that when the student of Chemistry had received A.B., or B.S., or M.D., with a certificate of literary attainments from the Department of Arts in any College, and had pursued successfully for two years the course in Analytical and Practical Chemistry, "he shall receive the degree of Doctor in Philosophy." This plan was approved by the Council.

At the graduating exercises of the Law department in the spring of 1864 occurred an incident which may illustrate for the benefit of the rising generation the passion and the bitterness involved in political sympathy and antipathy of those years. Clearly the community which had witnessed the draft riots of the preceding summer, and had seen how, in high places even, the trimming of political expediency had shaken the political manhood of prominent men, was still full of combustible elements of political nature. On May 10, 1864, the graduation exercises of the Law School took place; Professor B. N. Martin, in the absence of Chancellor Ferris, who was indisposed, opening the exercises with prayer.

"As it was the day on which the proclamation of the President had invited the Nation to join in grateful acknowledgments to God for our recent victories and in prayer for the continued success of our armies," — Professor Martin himself so reports — Professor Martin "endeavoured to give to the prayer that character of patriotic thankfulness which the occasion demanded."



University of the City of New York,

20th June, 1864.

Dear Sir:

The Annual Commencement of this Institution will take place on Thursday next, (the 23d), at half-past ten, A. M.

You are hereby respectfully invited to meet the Council and friends at the University, at half-past nine, A. M., and accompany them to Niblo's, where the Exercises will occur.

Your, Truly,

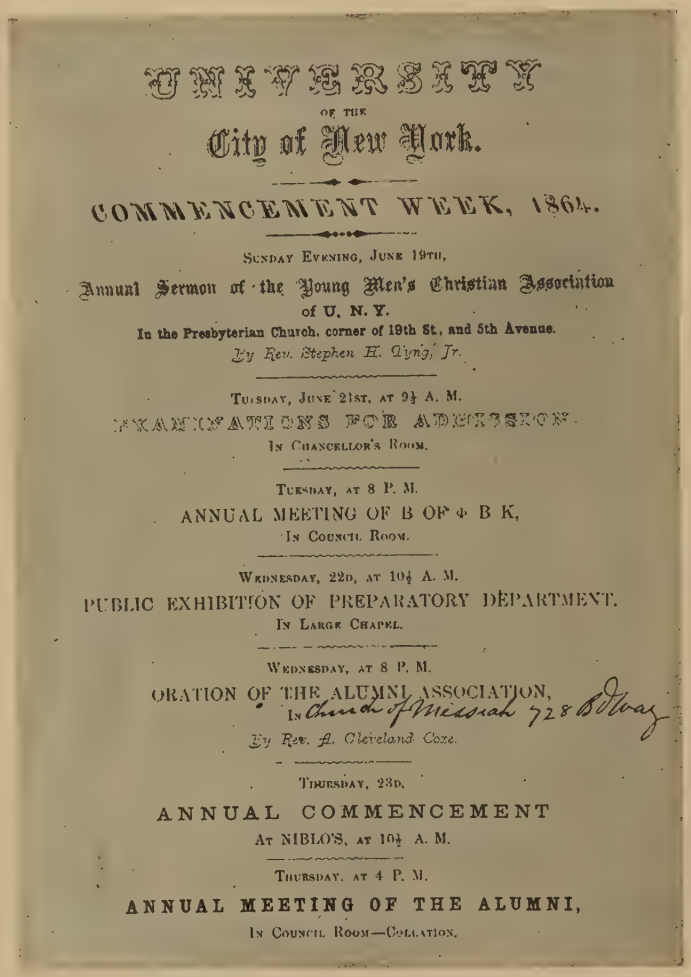
ISAAC FERRIS,

Chancellor.

COMMENCEMENT INVITATION, 1864

It was the third speech of the evening, delivered by one of the graduates, William M. Tweed, Jr., which marred the occasion and caused a sensation. His theme was "The First and Last Presidents," and of Abraham Lincoln the speaker spoke in terms of foulest abuse, which reached its climax in words which Professor Martin cites thus: "When an ordinary man commits perjury we consign him to state's prison, for a time which may be that of his whole life; but when the President of the United States commits perjury"—. These outrageous and treasonable words were permitted to go without censure and rebuke on the part of the Law Professor who had charge of the exercises; but Professor Martin promptly left his seat upon the stage

and withdrew from the Chapel. And the Council took prompt action. Six days after the occurrence it held a special meeting to investigate the matter. The Professor involved endeavored to shield himself by hiding behind the principle of free speech. The Council, however, very properly took a different view. The speaker of the seditious and treasonable utterances was not to be found in the city. A special committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. William Curtis Noyes and William Allen Butler, to investigate the matter. The efforts of that committee to secure the original speech, or a copy of it, proved futile. The father of the student, William M. Tweed, Sr., speaking for himself and for his son who was then a minor, declined to furnish either the original or a copy. The upshot of the whole matter was that the University Law School was reorganized, and Professor Wedgewood resigned.



UNIVERSITY
OF THE
City of New York.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, 1864.

SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 19TH,
Annual Sermon of the Young Men's Christian Association of U. N. Y.
In the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th St., and 5th Avenue.
By Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST, AT 9½ A. M.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.
IN CHANCELLOR'S ROOM.

TUESDAY, AT 8 P. M.
ANNUAL MEETING OF B OF Φ B K,
IN COUNCIL ROOM.

WEDNESDAY, 22D, AT 10½ A. M.
PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
IN LARGE CHAPEL.

WEDNESDAY, AT 8 P. M.
ORATION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,
IN Church of Messiah 728 B'way
By Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe.

THURSDAY, 23D.
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
AT NIBLO'S, AT 10½ A. M.

THURSDAY, AT 4 P. M.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI,
IN COUNCIL ROOM—COLLATION.

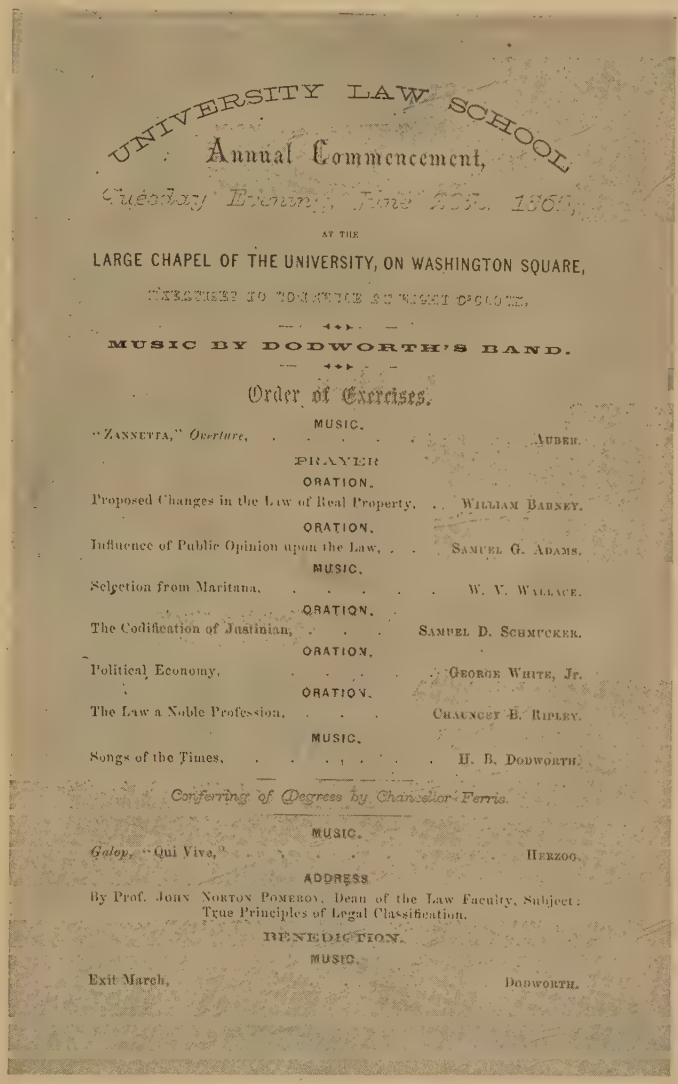
COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1864

In reviewing the work in Law done in late years, the Council found "that the time devoted to the study was altogether inadequate and the mode objectionable, and that the attainments of the best students in the legal knowledge necessarily implied in the topics must at best be superficial." In surveying this act of the corporation the student of the University's history cannot suppress some amazement that matters drifted along until a grave scandal forced a close inquiry. In the reorganization of the Law Department the Council through its Committee on the Law School reserved for itself much closer inspection and a freer hand in the question of methods and amount of instruction than had previously been the case. They named a Dean and postulated that there should be in general two active Professors in the Faculty besides the Dean, the allotment of work as between all three to be subject to the approval of the Council's Law Committee.

Again at this point did John Taylor Johnston prove himself a ready friend of the work in Law, by extinguishing "by purchase the rights claimed by Professor Wedgewood for himself and associates (if any) in the furniture of the Law Department room" and presenting the same to the University, involving an expenditure of $374.00, to which were added busts of Clay and Webster, respectively.

The first endowments which have proved permanent were reported to the Council on October 19, 1864, by William C. Noyes, who had drawn the legal papers incidental to these

conveyances. John Taylor Johnston had given $25,000 to endow a Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature, and John C. Green had given the same sum for an endowment of the Chair of Mathematics. It was a full generation after the initial meeting of the "Literary Convention" of 1830. Mr. Johnston was an alumnus; Mr. Green, who had learned the China trade in his early manhood at Canton, China, was not an alumnus. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who in the year before (1863) had returned from New Brunswick and had taken charge of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of his native city, was elected to the Council at this same important meeting, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Potts, deceased. Howard Crosby was at this time thirty-eight years of age.



UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

Annual Commencement,

Tuesday Evening, June 22d, 1865,

AT THE

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY, ON WASHINGTON SQUARE,

COMMENCING AT HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.

"Zanetta," *Overture*, ... Auber.

PRAYER

ORATION.

Proposed Changes in the Law of Real Property, . . William Barney.

ORATION.

Influence of Public Opinion upon the Law, . . . Samuel G. Adams.

MUSIC.

Selection from Maritana, ... W. V. Wallace.

ORATION.

The Codification of Justinian, ... Samuel D. Schmucker.

ORATION.

Political Economy, ... George White, Jr.

ORATION.

The Law a Noble Profession, . . . Chauncey B. Ripley.

MUSIC.

Songs of the Times, ... H. B. Dodworth.

Conferring of Degrees by Chancellor Ferris.

MUSIC.

Galop, "Qui Vive," . . . . . Herzog.

ADDRESS

By Prof. John Norton Pomeroy, Dean of the Law Faculty, Subject: True Principles of Legal Classification.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.

Exit March, ... Dodworth.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM, LAW SCHOOL, 1865

On February 27, 1865, Professor John W. Draper presented to the Council the request that his second son, Henry Draper, M.D., be made Professor Adjunct of Chemistry and Natural History, the father suggesting this arrangement from considerations of his own health. Nor could there be but one voice in the estimate of Henry Draper's scientific attainments. Particularly in the domain of celestial photography, and in the closely related sphere of spectrum analysis, original work had been done by Dr. Henry Draper. Not longer before than in the preceding year, 1864, Henry Draper at twenty-seven years of age had published in the Smithsonian Contributions a paper "on the construction of a silvered-glass telescope, 15½ inches in aperture and its use in celestial photography." The elder Draper's request was promptly granted.

The first communication of the eminent law-writer, John Norton Pomeroy, now Dean of the Law Faculty, bears date May 17, 1865. Of this distinguished authority on Law the reader will find a more adequate sketch in the biographical part of this work. At the commencement of June 22, 1865, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was for the first time conferred on candidates, graduates of the Draper Chemical Laboratory recommended by Professor John Christopher Draper: Thomas Stokes and F. Le Roy Satterlee. The spring of this year, 1865, was noted by the passing away of Valentine Mott at the age of eighty.

Early in December, Myndert Van Schaick passed away, leaving in the Council as his successor his son Henry, who for a number of years before this time had served as Secretary to the Council. Every alumnus of New York University must always utter this name as among the foremost who founded, served and supported this Institution, and stood by it when friends were few and hopes were low.

On the night of Monday the twenty-first of May 1866, a fire started, or as some claimed was started, in the Academy of Music on Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. Whether fiends who calculated on the spoils of vast plunder in the panic of a great theatrical audience planned it, or not, will probably never be known here. Fortunately the production of Halevy's La Juïve had been concluded and the audience had all quitted the vast barnlike structure, when fire broke out at about 11.45 P.M. The wind being from the west soon set on fire the building of the University Medical College, immediately eastward of the Academy, on the site now occupied by the building of Tammany Hall. In an incredibly short time the entire Medical College Building was destroyed. None of the published accounts of this catastrophe approaches in value this official one presented to the Council by the Medical Faculty and preserved in the handwriting of no other personage than that of Howard Crosby, the Secretary of the Council.

Not only had that fire destroyed the edifice merely, but it had also destroyed the "Anatomical, Surgical and Obstetrical Museums; the Chemical Apparatus, and the recently established Chemical Laboratory; the collections of drugs and other objects of Materia Medica, with numerous and very valuable paintings relating to Materia Medica, Surgery, the Practice of Medicine, etc." Many of these were of such a nature as to make it impossible to replace them. None of these collections were insured. The loss in the Chemical Museum was rated at $15,000. There was the mortgage of $15,000 on the College, but no further debt. There was an insurance of $25,000.

The Medical School had "been rapidly recovering from the temporary suspension it had suffered due to the loss of its Southern class. At the Commencement last March nearly one-fourth of the graduates were from Southern States. It was confidently expected that there would be a very great increase in the number of its students the coming year. In fact its prospects were at no time brighter." The Medical School, it was claimed, differed from the other (two) Medical Colleges of the city in this respect, that the latter depended to a considerable extent on local support, while the New York University Medical College had been drawing its students indiscriminately from all the different states. In professional position it ranked among the first American Colleges. Until the breaking out of the war, the Philadelphia Colleges were its only rivals. It may not be improper to say that it probably stood among the first of American Colleges in foreign reputation. Many of its Professors (we may probably in that connection think of Mott and Draper, primarily) "were widely known in Europe. Its diploma was recognized in England, and many of its graduates" were then "practicing in that country." "Books written by its Professors on various professional topics" were "extensively used by other American institutions of learning; some of them" had "gone through as many as forty different editions," and were "regarded as authorities by foreign countries. Very many monographs, memoirs, and other scientific productions by these Professors" had "been republished and translated into different foreign tongues," and were "considered as having advanced the progress of human knowledge in many particulars."

Before the fire had died out, provision had been made for the holding of Professor Goulay's cliniques in wards at Bellevue Hospital. It was resolved *not* to rebuild in Fourteenth Street, because the College Building was too far from Bellevue Hospital; the material for illustrating medical precept and theory at the

hospital being too far away from the point where lectures were held. Besides, the establishment of a Medical School in connection with Bellevue was among the considerations rendering a change desirable. And besides all this, the character of Fourteenth Street had undergone a change; it had become "more fashionable" (in 1866, n. b.), and so the rates of board in the vicinity in some cases had gone as high as eleven dollars per week. The Medical Faculty had determined that any new College building should be as close as possible to Bellevue Hospital. Should the Council see fit to make an appeal to the public, a very considerable amount of money, as much as $150,000, could be obtained; in which case it was proposed to dispose of the property on Fourteenth Street, pay off the mortgage, and refund to each Professor the purchase money, $4500, which he had paid on his share, dividing among themselves the balance, if any, that might remain, and cease to be the owners of real estate.

ALFRED L. LOOMIS

Not long before this disaster Alfred L. Loomis, M.D., had been named for the Professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. John T. Metcalfe, M.D. At the same time William Darling, M.D., was named for the Chair of Anatomy abandoned by the eminent Dr. Van Buren, who went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, while Dr. Metcalfe went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

In the Commencement of June 1866 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon I. Ghislani Durant, M.D., who had spent two years in advanced chemical studies in the Draper Chemical Laboratory after having completed the ordinary course for proficients in that branch. Thus Dr. Durant is in a certain sense the first person on whom the highest degree for graduate work was bestowed. The real beginning, however, of systematic instruction for graduates of Colleges must be accorded to Vice-Chancellor MacCracken's series of measures by which he strove to endow the New York University with new forms of life. Clearly Dr. Draper and his sons, on account of the disaster of May 21–22, had to content themselves for the present with the narrower accommodations of the College Laboratory on Washington Square. But the year 1866 was not only marked by a disaster, but by the greatest individual act of beneficence as yet recorded by the struggling College. The donor, Loring Andrews, who from humble beginnings as a poor orphan boy had risen to wealth, made this gift largely to honor the memory of his mother. We will present to the reader the actual form of this donation:

"To the Honorable, the Council of the University of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN:—

It has been with me for some time past a purpose in some form to contribute to the interests of

the City of New York by a gift to one of its institutions. In this city my life has been passed, and a kind Providence has most graciously crowned my labors, and I have felt I had a duty to perform as a steward. After careful inquiry and conference with your Chancellor I have resolved to make the University whose history I have followed, the object of what I would bestow; hoping it may be a lasting blessing to the young men of this City and give greater efficiency to the institution which the merchants of the city have established and sustained.

I place to-day in the hands of the Chancellor (for which I have his receipt), Fifty Thousand Dollars in Government Bonds and Fifty Thousand in a certified Check on the Fulton Bank, for the endowments I propose to make. [Here follows the designation of four professorships and of certain prizes, that should be maintained, under easy conditions. But a little later Mr. Andrews and the Council agreed together that the fund should be kept as a unit, the income to be used for the general purposes of the work in Arts and Science. The endowment continues to-day in this form as "The Loring Andrews Fund." At the time when this fund was thus converted into a General Endowment of Arts and Science, the John C. Green and John Taylor Johnston endowments of professorships were also converted in like manner to the great benefit of the work of the University.]

Mr. Andrews closed his letter by saying:

With these expressions of my wishes, I am happy to place the whole matter in your hands, with the earnest desire that the University may prove, through the kind providence of God, a fountain of most blessed influence to this community and to our land.

Witness my hand and seal,

LORING ANDREWS.

NEW YORK, this 15th day of October, 1866.

This was a notable benefaction, and the reader will readily discriminate as to design and detail between the general purposes [due to the filial piety and to the municipal spirit] of Loring Andrews, and the specific adjustments of the executive of that day, Chancellor Ferris. Even for the educational history of New York it was a notable gift, for that day and year, a year rendered further memorable by George Peabody's gift of $150,000 each to Harvard and Yale. For in New York City great fortunes were then more and more being made, but much of that wealth naturally found its way back, in the form of some beneficence, to the home of the benefactor, and returned to bless or strengthen the native place or region from which came to New York the men of enterprise and fortune to whom had come prosperity in financial or professional careers in that commercial center. At that time, due in no small measure to the inflation caused by the Civil War, the return for money was very considerable, the revenue from the Messrs. John C. Green's and John Taylor Johnston's $50,000 being, in October 1866, $3420, or nearly seven per cent of income; and in 1867, October, the total income from endowment was $10,500 for $150,000 of principal, at which figure it remained for some time. The annual repairs of the University Building at this time impress one as not inconsiderable, for it seems the solidity of the inner structure was never quite in consonance with the outward stateliness of the Gothic Norman pile, which is a point of contrast with the newer structures in the better home of the University College. In November 1867 the "Committee, on the Chancellor's recommendations," of which Howard Crosby was Chairman, made their report. It was in line with Dr. Ferris's suggestions and with the mistaken drift of many educational leaders of that time. It is clear that Chancellor Crosby's measure a few years later, of free tuition an accomplished fact, was nothing at all sudden nor individual, but the regular consequence of the currents of those years. If only (thus the Committee held) $75,000 could be added to the endowment, then the tuition fee could be remitted by statute. The ultimate horizon as it appeared to those deliberations (mistaken, as time proved) was bright with special promise if this were enacted: "Your committee feel confident that in this way the Institution *will take an advanced position before the community and place itself on a stronger and broader*

foundation of usefulness and esteem [italics our own], by which it will more fairly fill its appropriate place as the University of the City of New York." As a matter of fact the state had done a little for the University, the city nothing in particular; municipal dependency in the era soon after the Tweed-Sweeney regime (a condition which the stupendous forgetfulness of those who hold the metropolitan suffrage rendered a fair contingency of frequent recurrence) — municipal dependency was a goal not at all devoutly to be wished for. Besides this, the Free Academy had (in 1854) been endowed by the Legislature with collegiate powers and privileges, and earlier in this very year of 1866 had by the Legislature had its name changed to that of "The College of the City of New York," and been in all respects [while fitting on directly to the system of the municipal grammar schools of the common school system] ranked with the Colleges of the State of New York. Instead of inquiring what indeed were the characteristic elements of intrinsic strength and attractiveness of the foremost and most prosperous collegiate foundations of the country, the leaders of 1867–1870 sought to compete with local conditions of free instruction, clearly content to be local, pure and simple, for all time.

At this time, in January 1868 let us say, the financial status of the University College was most satisfactory; the compensation to the Chancellor and Faculty had been liberally increased, that of the Chancellor being $4884.37, and so on in proportion, and from the endowment revenue $1382 was given as an additional compensation to Professor John Norton Pomeroy of the Law School for instruction in Political Science in the University College. At the end of 1867 there was a balance of $1431 in the treasury.

Chancellor Ferris, out of whose policy the idea of free instruction had originally come, on January 27, 1868, submitted resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) providing for a definite extension of the principle of free instruction in certain contiguous spheres: "Resolved, That this Council will admit to tuition without charge, in the Department of Science and Letters, such youth of good character as, having reached sixteen years of age, and having become fully qualified for admission, shall be recommended by the Board of Education of Brooklyn — and shall pass satisfactory examinations — to the number of twenty-five." "Resolved, That the same privilege be extended to the Board of Education of Hudson County, New Jersey."

Surveying the chief data of 1868 we notice this following resolution of the Faculty of Science and Letters of date June 16, 1868, and submitted to the Council on June 18, 1868. It must be kept in mind that at that time the plan was in modern languages to make a transition from the system of personal fee and optional work on the part of the student, to give a salary to teachers of modern languages, a measure which was postulated with additional force by the general and far-reaching program of freedom from all fees for instruction. The resolution of the Faculty is appended (adopted June 16, 1869): "Resolved, That in the judgment of the Faculty it is exceedingly desirable that in making arrangement for permanent instruction in the Modern Languages the University should aim to obtain a Professor to whom the English language is vernacular; and that a copy of this resolution be given by the Secretary to the Chancellor, to be respectfully presented to the Council." There had been a very long list of those who held the slender tenure of this optional power to teach. Particularly in German had the list been a long one: Ernenpeutsch 1832–38, Nordheimer 1840–42, Adler 1844–54, Beleke 1862–63, Wrage, 1863–64, Schreibner 1866 to date. Of all these, George Adler of Buffalo, of the Class of 1844 and Valedictorian of the same, had clearly been the most eminent; in fact, had been the one who through the solidity of his specific attainments as a philologer has up to the present day maintained a name in the annals of American work in Modern Lan-

guages. In the Financial Report of March 1, 1869, again there was a balance reported by the Treasurer of the Corporation, of $1567.79. But with all this, the Undergraduate College did not seem to grow. As regards the Medical School for the three sessions after the fire, viz. from October 12 to March 1, 1866–1869, we note the following: During this triennium "the Faculty took up their quarters in the old New York Hospital, which then occupied the square between Broadway and Church Street, and between Duane and Worth streets. They rented one of the large edifices, but were obliged to abandon it in 1869, on account of the sale of the property for commercial purposes." This southward movement of the Medical School for a three-years period of time is, in my belief, fairly the only exception to the unvarying northward movement of educational institutions in the City of New York. One particular advantage of that sojourn, from the medical student's point of view, was the large number of cases, of which more than fifteen hundred were surgical ones, in connection with New York Hospital.

The degree of Doctor in Philosophy, we see by the Medical Circular of 1868–69, was still associated with and acquirable at the Laboratory for Practical Chemistry, being thus quite distinctly an appendix of, and properly to be assorted with the assets of, the Medical School. In that laboratory not only were persons desiring to prepare themselves for the duties of instructors or lecturers on Chemistry fitted for such situations, but "assays and analyses of all kinds needed by business men" were "made in the usual manner."

OLD NEW YORK HOSPITAL

From 1869 onward the new site of the Medical College was the structure on East Twenty-Sixth street, near the East River, opposite the Gate of Bellevue Hospital. The course was partly given in the College building and partly in the amphitheatres and wards

of Bellevue Hospital, the Charity Hospital, and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

At this time, in May 1869, the Law Committee of the Council recommended to that body two important changes. The first change did away with the provision that "no one religious sect shall ever have a majority of the Board." The second change was designed to relieve an embarrassment which had existed for over seventeen years: the effect would be that while the conveyance of real estate would still require a vote of eleven in a meeting of seventeen, appointments might be made at an ordinary business meeting. The committee suggesting these changes consisted of Messrs. Wm. Allen Butler, '43, and Jno. E. Parsons,' 48.

Among the tenants of the University Building at this time had been the well-known Dr. Deems, who had organized his Church of the Strangers in the University Building. Soon after this time Dr. Deems acquired a property in Mercer Street near by, with generous support given him by Commodore Vanderbilt. The total of rents in the report of December 9, 1869, reached the sum of $16,817.00.

At the beginning of the fall term of 1869 the work of instruction in Political Science was entrusted to the Rev. Dr. Ezra H. Gillett, who was then forty-seven years of age, a graduate of Yale 1841, and Pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years, one of the most eminent writers in the Presbyterian Church, and indefatigable in historical research, more particularly in the pre-Reformation period. Some weeks before the termination of the courses in Law the inability of Professor John Norton Pomeroy further to carry on the work of instruction made it necessary to find a substitute to carry to a proper completion the work of the year. This work was undertaken by E. Delafield Smith of the Class of 1846. This alumnus, who had been Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and United States District Attorney, and was the author of Law Reports, not only performed this task but refused to accept any compensation. As a model for the present and the rising generation of New York University men, I append a portion of his report to the Council (dated May 18, 1870): "As to the suggestion of compensation, I must frankly declare that I could accept nothing but the hope that, while my services were of short duration and of little account, they may be accepted as a cheerful testimonial of my gratitude to the University for a material portion of my education." Among the LL. B.s who thus completed their Law Course we find the name of Randolph Guggenheimer, and of the small Law Class of 1867 that of Elihu Root, the present Secretary of War. Nor should we leave unmentioned of the alumni of Ferris's administration the geologist John J. Stevenson, who in 1867 acquired the degree of Doctor in Philosophy, and Charles B. Brush, B.S. and Civil Engineer of 1867, who subsequently gained wide reputation in his profession.

We have arrived at the end of the third administration. Chancellor Ferris resigned his office at a special meeting of the Council, held at 119 Liberty Street, the office of John Taylor Johnston, the Vice-President of the Council, on July 18, 1870, there being present at the meeting Messrs. John C. Green, John T. Johnston, William M. Vermilye the Treasurer of the Corporation, Howard Crosby, the Rev. Drs. Campbell and Hutton, and Messrs. Dodge, Charles Butler, William Allen Butler, Nielson, Leveridge, Norrie, Parsons, Martin, Doremus and Maclay, and the Chancellor himself.

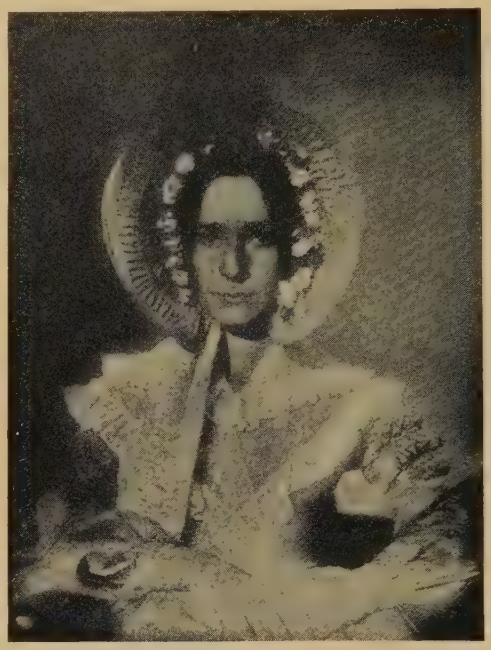
The latter had reached the ripe age of seventy-two. With just satisfaction he surveyed the contrast between 1852 and 1870, and recounted his services, particularly in fields not congenial to him. Here for the first time it is recorded that it was William Bedlow Crosby who in 1852 induced him to undertake the formidable task.

A pardonable satisfaction is betrayed in the comparative glance directed toward the two preceding administrations in one particular respect: "and especially, among my most

pleasant reminiscences, will be the fact that we had no controversies to wage through the public press, or any others." — "Ours has been a reign of peace, of good feeling, of mutual confidence and coöperation, though we have as an institution suffered and do suffer from the effects of the past newspaper and pamphlet war. Indeed, I have been amazed that the University has lived through it all." The Council in accepting the resignation bestowed upon Dr. Ferris the title of Chancellor Emeritus, and a pension of $3000, i. e. after October 1871, up to which time he was to receive $4000.

It is difficult for the candid student of these chronicles to overstate the financial services of the third Chancellor, who found the institution in debt to the amount of more than $87,000, while in the fall of 1870 the revenue producing assets stood thus: Washington Square property with rents producing $17,-080.40; Loring Andrews fund, $100,000; John T. Johnston fund, $25,000; John C. Green fund, $25,000; James Brown fund, $5,000; William E. Dodge fund, $5000; George Griswold fund, $10,000; United States 10% Bond, $1,000; James Suydam fund, $4550; total, $175,550.

Chancellor Ferris, entering upon the task of financial rehabilitation in the latter part of his life, may fairly be called one who fully discharged this task. That he did not more profoundly discern the true reason for the somnolent state of the Undergraduate College, — for this we are all the less justified in holding him responsible, since a younger man, his successor, sought progress along the same lines.



ARTOTYPE COPY OF THE EARLIEST SUNLIGHT PICTURE OF A HUMAN FACE

Miss DOROTHY CATHERINE DRAPER, taken by her brother, Professor John William Draper, M.D., LL.D., of the University of the City of New York early in 1840. The original daguerreotype is the property of Sir William John Herschel of England.

A notable incident in the history of American science recordable as belonging to the Chancellorship of Dr. Ferris was the work in Solar Physics and optics undertaken by John William Draper. Daguerre's invention had been announced in 1839. Professor Draper, who was then twenty-eight years of age, at once took up the subject, and was the first physicist who ever secured a photograph of the human countenance; this was a picture of his sister Catherine, whose face at first was dusted with white powder, a measure of caution soon found to be unnecessary. This notable souvenir in the history of American physics is presented above.

E. G. S.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V

THE following is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott of the Class of 1860: "Ours were the days of Chancellor Ferris, the grandest, most majestic specimen of the physical man whom I ever saw or expect ever to see; of Professor Draper the elder, whose lectures in Physical Science lent lustre to our Senior Year; of Dr. Howard Crosby, when he was Professor of Greek, and to whom, I fear, I was too often an irritating pupil; of Professor Loomis, whose mien and manner were Mathematics personified; of Professor Bull, who, good soul that he was, was probably the most laughed-at man in the Faculty; of Professor Martin the elder, who certainly was one of the best informed and most instructive men I ever listened to in any connection; of Professor Johnson, who was as hard

and severe as one of Cicero's orations; and of Janitors Halliday and Reed, one of whom was as unpopular a martinet as the other was an easy-going grandfather of an official.

"I well remember my entrance-examinations. They were, for personal reasons of convenience, special and private, and very different ordeals from entrance-examinations now. In Greek my paces were tried by Professor Crosby in the front basement of his dwelling, somewhere in one of the Twentieth streets, if I remember rightly; in Mathematics by Professor Loomis, grim and sphinx-like, in his boarding house in University Place. My Latin examination I do not remember. The scenes and experiences that most distinctly I do remember are the meetings of the students on the University steps, of a morning, before prayers, when every new spring-suit was an object of common remark and observation, and every first tall-hat a target for all sorts of shots; the declamations in the chapel following morning prayers, when Poe's 'Raven' and 'Spartacus to the Roman Envoys' did unwearied duty year after year; the tramp, tramp, tramp of the pacings to and fro on the marble floor of the great hall during the five-minute intermissions; the boyish and not very studious recitations that went on in Professor Martin's lecture-room; the honest and admiring respect that was always paid to Dr. Draper; the sturdy manliness of Professor Crosby's dealing with the class, both collectively and as individuals; and the racy meetings of the Eucleian Society, which came on Friday evenings, and invariably yielded entertainment, if not edification." . . .

"There were Saturday boating trips on the Harlem River towards High Bridge; there was a slight attack of the base-ball fever, which spent itself on the plains of Weehawken; there were Sunday afternoon promenades on Broadway, where all the young life and fashion of the city congregated, sweeping back and forth in long currents from Fourteenth Street to Canal; there was a college paper, the University Item, of which our class, I think, was the founder, and which, I sadly remember, terribly wounded one of the professors in the Law School by a harmless pun upon his name. Our class, I think, inaugurated class meetings and class suppers and a class songbook. We had an imitation Junior Exhibition and a brilliant Commencement."

CHAPTER VI

Chancellor Howard Crosby and the Crisis of 1881

THE historian has this palpable and most delightful advantage over the man of action, and over those, whoever they may be, who are called upon to act: these latter must be wise before acting or while acting, whereas the chronicler is free from these embarrassments and enjoys the privilege of being wise after the acts and events, inasmuch as he may calmly survey the train of consequences and examine the generative points whence issue new trains of events. And so it will be in the case of our dealing with the fourth administration of New York University.

Immediately after the retirement of Isaac Ferris there was a — statutory — interregnum. In this interregnum the most incisive and clear propositions were those emanating from the Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who had been a student, a Professor in the College Faculty, had for four years been connected with a most reputable foundation near by and thus enriched both his experience and his faculty of judgment, and had, immediately upon his return to his native city, resumed active relations with his College by accepting a seat in the Council. Moreover he was endowed with a personality the most gifted to engage sympathy, nay admiration, and his reputation had been for some time growing into a renown destined to become national. And the specific matter for which a remedy was sought, was the stationary or retrogressive position of the Undergraduate College in spite of the strong Faculty, in spite of the great betterment affected in the economic aspects of the College.

On September 15, 1870, the Council held a meeting. They had upon examining the affairs of the University come to see "the necessity of some very radical changes in the conduct of the institution," and so there had been appointed a committee to "revise the curriculum." Of this Committee, Howard Crosby was made Chairman. There was also appointed a committee to confer upon the subject of the election of a new Chancellor. This Committee consisted of Messrs. William Allen Butler, John E. Parsons and William M. Vermilye. Both committees were to report on October 6, 1870.

On that date Dr. Crosby, for the Committee on Curriculum, reported as follows:

"The Committee appointed to revise the Curriculum and suggest such changes in the system of the University as may be expedient, beg leave to report — That they believe the public needs of our day, and the original design of the University, equally demand a much closer contact of the University with the Community, by a much broader exhibition of the objects and means of Knowledge. To this end, as well as in view of a greater general efficiency in the Collegiate work, they present to the Council the following proposals:

1. That immediate steps be taken, as far as expedient, to locate the Meteorological Observatory of the Government at the University, and to provide all the apparatus for such, at an expense of $75,000 if necessary, thus making the University a valuable and energizing centre for the whole nation, placing it in the first rank of scientific institutions, and lifting it at once to a healthful popularity.

2. That, after the present academic year, the instruction in the Department of Science and Letters be given, freely, to all who may pass the proper examination, and in this way a *more beneficent* [italics our own] *character and a more far-reaching usefulness* be attained by the University.

3. That the Professorship of Evangelical Theology be, with the consent of Mr. Andrews, abolished, as unnecessary in a city where Theological Seminaries can much more thoroughly furnish theological instruction, and as conflicting practically with the basis on which the University is founded.

4. That two courses of study be constituted by the Faculty of Science and Letters, to wit, a Classical Course, and a Scientific Course; the former to be known as comprising Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior years; and the latter as comprising First, Second and Third year; and that a student entering on either of these — be, as far as possible, confined to the requirements of the courses, all elective privileges on the student's part being denied.

5. That at the close of the present academic year, the Grammar School be abolished as not a necessary part of the original design, and as in many points conflicting with the interests of the institution.

6. That the examinations of the University, both as regards number and character, be regulated by the Faculty, on a more thorough basis.

7. That the present prize system, as far as possible, be abolished: and the prize fund, with such other moneys as may be obtained for that purpose, be used to establish a system of fellowships.

8. That the Law Department be reconstituted, under the direction of the Law Committee, with power as speedily as possible.

9. That the salaries of the Professors be, after the present academic year, fixed if possible at Four Thousand Dollars.

10. That, in order to accomplish the foregoing purposes, so necessary to the usefulness and life of the University, the Council endeavor at once to raise the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars." This was the plan of 1870, October 6; admirable in some ways, but completely ignoring the new social and athletic life, and the wider freedom in academic sites and that whole element in College life — attractive to youth — the academic home, and the environment so dear to youth, the associations so cherished; elements of academic strength which in the current vernacular of academic youth mark the wide and deep difference between "a real American College" and "a day school."

On the tenth section, which dealt with the financial postulates of the new program, there was appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Charles Butler, James Brown and William M. Vermilye, to which was added the President of the Council, John Cleve Green. Whether this eminent patron of higher education had or had not matured or was beginning to mature those bequests which ulti-

mately placed scientific instruction at Princeton on a permanent foundation, we know not. Nor are we permitted to put on record the indirectness of hearsay in this respect. Had the University College, however, been in a situation inviting expansion, such as was not the case at Washington Square, nor possible there, perhaps his munificence would have taken a different turn or would have been divided.

But to return to the important Council meeting of October 6, 1870. The Committee on the election of a new Chancellor presented their correspondence with Dr. Crosby, the latter having withdrawn from the meeting. It was Dr. Crosby whom the committee (Messrs. William Allen Butler, William M. Vermilye and John E. Parsons) had invited to accept the Chancellorship. And in doing so they did not ask him to withdraw from, or essentially reduce, that labor which was the main sphere of his life, viz., the Pastorate of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was understood that Dr. Crosby was "*to give to the general oversight and administration of the affairs of the University only such time and attention as*" might "*be compatible with the discharge of*" his "*pastoral duties.*" [These words as well as those below are emphasized by us.]

And they went on to say: "We are satisfied that, in the present situation of the University, the arrangement we have indicated affords the best *if not the only practicable solution of our difficulties.* It is consistent with the original design of the office; it accords with the unanimous and strongly expressed wish of the Faculty; it will be acceptable to the undergraduates, and to the Alumni; and we believe that the friends of the Institution generally will recognize the wisdom and propriety of securing at once (although not to the exclusion of other duties and interests) the services of one of its own alumni and former Professors, who by his scholarship and literary ability, as well as by the deserved public esteem in which he is held, is so well qualified to be the executive head of a prominent seat of learning."

In accepting this call thus qualified, Howard Crosby, after reviewing what association he had had to the University, as a "grammar schoolboy" until he became a member of the Council and the Secretary of the same, used the following words, which we think are eminently characteristic of the noble impulsiveness and intensity of his soul: "My course in connection with the University, thus briefly sketched, has not only brought me into most intimate acquaintance with the Institution, in all its character and history, but has begotten in me a devoted attachment to my Alma Mater, so that my interest in its welfare is as natural to me as my breathing of the air." And in surveying the duties of the Chancellor he noted that neither instruction nor any charge of the finances was expected of him.

To "superintend the interests of the University" he conceived to mean this, that "he is to put himself into magnetic relation with all its departments, to conceive, accept and mature plans for the development of its true life, to represent it judiciously before the community, and to contribute to the sympathetic and harmonious working of the Council and the Faculties. The other specified duties of the Chancellor are mere matters of routine, and demand very little of his time." Dr. Crosby believed that the proposed additional responsibilities called rather "for the efficient interest of heart and mind, than the actual consumption of specific time." At the same time Dr. Crosby made one condition, viz., the matter of the additional endowment of $200,000, towards the immediate acquisition of which vigorous efforts must be made. This was a *sine qua non.* Without it, "no man could do justice to himself or the Institution, in accepting the office of Chancellor." He did not close this important communication without calling attention to the statutory limitation of the Chancellorship to four years, strictly speaking, intimating that the service he could give was indeed given willingly, but merely to bridge over the present emergency. All this must be kept in mind by those

who would be qualified to pass judgment on Howard Crosby's administration. Clearly the men of 1870 did not believe that the principle of "This one thing I do" was essential for the management and for the advancement of New York University. We may perhaps say they took altogether too unbusinesslike a view, too spiritual a view of the situation; the lustre of a distinguished and still rising name they trusted would produce the desired results. If they had been called upon to name an executive for a railway company or some other great business enterprise they would have probably declined promptly to engage a partial force, or to be content with a fraction of the abilities of any leader, however strong. They seemed to have overlooked the fact that there were set over Columbia, Princeton, Yale, in the vicinage of this younger and weaker foundation, men who gave to the service of their respective Colleges *all* their energies; indeed it is related of Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton 1865–1888, "that when he once upon a time in the far West descended into a mine, he had bespoken a substantial contribution before he reascended to daylight." If the whole Council gave time and labor as a public service, it was after all not a continuous, not an exclusive, service, it was occasional and periodical service, needing the undivided and absolute consecration of one personality, to maintain the direction and united aim of all the forces.

The decade after the Civil War, 1865–1875, was one when the country, freed from the incubus of slavery, girt its loins, even in educational matters, to new and greater achievements.

At Harvard, President Eliot began his administration in 1869; at New Haven, Noah Porter was inducted into the Presidential office in 1871, succeeding Theodore Woolsey; at Columbia during the middle sixties the School of Mines was begun; at Princeton in 1868 Dr. McCosh began his splendid service for that foundation; at Baltimore, a few years after Dr. Crosby's inauguration, Johns Hopkins began to mature his great plans of munificence for a University and a Hospital. As for Princeton, Dr. McCosh even utilized his hours of relaxation in laying out grounds and walks and locating buildings.

On October 11, 1870, Howard Crosby was unanimously appointed Chancellor. He had, for such partial service as he could give, in his letter of acceptance said: "I could not entertain any proposition of salary in connection with the office proposed." But it was moved that the sum of $1000 annually be paid by the Treasurer to Chancellor Crosby, "to meet any expenses which may be incurred by him, and to reimburse him for any loss by reason of his acceptance of the office of Chancellor." The present chronicler may say, upon very good authority, that this sum was understood as fairly representing some equivalent for the product of literary labor in which Dr. Crosby would otherwise have engaged. At best we see it was a *parergon*, a minor occupation, in the whole sphere of steadily-widening activity of the Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the vigorous combatant of evil in civic affairs.

The Inauguration of the fourth Chancellor took place on November 17, 1870. The President of the Council, John C. Green, issued the following card of invitation: —

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
14 November, 1870.

You are respectfully invited to meet with the Council Faculties, and their Guests, at the East Parlor, Association Hall, Fourth Avenue, corner Twenty-Third Street, at Seven o'clock P.M. Thursday, 17th inst., so as to proceed together to attend the Inauguration of Chancellor Crosby in the Main Hall.

JOHN C. GREEN, President of the Council.

Dr. Crosby had been one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. In fact the revelation to his own soul of the beneficent power which it was given him to wield over young men, had been, we believe, one of the motives which induced him to enter upon the avocation of a clergyman, during his four-years sojourn at Rutgers College.

Among prominent persons who attended the inauguration we may mention Professor Morse, Peter Cooper, Vincenzo Botta, President Barnard and Professor Nairne of Columbia College, Professors Roemer, Barton, Compton, Woerner, Spencer and John Christopher Draper of the City College, President Campbell of Rutgers, Dr. Cummings of Wesleyan. Chancellor Ferris opened the exercises with prayer. The addresses made on that evening to the Chancellor by Charles Butler, for the Council; by Professor E. A. Johnson, on behalf of the Faculty of Letters and Art; by Professor Alfred C. Post, on behalf of the Faculty of Medicine; by the Hon. Henry E. Davies, on behalf of the Faculty of Law; by Professor Henry Draper, on behalf of the Faculty of Science, and by John Taylor Johnston on behalf of the Alumni, all preceded the Inaugural Oration of Dr. Crosby. Charles Butler summarily reviewed the history of the Institution and said towards the conclusion: "It only now remains to open its doors and to offer these advantages to all, without money and without price. To enable the Council to do this, will require a moderate addition to its existing endowments, and income." Professor Johnson, a Yale man, betrayed a consciousness that an institution in the heart of the great city was perhaps not in the most effective position. Professor Post referred to Draper and Morse, and the accomplished freedom of anatomical dissection, and the widely scattered and numerous alumni of the Medical School. Hon. Henry Davies (*inter alia*) alluded to the tremendous conflict of the Franco-Prussian War then going on, by quoting the familiar "*Inter arma leges silent;*" and John Taylor Johnston said: "Let us hope that the Alumni will now be found urging forward, with heart and hand and purse, the interests of their never-forgotten Alma Mater, and that, stimulated by your zeal and energy, they also may successfully add to that prosperity which, without their steady and constant aid, can be but temporary." Henry Draper alluded, not unjustly, to the fact that so much of the scientific work of the professors was due to their *unaided* devotion; adding: "The University should not be made visible by borrowed light, but shine of itself like the Sun."

Dr. Crosby's own address abounds in valuable and suggestive matter. He enunciated the three points of "Instruction, Sustentation, Government," by which to estimate an institution of learning. But both these analytical ideas, as well as his historical glance at European Universities, we must here pass by, and select a few of his utterances that have a distinct historical significance and import for our particular theme, as well as for the student of the history of American Education, who may wish to weigh the mutations of a generation:

"The College usually in the United States is simply a High School, into which a student enters with so scant a preparation, and at so early an age, that proficiency in any department of research as the result of his curriculum is an impossibility. The most that can be doné is to strengthen the elementary knowledge and create a taste for something beyond." A little further: "The cause of high education in our own city has had especial disadvantages to contend with in the great material prosperity of our metropolis. The riches are here to found and furnish a hundred Universities, but the bent of the public mind is in another direction. The young are dazzled by the display of wealth and seek the paths which lead to material success."

> "Grais ingenium, Grais dedit ore rotundo
> Musa loqui, praeter laudem nullius avaris.
> Hæc nostri (Dr. Crosby substitutes for *Romani*)
> pueri longis rationibus assem
> Discunt in partis centum diducere."
> (Horace ad Pisones, 322 pgg.)

Praising the City College, he added: "But its connection with the City Government will always prove an obstacle to its growth into a University, for a University must be independent of political movements." In the very next sentence he uttered words which if carried into their logical sequence might have led

to a movement into an autonomous home at that earlier day. "It (a University) must be shut in to its own high employment, free from the excitements of the world without." Of the Medical College of 1870 he said: "The affairs of that Faculty have been managed with consummate tact and energy, by which the losses sustained in the destruction by fire of the edifice and museum have been surmounted and their present condition made more prosperous than ever."

Of the disproportion of the actual College instruction he speaks with trenchant words, although he actually seemed to pursue lines since actually elaborated by President Eliot of Harvard University: "If the University scheme were fulfilled, we should see the undergraduates of the Department of Letters and Arts pursuing the higher studies of Language, Philosophy and Mathematics, following these studies to their remotest lengths in Comparative Philology, Ancient and Modern Literatures, Metaphysics, Psychology, Moral and Political Philosophy, Fluxions and Quaternions." This was six years before the opening of the Johns Hopkins University. And of what we now call graduate instruction in the country at large he said: "These Institutions, although many of them are honored by the presence of the first scholars of our country, are (as we have already said) but high schools for general elementary training, and the Department of Letters and Arts in our Universities (by which title I include all such Colleges as Columbia and Yale) are in no higher position." Further on, on liberal post-collegiate studies: "Now in a land like ours, with wealth and honors lavishly offered to all, it is too much to expect of human nature that it should present self-denying souls devoted to the profound study of abstruse subjects, at least in any large measure. Society shrinks from the poverty and humility of such a course, not recognizing the true wealth and sublimity that is involved in it." And then with glowing words he prophecies a speedy realization of University work in nonprofessional lines, and adds: "Already a few here and there, known as resident graduates, or post-graduates, mark the beginning of the consummation."

In conclusion the new Chancellor said: "It will be mine to foster the interests of the University with sedulous care, to seek its complete enlargement to the full measure of the University outline, to bring it into the closest relations with the wants of the country and the age, and in doing this to cast off all that may be obsolete or merely formal, and to conserve only that which has adaptation and life. In this may I have the hearty co-operation of my brethren of the Alumni, the generous sympathy of the educated, and the blessing of God."

Of the specific and particular needs of his own immediate designs Chancellor Crosby said nothing then to the general public, but he presented them to the Council as follows (on December 8, 1870). He desired: 1. For increase of salaries of the Professors in the Department of Arts, $86,000; 2. for Professorship of English Language and Literature, $50,000; 3. for Meteorological Apparatus and Professors, $75,000; 4. to meet loss of tuition fees, $25,000; amounting to $236,000, of which the Alumni will raise the $36,000.

Meanwhile the Law Department had been reorganized, with a Senior and a Junior Class, and a Faculty organized consisting of the Hon. Henry E. Davies, LL.D, President; Hon. E. Delafield Smith, A.M., Hon. David R. Jaques, LL.B., George H. Moore, LL.D., Charles Francis Stone, A.M. The sequence of courses was arranged thus: 1. Persons and Remedies; 2. Property; 3. Obligations; 4. Succession; to each of which certain studies were appended that were requisite for the degree. The year was to consist of three terms of twelve weeks each. Special courses of evening lectures were promised. Among these legal auxiliaries there were named for the winter of 1870–1871: Professor Benjamin N. Martin, D.D., on Legal Ethics; A. T. Vanderpoel on the Law of Corporations; Wm. Allen Butler, on the Law of Navigable Waters

and Riparian Rights; Hon. A. O. Hall, on Criminal Law in a general view; John E. Parsons, on Public Ways; the Rule of the Civil as contrasted with that of English Common Law, as to Rights of Adjoining Owners; Hon. R. L. Larremore, on Land Tenures and Titles; A. A. Redfield, on the Theory of Judicial Determination. Other auxiliaries and volunteers whose themes were not announced were these, all alumni of College or Law School: Francis N. Bangs, John Sedgwick, B. Vaughan Abbott, Ethan Allen. The first graduates of the reorganized Law School, which we may for brevity's sake designate as that of Professor Jaques, were these: Alexander W. Fraser, Harmon H. Hart, George W. Hunt, Walter W. Schell, Elmer Rapp, David A. Sachs, Moses Wyman, A. De Witt Wales; with one exception of the city of New York.

In April 1871 nothing could as yet be reported in the way of actual accomplishment of the raising of the additional endowment of $236,000, "*upon the result of which* [the emphasis is our own] his own position as Chancellor depended." This was Chancellor Crosby's own statement.

On motion of the Chancellor, Charles Carroll was appointed Instructor in German and French for the next Academic year, with the title of Professor, and with the aggregate salaries of the existing Professorships of French and German, to commence in September 1871. Mr. Carroll was distinctly a modern, in more than one sense, with a power of accomplished mastery over French and German speech quite remarkable, and unattached by any domestic ties as he was, then fond of sauntering along in his leisure hours through the streets of upper Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and often presenting to his classes witty and clever satires on modern topics in exquisite French or German speech.

The principle of abolishing tuition fees absolutely was clearly the adopted policy, and the Council on May 23, 1871 "pledged themselves that any deficiency arising in the income of the University by reason of the abolition of tuition fees for the ensuing year (1871–1872) to the extent of Fifteen Hundred Dollars shall be made up so that the salaries of each of the present Professors at the sums now paid them shall be fully and promptly paid."

On the same date William Almy Wheelock, of the Class of 1843, was elected to the Council, of which at the time of writing he is the honored President. Of the Class of 1871 several have reached marked distinction: Borden Parker Bowne, as a writer of philosophy (a pupil of Lotze) and a teacher of the same in Boston University; Edward Wegmann has attained eminence as one of the foremost authorities on the subject of masonry dams, and as an explorer of ancient Roman engineering; Abraham S. Isaacs as a writer on the Talmud.

On June 22, 1871, the Council adopted the Chancellor's plans for improvement in the undergraduate work, which again was presented under ten heads; the Department of Science and the Department of Art to be distinct and coördinate, recognizing in the former Physiology and Civil Engineering as distinct branches of instruction. Paragraph four made the important change in the statutes which remained in force from 1871 to 1893, that of free tuition. The reader will have seen that for many years in the latter part of Chancellor Ferris's administration the general policy as well as the specific measures of the direction of affairs had been tending towards that end. All who were in authority considered it a wise and beneficent step. That paragraph four reads: "that instruction shall be given to students in both departments free of charges for tuition."

To provide for increase in salaries — which were to range from $3500 for Latin, Greek, Logic, etc., Chemistry and Natural History, Mathematics with Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, to $1500 allotted to Modern Languages, while $2000 was allotted to Civil Engineering and also to Physiology (and

Analytical Chemistry), and the salary for the Professor of Political Science was fixed at $1800 — a contribution of $12,000 was to be raised for the ensuing year, of which $7000 should be spent upon the increase of the salary charge, and $5000 was to be given to the aid of the Department of Science, "in aid of its proposed extension, for the purpose of securing additional instructors, of purchasing chemical and philosophical apparatus, mineralogical, geological and physiological specimens and arranging a laboratory for analytical chemistry." This plan was to be provisional and experimental for one year. The reader will readily perceive that Chancellor Crosby desired to make enlargement and improvement largely if not altogether on the side of the scientific branches of instruction, and furthermore that he decided to go ahead, although no definite success whatever in the gaining of the additional $236,000 had as yet been attained.

HENRY E. DAVIES

It was in this widening of the scientific work of the Undergraduate College that John James Stevenson — an alumnus of 1863, and a Ph.D. of Prof. J. W. Draper's Laboratory of Practical and Analytical Chemistry in 1867, and from 1869 Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the West Virginia University at Morgantown, thus entered the direct service of his Alma Mater at the age of thirty.

This fact of 1871 marks the end of the University Grammar School's tenancy of apartments on the ground floor at Washington Square; the largest and most attractive of whose rooms was fitted up at an expense of $800 and added to the resources of the Department of Science, whose Faculty "acted with vigor and enthusiasm." The connection of the Civil Engineering Department of the New York University which had subsisted with the Cooper Union through the Institute of Geodesy of Professor Fox, was dissolved. Of the inauguration of free tuition Chancellor Crosby said, in his report of October 5, 1871: "This position of gratuitously furnishing the higher education in our city is a proud one for our University to occupy, and puts us into the very front rank of educational institutions in our country. We are setting an example which will have to be followed by all the higher Seminaries of the land." Time and experience have disposed of the sanguine anticipations of Dr. Crosby. The utterance however deserves this place for its historical importance.

As for the Grammar School of which more than thirty years before Howard Crosby himself had been a pupil, he said, in October 1891: ". . . the Grammar School, which filled the lower hall with noisy boys, often troublesome with their mischief, and which proved of scarcely any value as a feeder to the University."

The "prizes" had been turned into fellowships of $300, $200 and $100, respectively, to foster graduate study for one year after graduation.

The press of New York cordially appreciated these enlargements and improvements, and about forty new students were entered in the fall of 1871. In reviewing the reorganization of the Law Department in 1870–1871, Dr. Crosby particularly praised the moot courts of Judge Davies, and his gratuitous efforts in the whole work of reorganization, the gratuitous services of E. Delafield Smith, the further enlargement of the Law Library by John Taylor Johnston, and the work of Professor David R. Jaques, who had borne the principal burden of instruction, and who, with the cooperation of the legal members of the Council, had caused to be modified, in the University's favor, a rule of the Court of Appeals which had been most prejudicial to the University's interests. In speaking of the prosperous work of the Medical School, Dr. Crosby urged upon members of the Council to attend the examinations and the commencements, a visitation proper for "the legal custodians and directors of this important department of the University." Dr. Crosby designated the movements of 1870–1871 as "The new departure." And it is true that his very report to-day impresses one as vigorous and energetic, differing very positively from the reports of former administrators. Loring Andrews and the other benefactors had willingly consented to have the specific designations withdrawn from the various benefactions and these merged in a general fund. After the passing away of George Busch and Isaac Nordheimer, i.e. since 1846, for exactly twenty-five years the department of Hebrew had been quiescent. Now Dr. Alexander Meyrowitz was appointed Professor of Hebrew, without salary.

The financial report of December 7, 1871, showed that of the permanent endowment (the most precious, while least conspicuous, part of any educational corporation's assets) $100,000 was invested in United States 10/40 bonds, producing in gold $5000, which in currency was equal to about $5,600; the Green and Johnston Funds of $50,000 together in railroad stock of the New Jersey Central, producing $3000; the $10,000 of Messrs. Brown and Dodge produced $600; Mr. James Suydam's Arkansas six per cent bonds of $7000 produced $420, and George Griswold's gift of $10,000 on bond and mortgage produced $700; one Registered United States bond of $1000 produced $50; seventy-seven medical diplomas at $10 each produced $770; the rents of the building produced $17,000 — a total of income, without tuition, of $28,040. I particularly ask the general reader to consider how short has been what we may call the total fiscal life of New York University. It was free from debt on the Washington Square Building in 1854. The date of the Loring Andrews endowment 1866, exactly thirty-three years before the time of this writing (December 30, 1899); one generation of endowment, and no longer.

Salaries were then, and had always been, paid quarterly. On the date of that financial report, December 7, 1871, William A. Wheelock, '43, was elected to the post of Treasurer, which duty he held to 1873, and again later from 1881 to 1891.

In January 1872, Chancellor Crosby's state of health made imperative a vacation in the South, and in going he by letter again reminded the Council what vigorous progress had been made through the special contribution of $12,000 and urged them on towards the permanent new endowment of $236,000, he saying in conclusion (January 25, 1872)—"I earnestly hope that the Council will take immediate measures to secure and augment these happy results."

While the Chancellor was away under milder skies, the Council formed a project of turning the entire lowest floor into business apartments and warerooms, thus gaining ten rooms of varying size, suggesting to the business public: "the book trade would be in harmony with the character of the building."

In April 1872, Dr. Crosby was back from the South. Meanwhile the Professors inquired: Is the extra appropriation to continue?

During that winter, 1871–1872, the University gave free public lectures at the University

Chapel on Thursday evenings, from December 17 to April 4. Of the Faculty the following addressed the public: John W. Draper, on Spectrum Analysis; George W. Coakley, on the Physical Constitution of the Sun; Benjamin N. Martin, on "The Natural Theology of the Doctrines of the Forces; Henry Draper on Respiration; G. W. Coakley, on Comets; E. H. Gillett, on The Future of Society; H. M. Baird, on Homer and his English Translators; E. A. Johnson, The Industries of the Ancient Romans; J. J. Stevenson, on American Geology; Professor Carroll, on Robert Browning; Professor Weissè, on Sensation and Thought; Whitelaw Reid, on Journalism. The lecture of this distinguished gentleman, full of suggestive thought and effectively marshaled information, was published in July 1872, a momentous year for the Tribune office — whence the little book issued; printed, however, elsewhere. The little book of forty-two pages is to-day not less fresh and suggestive than it was twenty-seven years ago. The following paragraph, from p. 24, may well deserve a permanent place in this volume: "No separate school (of Journalism) is likely now, or soon, to be founded for such a course. But more than one College or University beside that of the City of New York has been considering whether such studies — many of them already taught in some form or other — might not be appropriately combined into a special department, or a post-graduate course, which would at least command as large attendance as many of those now enjoying the support of our best institutions and the services of our ripest scholars." Such lectures as the course of that winter of 1871–1872, which must needs move in the middle zone between information and entertainment, are useful as ventures from the professional representatives of the intellectual side of life and society; whether they ever have quickened the outlying mass or reacted to the benefit of the citadel of mind and culture from which the sallies are made, may be a question fairly open to discussion. They have tried it at Harvard, at Johns Hopkins, at Columbia. The well endowed lectures at the Peabody foundation in Baltimore, have, we believe, been discontinued.

Of the graduates of 1872, David Leventritt attained to judicial honors, while Frank Adelbert von Briesen gained distinction in the jurisprudence of patent laws and in movements for civic reform. In October, Chancellor Crosby could report an enrollment of sixty-five new names in the undergraduate departments, at which rate, if it were continued, he said, the Faculty would not be large enough. At the same time there was announced the gift of $5000 from Mrs. Hannah Ireland, a sum "to be preserved as a fund in United States stock or other approved securities, the interest of which shall be paid to a student in the Department of Arts in said University who may be in preparation for the evangelical ministry. The giving or withdrawal of this stipend was to be a prerogative of the Chancellor.

In November of this year, 1872, two years had elapsed since Dr. Crosby's accession, and he took occasion of the date to remind the Council of the matter of the additional endowment, toward the securing of which no successful steps had as yet been taken, nothing had been raised. Dr. Crosby put the matter in his own somewhat impulsive way thus: "I foresee the utter ruin of our hopes and the speedy loss of our present prosperity unless the financial embarrassment is promptly met by the Council."

On the same date Samuel J. Tilden and Dr. Daniel B. St. John Roosa were added to the Council as new members. As to the latter, the Medical Faculty had a short time before made overtures to the Council, suggesting closer relations and naming a number of distinguished graduates of the Medical Department for future membership in the Council; of these Dr. Roosa had been one. He, with the Chancellor and the Secretary, was appointed on a committee on the Medical Department. It should be stated here, in passing from the year 1872, that the exhibit

of the Treasurer of December 1872 showed that $6,050 for special endowment had been contributed by members of the Council, but this considerable sum could not be invested because it was consumed by the current requirements of the enlarged operations and increased salaries.

On February 6, 1873, the Alumni Association of the Medical Department presented through their Secretary, Charles Inslee Pardee, resolutions which they had adopted on the preceding December 16 (1872) looking towards securing the sum of $200,000 "to be used by the Council for the general endowment of the Medical Department of the University" . . . "and that the Treasurer of the University be requested to authorize the use of his name as the custodian of any moneys that may be collected." On April 1 of this year 1873 Professor Jaques was able to report an enthusiastic meeting of alumni of the Law School in which they had deliberated on ways and means to advance the welfare of the Law School, and had also proposed to offer prizes of $200, $150 and $100 for legal essays for excellence in written and oral examinations for the coming year.

As to the matter of greatest importance to the University, the special committee on new endowment reported on April 1, 1873, that John C. Green had proposed to subscribe $80,000 and possibly $120,000, provided the whole sum was subscribed, but that efforts made, both within the Council and without, to complete the subscription, had failed. Mr. Wheelock going to Europe for a long sojourn, Morris K. Jesup was elected Treasurer in his place. Meanwhile a very great further portion of the endowment had been invested in New Jersey seven per cent convertible bonds, viz., $110,000, while $60,000 was already placed in New Jersey Central, South Branch, Railroad stock, — the financial world being on the eve of the panic of 1873. The twenty-six graduates in Law reported on June 5, 1873, as having passed their examination, were the largest class which had up to this time issued from that department; they came from Yonkers, New York, Mount Vernon, Port Richmond, Orange and Madison in New Jersey.

But Dr. Crosby in looking at the situation at large, and comparing attainment with design, was profoundly discouraged at the failure to raise the $236,000, or to secure the $12,000 extra for the current academic year. The prospect, as it appeared to him, was one of general failure; salaries would have to be reduced, the new Professors would have to be dismissed, the fellowships must be abandoned, and the proper scientific apparatus could not be provided. "In short, the University must contract itself to an ordinary school and utterly lose the prestige of its late advance." And so Dr. Crosby tendered his resignation to the Council: "It is with pain that I see no alternative, and leave a post where my whole heart has been interested and my happiest hopes excited." On June 9, 1873, a special meeting was held to consider this resignation, but this meeting was attended by only nine members of the Council. Three days later another meeting was held, with exactly the same attendance, when it was proposed to resume the subscription for the current as well as for the ensuing academic years. On October 2, and on December 4, there was no quorum. The same was the case on December 16, 1873. The official archives for all this time fail to give the slightest clue as to the specific manner in which the question of Dr. Crosby's resignation was disposed of or adjusted.

At this time in December the Medical Faculty felt ill at ease in their Medical Building, which they had leased from Mr. Courtland Palmer on East Twenty-Sixth Street, which cost $50,000 and for which they paid an annual rental of $5000, with all incidental expenses. They asked the Council to help them. At the same time Henry Draper resigned the Professorship of Physiology in the Medical College, and his father, Professor J. W. Draper, resigned the Presidency of the Medical College, as well as — and this was

clearly even more significant — the Emeritus Professorship of Chemistry and Physiology in the Medical College. These communications were presented to the Council on December 22, 1873.

Meanwhile the University was more than ever in need of an ever present and active executive. But while the Emeritus Chancellor, Dr. Ferris, had passed away, at Roselle, New Jersey, in June preceding, the active Chancellor's resignation presented in the same month had not yet been disposed of. Dr. Crosby Resolved, that while the Council regret that the programme of the Chancellor cannot be fully carried out, yet they feel that the highest favor he could confer on the Institution would be to comply with their request."

It is significant and worthy of the reader's attention to learn that during this academic year 1873–1874 the Chancellor frequently attended the meetings of the College Faculty, or as they then were recorded, "the joint meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science." Dr. Crosby was present more

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL IN 1874

attended no meetings of the Council after June 5, 1873, to June 18, 1874, which year may fairly be designated as a *quasi interregnum*. On June 4, 1874, the Council was officially apprized of the resignation of Mr. John C. Green from the Council, the state of his health having for several years rendered it impossible for him to discharge the duties of the office of President of that body. And as regards the Chancellor, the Council on that date, June 4, 1874, "Resolved, that the Council would earnestly request Dr. Crosby *to continue nominally* (Italics our own) at the head of the Institution, performing only such duties as his time and ability will permit. than a score of times between September 1873 and May 1874. On May 19, 1874, when the Chancellor was not present, the Faculty, having learned that the ascertained income of the University fell short of its expenditure by the average sum of $4000 annually, "Resolved, that it is the desire of these Faculties to coöperate with the Council in any efforts that it may be thought wise to make, to bring the yearly expenses of the University within its available resources. Resolved, secondly, that they hope this result can be accomplished without loss of prestige, and without impairing the extent and efficiency of its courses of instruction. Resolved,

thirdly, that it is the earnest wish of the Faculties that the Chancellor whose four-years term of office expires with the close of the current year, will consent to continue with them in the exercise of his office for a further period."

Thus the Commencement of 1874, which concluded an academic year of painful incidents, came on. The function was held in the Academy of Music, at Irving Place and Fourteenth Street, and before the exercises began Dr. Crosby was requested by a special vote of the Council to *act as Chancellor* until an election for Chancellor should be held. The summer went by. On October 22, 1874, John Taylor Johnston reported that Dr. Crosby was unwilling to remain unless the endowments were made up. This the Council heard with deep regret and expressed their conviction that the very life of the University depended upon his not withdrawing at present and earnestly entreated him to continue to act as Chancellor *ad interim.* The baneful effects of the financial crisis of 1873, we may suggest, were still lying like a leaden weight on the land; no man of proven excellence would probably have been found to step into the place of Howard Crosby twenty-five years ago, without positive improvement of the financial strength of the Corporation. The Council had no choice. Thus the Council had a Chancellor whose maintenance of the function was expressedly nominal, and even at that a favor to the Corporation; in all ways an arrangement of the most unsubstantial order and precarious to a degree.

On November 19, 1874, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt entered the Council, holding a seat in it to 1882. The University — if one may anticipate a little — will always be kept in grateful remembrance of Mr. Hewitt through the invaluable Turkish collection of books which it owes to him. On this same date, November 19, the Council decided to provide an additional sum of $6000 for three years, to meet the deficiency in the current income, due to the enlargement of the work, and the Chancellor stated that if this subscription were made he would accept the position of Chancellor *ad interim.* The Council thereupon voted their thanks to Dr. Crosby.

Early in 1875 (February 4) the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was named to fill a vacancy in the Council, and John Taylor Johnston was placed in the chair of President of the Council. In April (8) 1875, in accordance with the recommendation submitted by the Medical Faculty, the title of "Dean" of the Medical Department was established, with the then registrar, Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, as the first incumbent of the office. At the Commencement of 1875 there was conferred the degree of Master of Science on Israel Cook Russell of the Class of 1872, who in this very year 1875 attended the scientific expedition of the United States to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus, and subsequently after long service on the United States Geological Survey entered the service of the University of Michigan as an academic teacher of that branch of science. Both Loring Andrews and John Cleve Green passed away in this spring, 1875. All friends of New York University owe both of them a grateful and perpetual remembrance, particularly to Loring Andrews, of whom the Council in their minute of June 17, 1875, said: "He was the most liberal benefactor of the University and a valued member of its Council. His efficient help to the Institution most modestly bestowed in a time of great straitness will ever be gratefully remembered in its history."

The examinations for the LL.B. degree ended, in the spring of 1875, it was seen that there was a class of forty, the largest in the history of that department. The encouraging report on this work was signed not only by D. R. Jacques, Professor of Law and Secretary of the Faculty, but also by Chauncey B. Ripley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Alumni Association of the Alumni

Examining Committee." On September 2, 1875, Professor Ezra Hall Gillett had died and on Dr. Crosby's proposal Charles D. Morris, A.M., of Peekskill, and Borden P. Bowne were appointed, the former as Professor of the English Language and Literature, the latter as Assistant Professor in Modern Languages.

The stay of both gentlemen at Washington Square was brief: Dr. Bowne soon was transferred to Boston University, in which association his distinction as an exponent of theistic philosophy was gained; Professor Morris joined the newly established Johns Hopkins University in the following year, 1876, as Collegiate Professor of Classics. During his decade of service (1876–1886) in the Baltimore foundation his indefatigable industry and accuracy in classical scholarship was most efficiently applied and appreciated, but even more the splendid moral impression he made on a large and steadily widening circle of young or younger men, both undergraduates, graduate students and fellows, made him one of the recognized forces and figures in Baltimore. An Englishman by birth and training, a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and a near kinsman of the late Admiral D'Urban, he was a typical exponent of the gentleman-scholar. Childless as he was, he bestowed the bounties of heart and home on many, of whom the present writer was one. His marble bust is in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University.

In this fall were completed the alterations in the large Chapel, changes designed to increase the revenue earning capacity of the property on Washington Square.

In the spring of 1876, the centennial year of national history, the new Medical College Building was completed and ready for inspection, being in the order of time the fifth structure sheltering medical instruction; the list comprising (1) the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway near Bond, (2) the building on Fourteenth Street (where Tammany Hall now stands), burned in May 1866, (3) the Old New York Hospital on Duane Street, (4) Courtland Palmer's Building, and (5) the New Medical College Building, the lot on which it stood being 70 × 98.9 and the building 60 × 98.9 feet. In the centennial year the number of graduates in Medicine reached the total of one hundred and sixteen, being the highest number since the beginning of the Civil War, with students from Georgia, Virginia, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia; and two Armenians.

In July of this year, 1876, the American Philological Association held its meetings at New York University, the first at the Council Chamber, and the subsequent ones at Dr. Crosby's church lecture room. The famous William Dwight Whitney of New Haven made one of his characteristic attacks on the Sanscritist, Max Müller of Oxford. Professor Francis March, the Anglo-Saxon scholar, of Lafayette, Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve of the newly established Johns Hopkins, and Professor Haldeman of the University of Pennsylvania attended this meeting, Dr. Crosby having been one of the original members. Professional scholars who attended that meeting of 1876 will readily realize to-day, in 1900, how widespread since that time technical scholarship has come to be in the quarter of a century which has elapsed since that summer.

Meanwhile, with a practice of expansion over against stationary or even retrograde financial revenues, the usual result had been reached. There was a debt of $25,000, and a mortgage on the building at Washington Square, for $30,000, was proposed and unanimously adopted by the members of the Council present on October 5, 1876, seventeen being present, including the Chancellor.

With the financial outlook thus dimmed, we need not wonder that the authorities were not prepared in 1876 to entertain a proposition which had been made to them by the Medical Faculty, a proposition to this effect (made about the time when the foundation was laid of the fifth Medical College Building, in April 1876): "The (Medical) Faculty has paid on

property cash $12,500 and owes $75,000; whole investment, $87,500. Faculty will transfer property to University for $87,500, and donate $12,500, leaving $75,000 to be raised; the transfer to be made when $40,000 has been paid to the Treasurer of the University

When we cast a general view over the appearance of the several departments as they stood in the centennial year of the country, the undergraduate College showed one hundred and forty students (the Sophomores were forty-six strong, the Freshmen about forty). In the

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, EAST 26TH STREET

from subscriptions for the purpose; the University to assume a mortgage for the balance of $35,000. When transfer is made, Faculty takes a permanent lease for themselves and their successors agreeing to pay seven per cent per annum on the amount of mortgage until it is paid by subscription or otherwise, then to have it free of expense."

Department of Medicine there were enrolled four hundred and eighty students. But the requirements of study were precisely of the same limit and amount as they had been in 1841. In the Governing Faculty, Charles A. Budd taught Obstetrics; John Christopher Draper, Chemistry; Alfred L. Loomis, Pathology and Practice; William Darling, Anatomy;

William H. Thomson, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; T. W. S. Arnold, Physiology and Histology; John T. Darby, Surgery; Charles Inslee Pardee, Diseases of the Ear; Erskine Mason, Clinical Surgery. Besides there had been in existence for one year the so-called Post-Graduate Course, the Faculty of which consisted of Drs. Roosa, William A. Hammond (the familiar specialist in nervous diseases), Stephen Smith, Arnold, Patten, Faneuil D. Weisse and Piffard. Of the later efforts of this branch of medical instruction to attain academic autonomy and sovereignty, and to gain strength from the resources of the College during and through the crisis of 1881, we may have occasion to speak in the proper place. As a third branch of Medical instruction in 1876 there was the Auxiliary Faculty, with twelve names, among which we find the names of Elsberg, A. E. Macdonald and Witthaus.

The Law School had a Junior and Senior Class in which there was a total of sixty-eight students enrolled. Students were advised before entry to study Blackstone, or Kent's Commentaries; Pomeroy's Municipal Law, or Warren's Introduction, and some elementary work on Roman Law, were also recommended.

In January 1877, the $30,000 mortgage was again proposed to the Council and approved by the unanimous vote of the twenty-two members present, the session being held at Dr. Crosby's house.

On February 1, 1877, the proposition of several ladies of New York concerning the admission of women at the University College was taken up. This matter had first been brought before the Council in the December preceding. At that time Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, President of Sorosis; Mrs. E. Merwin Gray, Chairwoman of their Executive Committee; and Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Chairwoman of their Committee on Education, had, through Chancellor Crosby, asked for some form of admitting women to the College, either by holding special examinations for women and conferring certificates for the same, or by receiving women into the College classes, or by both ways. The Council adopted a resolution on February 1, 1877, which read thus: "Resolved, that the Council of the University approve of the plan of admitting women to the benefits of the Institution, either by the holding of special examinations for women and the conferring of certificates for the same, or by receiving women into *distinct* College classes, *at different hours*, or by both methods, according to the decision of the Faculties of Arts and Science, to whom the Council leaves the whole matter, provided no extra expense be incurred by any such action." The words emphasized by us were added by way of amendment, thus shearing the entire proposition of any radical features.

Whether the Faculties would have actively welcomed this form of expansion if the general principle of *free tuition* should have been incorporated with the operation of the proposed annex, may well be doubted; the more so when we take into consideration the particular time, when the depression in the New Jersey Central affairs positively crippled and threatened to paralyze in great measure the work of the Undergraduate College. And in April 1877 we meet for the first time the ominous word "*suspension.*"

On April 5 of that year, 1877, Chancellor Crosby told the Council that the reduction in income would be about $7700. Moreover the Medical Department were striving to have the graduation fee to be paid to the University reduced; "he also called attention to a plan which had been formerly considered, *to suspend the Academic Department, accumulate its present income, and carry on its Schools of Medicine and Law.* A Committee on this matter was appointed, consisting of Chancellor Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Hall, and Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, John E. Parsons, G. H. Moore and John Taylor Johnston, all alumni excepting Messrs. Hall and Jesup.

Of this matter the Faculty was soon, informally, informed, and they in turn appointed a Committee to consult with the gentlemen just named. This Committee of the Faculty consisted of Professors Johnson, Draper, Martin, Baird and Coakley; and they made the following proposition: that they would undertake the cost of maintaining the building and distribute the remainder to the Professors as salary pro rata, according to the existing salary apportionment. This, which was the only practical solution, the Council accepted, not omitting to resolve "that the thanks of the Council are due and are hereby given to the Faculties of Science and Arts for their devotion to the interests of the University in relinquishing so much of their salaries during the present crisis." The reader will hardly need a reminder of the analogy of the situation of the years 1850–1853, when the financial administration of the College was devolved upon and accepted by the Professors. Of these earlier Professors, Johnson and Draper were still active and now shared in the second financial interregnum. The examination in the Law Department on May 3, 4, 5 and 6 in 1877, was held in the presence of distinguished gentlemen of the Bar, viz. Messrs. C. B. Ripley, Elihu Root, P. P. Good, William Bartlett and L. E. Gilbert. On the first two days the candidates underwent a written examination on papers containing about one hundred and fifty questions; while on the last two days the examination was oral.

The financial survey of the next October showed that besides the shrinking of income from endowment and rents, there was pending an urgent request from the Medical Faculty: viz. that the Council would entirely remit the graduation fee, and they stated that in no year since 1863 (the apparatus, museums, etc., destroyed in 1866 having also been replaced) had the income of any Professorship sensibly exceeded $1000, and in many it had been nearer to $500. The erection of the new Medical Building had involved the expenditure of $134,220.38. To meet this outlay the Faculty had had funds amounting in all to $39,500, of which $20,000 was obtained by the sale of the old building and $19,500 by subscription. Thus $94,720.38 had to be carried by mortgage or by floating debt. And thus, by incurring this debt, the Faculty had been enabled "to sustain the honor of the University and to give to its Medical Department this year (1877) the largest class ever graduated by the University and the largest but one graduated in the United States." The graduation fee was designated as a "tax." This whole matter was carried over to December 6, 1877, when Drs. Pardee and Thomson appeared before the Council, but no quorum being present the question was postponed to February 7, 1878, when it was resolved that the Medical Department be hereafter placed on the same footing with the other departments of the University in respect to the payment of diploma fees.

Although the energy and willingness to bear grave burdens on the part of the Faculty seemed to have disposed of the question of suspension, still on February 7, 1878, the subject of "suspension" was called up and a Committee was appointed to report on the present condition and the prospects of the University, and what changes if any in its plans, organization and administration were advantageous for its future interests. A Committee of nine was appointed, of whom Chancellor Crosby was not one. Clearly the interest of the Council had been moved. At the next meeting, on March 25, 1878, twenty-two members were in attendance. There was presented a majority report in writing, and a minority report of a more informal, oral, character. The majority report surveyed the actual financial condition, which was pretty gloomy, particularly on account of the non-productive status of the $110,000 invested in Jersey Central convertible bonds. The deficit was computed on the basis of the full salaries being paid to the Faculty and repairs of $5000 being required. There was neces-

sary a substantial replenishing of the apparatus of the Professor of Chemistry. The Committee had conferred with some of the Professors, and with the Chancellor.

These Professors had been Coakley, Draper, Johnson, Martin and Baird. These members of the Faculty, with one exception, had expressed themselves as willing to go on with their work on the same financial basis as at present, and deplored any suspension of the present work of their departments. The Chancellor advocated the *suspension* of the Academic and Scientific Departments, and the accumulation of the funds of the Council, or, the establishment of a Post-Graduate or Scientific Department.

Professor J. W. Draper in a letter to Dr. Roosa, who was of the Council, advocated the suspension of the Academic Department, but the maintaining of the Scientific Department, which had, of the two, the strongest hold on the public. He suggested therefore that the Academic Department cease its work after September 1878. The year from September 1878 to September 1879 might be one of preparation. He stood ready to organize an efficient Scientific Department, which was to begin work in September 1879, with all the necessary appliances to do the work thoroughly and permanently, and that out of the University's resources without asking any subscription from anyone. Draper's view and plan was incorporated in the report of the Committee.

The latter went on to point out the inadequacy of the University's resources to compete creditably and successfully with neighboring institutions of learning. The apparatus, too, was in very poor condition and would require a large outlay.

Chancellor Crosby's enlargements had been excellent and well sustained in the class room, but the further endowment required had not been forthcoming, either through donations or subscriptions. If accumulation for five or ten years were had, the same or higher courses could then be undertaken and this in the end would prove the best thing to do.

The report finally issued into two definite proposals: 1. To suspend the Academic and Scientific departments as then constituted, on and after the Commencement of June 1878; 2. To carry on, or let the present Professors, with others, carry on, a kind of teaching establishment with self-sustaining departments, by lectures upon post-graduate subjects or by other methods, in such a manner as not to interfere with the work of accumulation "and the future stable foundation of all the departments of the University." The report was signed by five members, of whom one only was an alumnus of the College. Three alumni of the Committee, and Dr. John Hall, verbally dissented from this report. The three were George H. Moore, John Taylor Johnston and William Allen Butler.

The matter was further discussed on April 8, 1878, when again twenty-two members attended. At this meeting the Faculty was represented by Professors Johnson, J. W. Draper, Coakley, Bull, Baird, Mott, Martin and H. Draper. Their communication was read by Professor H. M. Baird. They pointed to the class about to graduate as well as to the class last admitted, the attainments of the former and the numbers of the latter proving, the one the results of the Professors' labors and the other the public sentiment toward the University. The recent tests in the Intercollegiate Literary Contests had well demonstrated how well matched the University was to compete with other Colleges, inasmuch as the students of the University on the last of these occasions received a greater number of honors than were conceded to those of any other of the competing Colleges. They then proceeded to survey the financial assets, showing that a little more than half of the full salaries could be paid. (They said nothing of the economic beauty of free tuition.) When the Jersey Central reorganization was completed the unpaid coupons would have a market value; besides, the resumption of interest payment held out by the receiver of the defaulting corporation would rebuild the salaries to the proportion of seventy-

five per cent of their full measure. The report ended with the following words; "For themselves, they (the Professors) have an appreciation of their work which forbids all discouragement in it, and a faith in the future of the University which impels them to adhere to their offer of last year, with unabated confidence. They stand ready to conduct the discipline and the instruction of the institution as heretofore, without any reduction of its amount, cheerfully accepting the limited compensation which the reduced means of the institution may afford, and asking only such countenance and sympathy as the Council has heretofore never withheld from them. In order more completely to present our concurrence in these views, we hereto severally subscribe our names, New York, April 8, 1878: E. A. Johnson, Jno. W. Draper, Benj. N. Martin, Richard H. Bull, Henry M. Baird, George W. Coakley, Charles Carroll, Henry Draper, Henry P. Mott, J. J. Stevenson per B. N. Martin, Att'y." The Professors having retired, the Council voted by fourteen to five *not* to adopt the majority report; but they accepted the proposition of the Faculty, on motion of Charles Butler.

The intercollegiate contest referred to by the Faculty above was flourishing during a great part of the seventies. The contests were once held at the University Building on Washington Square. The fundamental idea was a sound one: to arrive at some feasible way to establish a test at least of a common standard of excellence, and this too not only in Oratory (in which John Canfield Tomlinson of '75 won the First Prize in the contest), but also in College studies of less striking or popular order, such as Greek Prose Composition. In 1879 e. g. the friends of the higher education of women still iterated with much satisfaction that a woman student from Cornell had, some years before, defeated the men-competitors for the Prize for Greek Prose Composition in the Intercollegiate Contests at Washington Square. The minutes of the College Faculty allude to these contests, e. g. on December 15, 1874; March 23, 1875; March 30, 1875; December 5, 1876; March 27, 1877; October 3, 1877; October 1, 1878. Gradually the number of Colleges participating diminished and the Association became extinct, though there was an Intercollegiate Contest as late as 1880.

Matters went on quietly enough during the next few years in the Undergraduate Department. Here the principle of free tuition — which had been probably a gross mistake from the beginning — created the designation of an "eleemosynary institution" and placed the institution in a wrong position either when compared with Columbia College or with the City College. The Medical Department in its fifth home flourished as never before. In the winter of 1878–1879 there were enrolled five hundred and fifty-six students; in 1879–1880, six hundred and nine students; in 1880–1881, six hundred and twenty-three matriculated students. In Law, too, although on a more modest scale, there had been, in May 1878, graduated forty-nine Bachelors of Law; in 1879, thirty-nine; in 1880, the considerable total of seventy-three graduates in Law was reached. The contrast with the Undergraduate College was indeed striking and was used directly by those who desired to suspend or permanently close the latter.

Who endowed the undergraduate classes with Greek mottoes in that period of a winter's sun of prosperity or good-will, we know not; they certainly breathe a spirit of stern resolution or high principle and smack more of Sparta than of Sybaris. Thus the Class of 1878: "Do not try at all, or make good your success." The Class of 1879: "By our performance let us be judged." The Class of 1880: "Find a way or make one." That of 1881, "Everything through endurance." And indeed, even though we will not with the Etruscan faith of old combine *nomen* and *omen*, the words may be always associated with the great struggle for existence of the College, which, after many seizures and fitful attacks of a temporary and passing nature, finally passed into an acute stage and a crisis in that

year 1881. Many of those who were in the centre of that struggle have passed away, notably Charles Butler and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to whom the friends and alumni of New York University owe a grateful remembrance in more than one way. The present writer was a young scholar of twenty-eight at the time and unrelated to either party, still favored through circumstances to be a witness of the convictions and utterances of some of those most interested in the crisis.

It was in December 1880, in a session of the Council of the 9th of that month, when the Treasurer of the Corporation "called attention to the condition of the University and recommended that some means should be taken to increase its prosperity." Dr. Crosby, President of the Council, John Taylor Johnston and four other gentlemen were constituted a Committee to consider the subject. This Committee, through Chancellor Crosby, on February 24 of that year, presented a report proposing "that, by reason of the deficiency in pecuniary resources the Council will suspend the Undergraduate Department in Science and Arts with the next Commencement celebration of that Department, and that the Professors of that Department shall be paid their salaries in full to the first day of January 1882." The Committee after adverting to the growth of Columbia (which counted among its students Chancellor Crosby's second son) referred particularly to the project in 1870 of raising an additional fund of half a million "for the furnishing of an Undergraduate Department." But they were now convinced that it was vain to look any longer for this desired endowment, and it was with regret that they found themselves shut up to the proposition of discontinuing the Undergraduate Department." What was to be done with the assured income say of $20,000? They might accumulate a fund sufficient to reopen the Undergraduate Department; or they might establish a Post-Graduate Department of Science and Arts whose expenses would be far less than the Undergraduate Department, by being limited to one or two subjects of research"; or again they might perfect and strengthen the Departments of Medicine and Law. (The sound measure of reëstablishing tuition fees does not seem to have occurred to the Committee.) These changes required only a modification of the ordinances and by-laws of the Council, should the Council determine to adopt them. This was the substance of the majority report. There was a minority report also, presented by William Allen Butler, who recommended that a plan of Post-Graduate Department should be matured before the above action was taken; furthermore, that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences should be heard on the subject; and that defects in the organization of the Council should be remedied before such a radical exercise of power. The entire matter was adjourned to a meeting of the Council to be held on March 14. All this took place fifty years after the choice of the first Chancellor and President of the Council, February 1831.

Meanwhile the Committee prepared a printed report, which may fairly to-day be considered a survey by the fourth Chancellor of his own administration and an explanation of its non-success, alluding also to a concerted effort and application ("appeals to individuals of known liberality") made to a distinguished gentleman of wealth, — a former chief magistrate of the state being probably meant, — efforts which had proven fruitless. The devotion and eminence of the Professors were fully acknowledged, as was their self sacrifice. They were to be heard. As to the idea of Post-Graduate work this modified report specified Political Science, for which too additional funds for the creation of a library could, as the Committee believed, be more readily procured than for the present Undergraduate Department, and it might be made the best school of its kind in the country.

The second report in a word differed from the first in being more specific and detailed in its positive suggestions, and in definitely stating that the Faculty should be heard. In the fuller statement of the causes which had led to

the design of abandoning the Department of Arts and Sciences, it was if anything even less hopeful than the first. This report, drawn up on March 5, 1881, and presented to the Council on March 14, was signed by Howard Crosby, Ch'n., John Taylor Johnston, Morris K. Jesup, William Allen Butler, George H. Moore, D. B. St. John Roosa. The Professors were notified to appear and attended as follows: Professors Johnson, J. W. Draper, Baird, Martin, Bull, Coakley, H. Draper, Carroll, Brush, Spielman, Mott. The Protest prepared by the Faculty was read by Professor Benjamin Martin and was a representation of the sense of the Faculty with the exception of Professor Mott. This gentleman at the time was entrusted with the instruction in Political Science. The blasts of 1876–1880 had all but shaken him from the Faculty tree. He now presented a paper of his own in favor of the Post-Graduate courses, in which Dr. Crosby's Committee had specifically designated Political Science as the probable sphere of graduate instruction.

The protest of the Faculty "against a proposed suspension of the Undergraduate Department" remains a most valuable document in the history of the Crisis. The Professors laid stress on the fact that, as between the other Colleges of the city, New York University was the only unsectarian yet positively Christian evangelical institution of the city. The proposed suspension would be a blow to sound and high education. It would be a violation of good faith towards the donors. The original funds had substantially been invested in the construction of the building. It was this department for the support of which all these gifts had been intended. Finally they protested against the suspension on the ground that it was wholly unnecessary and gratuitous. The Professors were not disposed to recede from the pledges which were offered by themselves and accepted by the Council on the occasion of a similar proposal three years ago. These pledges they now maintained and repeated with a still higher confidence, arising from the somewhat improved condition of both the finances and the apparatus.

"With an actual standard as high as is to be found elsewhere in our community; with funds entirely adequate to maintain that standard; with a considerable body of students successfully, and many of them enthusiastically, pursuing their studies, a number which, *if smaller than desirable, is so in part from these repeated assaults upon the permanence of the department* — [these words are emphasized by the present historian] we feel assured that if the Professors are simply let alone and allowed to do their work, it can be done effectually, successfully, and to great public advantage. Any change in the present system of operations is uncalled for; and any *such* change as a general suspension were a most injurious and disastrous mistake. Against such a fatal resolution — taken hastily under some temporary feeling of depression — we protest with the utmost emphasis; and we most earnestly entreat every friend of high moral and literary education in our honored Council to refuse his concurrence in any such deplorable conclusion. All which is respectfully submitted, with the request that this protest be entered on the minutes of the Council if this be in order. E. A. Johnson, Professor of Latin; John W. Draper, Professor of Chemistry; Benjamin N. Martin, Professor of Psychology and Logic; Richard H. Bull, Professor of Civil Engineering; Henry M. Baird, Professor of Greek; George W. Coakley, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Henry Draper, Adj. Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; Charles Carroll, Professor of French and German; John J. Stevenson, Professor of Geology; Arthur Spielmann, Adj. Professor of Civil Engineering; Charles B. Brush, Adj. Professor of Civil Engineering."

In a further memorandum the Professors elucidated the contingency and possibilities of graduate work with fairness and good sense, referring both to Johns Hopkins and to the recently established School of Political Science

of Columbia College. The application of the funds to Law or Medicine was also considered. Of the policy of suspension for the purpose of accumulation, the Professors said in part: "It is the policy not only of rashness but of weakness. To rebuild what has been destroyed would require wisdom; to build well the highest wisdom; but to tear down and not rebuild — till years had elapsed — this is a policy in which we can see no wisdom at all." . . . "Meanwhile the field would have been so occupied by the steady and constant growth of rival institutions that the long-looked-for opportunity might never be found till the funds, reduced by unexpected expenses, were lost by speculations or swallowed up by injudicious investments." Towards the end they directed some attention, justly and modestly, to themselves, saying: "Some consideration may be equitably if not legally claimed by the Professors themselves." "Some of us have spent many years in the service of the University, and have grown gray in upholding — with constant labor and very scanty compensation — the interests and honor of the institution at home and abroad." . . .

At the adjourned meeting of the Council on March 29, 1881, these and further considerations were presented to the Council by the Faculty who personally attended, through Professor Martin. After the Professors had retired from the Council room, the motion to adopt the report of the Council's Committee and suspend the Undergraduate Department was again made, and considerable debate was had; after which the Rev. Dr. John Hall proposed the following as a substitute: "Resolved, that while the Undergraduate Department in Science and Arts has been suffering from insufficient means, yet in view of the past sacrifices of the Professors and their willingness to continue their work even with inadequate income, this department be continued in the hope — for the realization of which the members of the Council pledge themselves to labor — that, as has occurred with many other institutions now rendering valuable services to the country, larger resources may yet become available and increased efficiency be attained."

No vote was reached on that evening and the whole matter was carried over to April 26, 1881. First there was a vote on Dr. John Hall's substitute; it was lost. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the Undergraduate Department of Science and Arts be suspended from and after the Commencement in June 1881. 2d. That the salaries of the Professors of that department be paid in full until the last day of December 1881. 3d. That it be referred back to the same Committee to prepare and report a plan for a Department in Political Science and other subjects, and for the enlargement of the Law School, and also to ascertain and report what schools already established may be brought into relations with the University." This was carried by a vote uncomfortably close for the project of suspension, there being nine votes in the affirmative and eight in the negative. The noes were cast by Messrs. Aycrigg, Wheelock, Moore, Thompson, Charles Butler, Hall, Hamilton and A. J. Vanderpoel.

It should not remain unsaid in this record that there was a vigorous movement in one quarter to divert the assets of the Undergraduate College, after its disestablishment, to the project of rendering autonomous and independent the Post-Graduate Department in the School of Medicine. And we may as well here append the further history and lapse of that project, coming soon after the College Crisis of 1881. We quote from the "History of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, October 1890, published by the Alumni Association," p. 18: "After seven years of existence this Post-Graduate Course was abolished. The 'Supplementary Faculty,' as the Professors giving instruction in this course were styled, to distinguish them from the Governing Faculty of the College, desired to be allowed to grant degrees instead of certificates, and they also

desired to have a system of separate fees, separate lecture halls, etc., and to be allowed a share in the general government of the College." "Upon due consideration by the Governing Faculty it was decided that these proposals would not accord with the policy of the College, and it was therefore deemed for the best interest of the institution to accept the resignations which were tendered by a majority of the Post-Graduate Professors, who seceded in April 1882."

But to return from this project of applying the funds of the Undergraduate College, to April–May 1881, and the crisis of that year. On May 9 the Council convened again and this time the attendance was quite extraordinary, twenty-three out of thirty-six (if we count the four members from the municipal administration who had not attended for a number of years). At this meeting Charles Butler presented a printed protest against the proposed suspension, in which protest there were associated with him Mr. Moore, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Aycrigg, Mr. Wheelock, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Hamilton and with a modification A. J. Vanderpoel. (A similar protest was signed by William E. Dodge as a subscriber of $5000.) This protest is still remarkable for its temperate tone, its lucid presentation of the merits of the case, and the occasional glow of noble sentiment. Who the real author was, who drew and composed it, we know not, or whether authority, credit and authorship were all blended in the person of the venerable patron of New York University who presented it at that memorable May meeting 1881.

In this document it was pointed out that the action on April 26 was clearly illegal, because it was a violation of the by-laws of the Corporation, Chapter VI., which expressly declared that the Second General Department of the University "shall embrace what is usually deemed a full course of Classical, Philosophical and Mathematical instruction, and also a complete course of English Literature, of Mathematics and Sciences, with their application to Agriculture, to the Arts, and generally to the ordinary purposes of life." Nor could any alteration in the by-laws be made "unless openly proposed in writing, at a meeting of the Council, entered on the minutes, with the name of the member proposing the same, and adopted at a subsequent meeting of the Council, by the vote of the majority of the members present, notice having been previously given that the proposed alteration would be acted on at that meeting." Further, the dispensing with the services of the Faculty was, legally, an equivalent to a removal; but such an act on the part of the Council required a concurrent vote of not less than eleven members, being a majority of those present, at a meeting of the Council appointed for this express purpose, of which due notice shall be given, and at which there shall be present and voting at least seventeen members." The vote therefore of April 26, on the report, was a nullity and that action was void.

Furthermore the proposed action would constitute a breach of trust, apart from the fact that it would be a serious loss to the cause of Christian education, and to the City of New York. The Council had no power to change the purpose of the foundation and incidentally to divert the funds for a different appropriation. "The individuals composing the Council have no arbitrary powers over the Institution; they cannot shape it and use its funds according to their own personal and varying notions of expediency." . . . "The suspension of this department would therefore be a perversion of the trust, and the funds could not be retained for any other use, without the consent of every one of the contributors, or his legal representatives. No vote of the Council can take the place of that consent." The claims of the Faculty for consideration were irresistible. Their position was "one of a life-tenure apart from such exceptional cause as would justify a direct vote of removal, and this tenure, above everything else, gave it dignity and importance."

Every College Professor who may read the extract which I will now subjoin, cannot but feel an almost personal feeling of regard and grateful esteem for the author: "But the legal contract of the Faculty with the University is not the strongest part of their case. They are the men who are permanently connected with the institution, whose lives are spent in its service, whose labors give it character, whose names are one with its fame. The Councillors are men with other cares and objects in life; the Chancellor has his pastoral charge and his numerous public and professional duties; the students spend their few years of devotion to the curriculum in the University and then pass out into the world. But the Professors are men whose culture has fitted them for one kind of work, that which constitutes the very being of this Institution; they have dedicated their lives to it; they form a permanent body, with no aim before them but to fulfil its duties and promote its ends; and thus, in the highest sense of the words, both as respects the inner life of the College and its position before the world, they are the University. Its past history has been the history of their learning and labor, its honors have been won by their exertions, its very existence has more than once been rescued from disaster by their sacrifices." Chancellor Crosby after this protest had been presented moved such a change in the by-laws as to bring the proposed action within the provisions of the statutory requirements, and further moved reconsideration of the vote of suspending the Undergraduate Department, and that these resolutions with their preamble lie on the table. All matters involved were to go over to a meeting be to held on May 16, 1881.

These then were the discourses and discussions of May 9. At last the alumni, as a body of alumni, bestirred themselves and in a public way, and with some manifestation of devotion and affection, came to the support of their Alma Mater so sorely beset. This Alumni Meeting was held on May 10, being called by the President of the Alumni Association, Aaron Y. Vanderpoel, a member of the Class of 1843, a distinguished member of the Bar, and also one of the Council. Both those who wished to close and those who wished to go on had opportunity of utterance in that meeting, which was held in the Chapel (i. e. the small chapel of old). Nearly every class from 1836 to 1880 was found to be represented. "On one side of the Chapel (University Quarterly, May 1881, p. 123) might be seen the care-worn yet jovial faces of the graduates of '36, '40, '44, etc., while on the other side sat the vigorous and enthusiastic members of the later classes. For the proposed suspension there were brought forward a letter from John Taylor Johnston, and an address from Chancellor Crosby, who mainly dwelt upon his woeful experience when $200,000 of conditional subscription was allowed to go because it was impossible to raise the additional $50,000. Dr. Wilson Phraner then read a series of resolutions protesting against the action of the Council in very strong terms. Rev. W. Cone, '42, spoke for the resolution, and Dr. Hopper, '39, against. On motion of the Rev. Alexander R. Thompson of Brooklyn, Professor Martin was invited to take the floor. In an earnest, impressive and eloquent speech, he denounced the action of the Council, and compared it to leaving a sick mother to die, because she could never get well. He called upon all the alumni to uphold and strengthen their Alma Mater. Professor Baird, '50, now came forward at the unanimous call of the meeting. In a direct and concise manner he plainly proved that the need of the University was not money, but "to be let alone," and that the present action of the Council was entirely without cause and unwarranted. He showed that the University was "in a better financial condition to-day than she has been for thirty years." After a prolonged discussion in which many took part, among whom were Rev. Alexander R. Thompson and Theodore E. Tomlinson, '36, who ably upheld the University, the resolutions were amended and

then passed. A Committee of five was appointed to present the protest of the alumni to the Council; at the head of this Committee was Judge Van Brunt of the Class of 1856, a classmate of William S. Opdyke.

One of the most effective points of the alumni debate was this, that, if this department was really worth sustaining, the alumni should prove that fact by sending their sons to earn its degrees. As a matter of fact, the President of the alumni, four members of the Council who were of the alumni, and a large number of other graduates of the University, then had sons studying in the Academic Department of other Colleges. Besides Judge Van Brunt there were on the Committee of the Alumni the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner, Dr. H. D. Noyes and the Rev. Dr. Edward Hopper. Among the numerous communications sent to the daily press of New York a letter appeared in the Tribune of May 9, 1881, from Monsieur Elie Charlier, a gentleman who had conducted very prosperous private boarding-schools for boys, with a wonderful abundance of bells, signals, reports, military and other honors, demerits, etc., — which dazzled the unthinking not a little. This gentleman, a protégé of Dr. Crosby, while urgently advocating the policy of suspension, made one admirable point in his letter, a point which from another mind and by another executive not then on the ground was later brought into realization. Mr. Charlier said: "There are other considerations: Is a large city the best place for an Undergraduate Department? Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Amherst and Williams bring their students all together; in these Colleges they *live in daily contact* with each other and with their Professors." (Hardly to-day in the two greatest New England Colleges.) *The College is the grand affair of the locality;* the atmosphere is impregnated with studies; a common magnetism forces the poorest student to work to a certain degree or lose caste. (?) In a large city like New York, students, too young yet to feel the absolute necessity of work, see each other only at recitations, see their Professors seldom outside of the class-room; *instead of making the locality they are swallowed in it* [emphasis our own].

On May 16, then, the Council met again in order to decide in some definite way the fate of the Undergraduate College, with twenty-three members in attendance. The five delegates of the alumni, with Judge Van Brunt at their head, appeared, to present the remonstration of the alumni and pledging themselves to do all in their power to secure the prosperity of the University. Each of them addressed the Council and then retired.

After various motions had been made and a protest entered from Charles Butler in his two-fold character as owner of a perpetual scholarship and also subscriber to the funds, a motion was adopted that those members of the Council who were lawyers be called upon to consider all the legal questions which had been discussed or which might arise from the act of incorporation, the by-laws, or the terms of the endowments. Those who retired to prepare a report were Messrs. Johnston, William Allen Butler, Vanderpoel, Parsons, Maclay, Leveridge, Lane and Martin. Upon their return the expert committee, through John E. Parsons, reported:

That the legal difficulties were so serious as to preclude the suspension of the Undergraduate Department. Two of the eight lawyers dissented from the report. Then the gentlemen of the Council adopted Dr. John Hall's motion, which was as follows: "Resolved, that in view of all the conditions of the University, we continue the Undergraduate Department, and that all aid from the Alumni and other sources will be welcomed in the effort to enlarge the resources and increase the influence of the institution."

The Commencement of June 23, 1881, was the last one at which Howard Crosby presided as Chancellor; Messrs. D. Willis James and Morris K. Jesup having retired even

before. For a number of years in fact the work of Professor H. M. Baird had really disposed of all the chief requirements of the Treasurer's office. A day before the Commencement, Chancellor Crosby drew up his resignation, which was presented to the Council and accepted by them at their meeting of October 11, 1881. But he did not retire from the Council. In fact Dr. Crosby himself was made Chairman of the Committee on the vacant Chancellorship. Messrs. Charlier and Roosa resigned from the Council. And thus closed the administration of Howard Crosby.

The present writer will hardly be gainsaid if he states his conviction that, if we speak in a national sense, no alumnus of New York University has been as eminent as the fourth Chancellor; and still — putting aside all the personal sentiment of profound regard and grateful remembrance — it cannot be said that in this administration the institution grew stronger, unless the passage through the crisis of "to be or not to be," — be designated as a severe test of its vitality. Crosby felt painfully the stationary character of the College's endowment; he could not however raise the necessary $50,000 to secure a further $200,000. Like all sanguine characters he was perhaps exposed to that alternation of elation and depression — the Horatian

> Aequam memento rebus in arduis
> Servare mentem,

was denied this splendid and versatile and lofty character. His volition was strong, but it was often bent on immediately forthcoming results.

It was unfortunate that, when the plans for enlargement of endowment were not immediately successful, Dr. Crosby became despondent, but determined not to withdraw but rather to strip the University of that which after all was its beginning and central element, the Undergraduate College. Taking his character altogether, the combative and impulsive strains were predominant elements in his nature. Convinced that financial improvement was out of the question, he strove earnestly for a metamorphosis which would preserve to the Institution a position of its own. The writer knows with absolute certainty that Dr. Crosby's personal scheme was, in the winter and spring of 1880–1881, to have some half-dozen Professors of undisputed and national eminence, whose direct academic function towards the public would have been limited to *examining* candidates for a degree whether Bachelor, Master or Doctor, the whole to resemble the University of London.

E. G. S.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI

We desire to append a few more details as to the Inter-Collegiate Contests established in 1874 of the Seventies, suggestive reading to-day when the rivalry of muscle has fairly crowded the primacy of spirit, soul and mind in our colleges into a corner, particularly in the glamour of public attention. In January 1878 twelve Colleges were represented by their champions. These Colleges were: New York University, Cornell, Madison (now Colgate), Rutgers, Williams, Princeton, Northwestern, Lafayette, Wesleyan, St. Johns, College of the City of New York, and Syracuse. The subjects of competition were: Public speaking on themes freely chosen by the speakers themselves. The judges of oratory on this occasion, January 10, 1878, in the Academy of Music, were E. L. Godkin, D. H. Olmstead and A. D. F. Randolph. Another sphere of contest was essay-writing. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Boston reported for the judges on essays. Then there was Greek, Latin and Mathematics, and Mental Science. The whole admirably represents to-day the old-time College curriculum. Carlton P. Mills, of Williams, won the first prize in oratory, James J. Grant, of Lafayette, won second prize in the same. Altogether New York University won one first and two seconds, and thus in points led all the others. In essays the themes were set. Colonel Higginson called attention to the fact that the New York University and Cornell had each carried off four prizes in essays and the Northwestern University three. Louis Bevier of Rutgers, now Professor of Greek there, carried off the prize in Greek. In Mathematics the first prize was awarded to Theodore K. Satterlee of the New York University, the second went to A. S. Hathaway of Cornell. President McCosh's College fitly carried off the prize in Mental Science. It was 11.30 P.M. when the audience was dismissed. "The Academy then echoed with cheers of the successful Colleges, and louder than all the rest was heard the 'New York University' of our College." A schedule of the awards is appended:

COLLEGES REPRESENTED.	FIRST PRIZE.	SECOND PRIZE.	HONORABLE MENTION.
N. Y. University	1	2	0
Cornell	1	1	0
Madison	1	1	0
Rutgers	1	0	1
Williams	1	0	0
Princeton	1	0	0
Northwestern	1	0	0
Lafayette	0	1	0
Wesleyan	0	1	0
St. Johns	0	0	0
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0
Syracuse	0	0	0

Each College payed $50 annually into a common fund. There was a Council of Regents. Hamilton had recently withdrawn. — There was a LaCrosse Club in New York University at this time, which was defeated by the Ravenswoods in Madison Square Garden early in March 1878. — Professor Henry Draper was soon to go "out West," to observe the transit of Mercury. — The Philomathean had been in a somnolent state for two years and then reorganized. — One of the themes of graduating C. E.'s '78 was on "the New York Elevated Railroad." — Albert Warren Ferris was Chairman of a Committee to cancel the debts of the Intercollegiate Literary Association. — A writer of an Editorial in the University Quarterly of October 1878 candidly recognizes the futility of trying to have many kinds of athletic sports in a *city* College, and says he could not wonder "that each and every enterprise," such as baseball, football, cricket and lacrosse, running and jumping contests, etc., "should fizzle out." — On Thanksgiving day 1878 the N. Y. U. LaCrosse Club again attempted a contest and this time they were successful. Their opponents were the Westchester LaCrosse Club. The contest took place on the ball-ground in Central Park. On the N. Y. U. side were: Dunning '80, Ferris '79, Gillett '80 (our Professor W. K. Gillett), Capwell '81, Doremus '81, Swaine '79, Pearce '81, Wheeler '81, Wetmore '79. — In the Intercollegiate Literary Association in January 1879, George C. Wetmore '79 took he first prize in Greek. — The Medical class of N. Y. U. which graduated at the Academy of Music on February 18 numbered 205, called at the time the largest class in Medicine ever known in the United States. — In 1880 the first Semi-Centennial of New York University was celebrated, the year 1830 being very properly considered as the initial year, and not 1832, although it was in the latter year that instruction actually began. Both the commencement and the Semi-Centennial were held at one and the same time, on June 17, 1880, at Chickering Hall. The average age of the Class of 1880 was twenty-two years, four months and twelve days. The celebration passed off very quietly. Previous to the conferring of degrees, the Rev. Dr. William R. Gordon, '34, by appointment of the Council, delivered the Semi-Centennial Discourse. And sketches of the University's History were published in the University Quarterly. The sense of oppression and gloom which must have lodged at that time in the consciousness of Council and Faculty could not possibly have found issue in hearty felicitations. As for the current undergraduate, the narrower horizon of happy youth was neither reminiscent, which their young life forbade, nor given to much anxious computation of the future. And even the undergraduates, incessantly hearing and reading of the wider autonomy and the resources so dear to academic youth, elsewhere, could not very well satisfy the sense of want by contemplating the fame of Morse and Draper or by reading items like this one, in the July number of the University Quarterly, 1880, p. 145: "George T. Seney, '46 (N. Y. U.), has given $50,000 toward the endowment fund of Wesleyan in addition to the $125,000 previously given by him." [Would that we might chronicle such an example of generosity exhibited toward the University, which has met with no just return for giving to the world the electric telegraph, the Croton Aqueduct, and the delineation of the human face by photography. Ed.] And on a further page, in November of the same year, p. 22 (from an "Alumnus."): "What course are the Alumni pursuing? What is being done to keep the name of the Institution before the public? These are questions which should be pondered by every student and alumnus," etc. etc. — When the Juniors wished to hold a Junior exhibition they had to engage, say, the Academy of Music, which cost $250 an evening. — As for a "Class Day" — the old pile on Washington Square in unwelcome proximity to the ever surging commercial tide of Broadway — the very idea of a real Class Day in that environment is preposterous, and we marvel not in reading in the Chronicles of the Undergraduates that "the Class of '80 made a futile attempt to hold them" (Class Day exercises) "at its graduation." — The LaCrosse Association had to go in the spring of 1881 across the East River to Prospect Park, in order to find a place for training. — The first intimation of the Crisis of 1881 in the recorded utterances of the undergraduate of that year is in the May number of the University Quarterly 1881. They pointed to graduates who gained distinction, as, in church work and the pulpit, Howard Crosby, Henry M. Scudder, DeWitt Talmage, Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, George H. Houghton of "the Little Church around the Corner," Wm. P. Breed of Philadelphia, Byron Sunderland of Washington, George L. Gray, Dean of the Cambridge Divinity School, and particularly a great body of ministers in the Reformed Dutch Church, including many who were high in the Councils of that Church, among them William R. Gordon, A. G. Vermilye, Samuel M. Woodbridge, Samuel Lockwood (also known as a naturalist), Hartley, Collier and Amerman. Of lawyers they named William Allen Butler, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, John A. Foster, Judge Sedgwick, Myer S. Isaacs, Elliott F. Shepard, Judge Bond of Baltimore, Austin Abbott, John E. Parsons, E. Delafield Smith, and Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, "in his department the acknowledged head of the legal profession in this country," who was unanimously chosen by Congress to codify the laws of the United States; and they might have added Judges Van Brunt, Van Hoesen and others. Of distinguished physicians, S. O. Vanderpoel and Henry D. Noyes. Of authors and other literary men, Crosby, Baird, Richard Grant White, Croly, Eugene Lawrence. Among the graduates there were no less than four College Presidents, and a score of Professors including Robert Ogden Doremus and J. J. Stevenson. The antiquated character of the scientific ap-

paratus was dwelt upon. And the earnest College Editor says further: "Let us add the testimony of President Porter of Yale College, who says that in the Department of Philosophy and Logic, and of the Latin Language and Literature, the University is unsurpassed in this country." — The Undergraduates' Protest against suspension was voted at a meeting held on Wednesday, May 4, 1881. The Committee on Resolutions were these: Of the Senior Class, George M. Duncan (now a member of the Faculty of Yale); of the Juniors, Arndt, of the Sophomores, Charles L. Bristol (now Professor of Biology at N. Y. U.) and Cobb, of the Freshman Class. E. G. S.

CHAPTER VII

THE SECOND INTERIM: CHANCELLOR JOHN HALL. — VICE-CHANCELLOR HENRY M. MACCRACKEN.

DR. CROSBY himself referred to the last eight years of his service, i. e. 1873–1881, as a Chancellorship *ad interim*, for as he put it, the terms of the agreement under which he had accepted the title had not been fulfilled. Dr. Crosby himself and the alumni as a body recommended that the Council should elect the Rev. John Hall, D.D., Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chancellor of New York University. The Faculty had already passed similar resolutions. The distinguished Pastor and preacher was then fifty-two years old, and had since his departure from his post in Ireland served his American congregation for fourteen years. He had, against the actual Chancellor, who was an alumnus of New York University, maintained the position in the Council that the University College should not be closed, but preserved. And in seeking Dr. Hall they sought not only the lustre of a distinguished name, the "far-shining countenance" of Pindar's phrase. The very letter declining the Chancellorship showed sentiments which could not but endear Dr. Hall to the friends of the University College.

"I have been," Dr. Hall said in his communication submitted to the Council on November 17, 1881, "at some pains to inform myself as to the exact present condition and also the history of the University, and to estimate its capacity for usefulness in the future. The result is a profound conviction, stronger than can be here expressed, that a wise and far-sighted public-spirit on the part of the citizens of New York ought to maintain and extend its advantages." . . . "It is stronger now than were many sister Colleges, now vigorous, at times within the present generation; and it only needs, in my humble judgment, a dispassionate consideration of its career and its possibilities, to secure the support of a body of citizens conspicuous for their liberality to good objects, who, if it ceased to exist, would be obliged to replace it in a few years, at an enormously greater outlay than would now assure its high efficiency." As a matter of fact Dr. Hall had felt bound to defer to the joint session and Trustees of his Church, who had strongly deprecated his accepting the post of Chancellor "in view of the large demands made upon the Pastor by the Congregation under his charge." He also disclaimed any merit for the continuation of the University College. "It is fit that all should know that this department stands on the ground of law; and that so soon as this was authoritatively shown, there was prompt acquiescence on all hands, so that the integrity of the Institution is not dependent on any man or any advocacy." In fact the Council, although Dr. Hall had declined, printed his letter for distribution.

In this winter, 1881–1882, Professor John W. Draper, who for forty years had stood in the very forefront of the representative American men of science and had certainly deserved the most grateful regards of the University College, passed away, on January 4, 1882, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The reader is referred to the biographical part of this work. But even here we may insert one of the resolutions of the Council which points out one of the lessons of Dr. J. W. Draper's life

in words of permanent suggestiveness: "Resolved, that the assiduous industry with which the great genius of Dr. Draper was allied, and his happy combination of original research with his daily duties of instruction, present to all College Professors an admirable example of the high possibilities of usefulness which lie open in their honorable though often ill-requited work.'"

And in passing away from this name, borne by the most eminent academic personage thus far connected with New York University in the period of time recorded in this recital, the present chronicler must pause to utter a necessary observation. He is in the remaining part of these chronicles to deal very largely with the living. And while conscious of the wisdom of particular moderation in this field, he yet discerns the fact that this book may possibly be a record consulted by a coming generation of friends or alumni. The lines of movement which led up to the status of New York University as it is on the threshold of the new century, the injection of new and decisive ideas and forces into the development and history of the College and the professional schools as well require some fair and adequate delineation not less than the half-century antecedent to the Crisis of 1881. We have earnestly striven for a sincere realization of the Tacitean *sine ira et studio* in the preceding portion. We shall even more strive to attain this ideal to the end.

JOHN HALL

In the fall of 1881 Dr. Isaac Russell, an alumnus of the College, who had at an early age acquired at the Yale Law School the academic distinction of Doctor of Civil Law, the first New York University man who had attained youthful fame through Gaius, Justinian, and Code and Digest, was appointed Professor of Political Science in the College and at the same time a Professor in the Law School to assist Professor Jacques there. The vitalizing energy of his sprightly and productive mind presently found both a good field and ready appreciation.

Professor Henry Draper was entrusted with his father's academic functions, and it was resolved by the Council that the Professorship thus formed be designated as the Professorship of Chemistry and Physiology, and the Council at the subsequent Commencement in June 1882 bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Two hundred and thirteen graduates of the Medical School received diplomas at the end of the winter term 1882. In the absence of Dr. John Hall, who was about to depart for Europe, Rev. Dr. Alexander R. Thompson of the Council was designated to preside at the Commencement.

The most absorbing matter of this academic year from the standpoint of the College men was a wearying struggle for the control of the annual Editorship of the Quarterly. Nor was it unaccompanied by the heartburnings and jealousies of fraternity rivalry. The La-Crosse team was quite successful in the spring of 1882, inasmuch as they played a tie game with Harvard at Cambridge, and defeated Co-

lumbia by 3 to 0; a drawn game was played with Yale also. The graduating Class of 1882 in the College was remarkably youthful in their average, being but twenty years, one month and twenty-nine days. In that spring, as for some time before, Professor George W. Coakley conducted astronomical observations from one of the towers of the Washington Square Buildings. On June 16, 1882, at the end of the College year, the Eucleian Society held its fiftieth Annual Reunion. At that time C. L. Bristol '83 was reported as winner of the first Butler Eucleian prize. There was an entertainment furnished by Maresi, and toasts. "The University" was responded to by Dr. Howard Crosby. He said that the success of the University depended on her alumni, and pleaded for their earnest and zealous assistance. He predicted that during the next fifty years she would become one of the leading Colleges of the country. Other toasts were: "The Quarterly," "La Crosse," "Eucleian," "Philomathean," "Psi Upsilon," "Delta Phi," "Zeta Psi," "Delta Upsilon," and the various classes, which with "The Ladies," constituted the whole sphere of the Undergraduates' interests in the early eighties.

Entering upon the second academic year of the Interim 1882–1883, Professor Johnson still made his reports directly to the Council, reporting twenty-seven Freshmen, which at the time was designated as a gratifying increase. The number of books in the library in the fall of 1882 was only 4,116. Professor Baird served as Librarian. The finances in the College proper, without any tuition fees, showed an income of $28,035.72, and there was no deficit of any kind.

In the Fall of this year, on October 17, 1882, the Council accepted the resignation of Professor Henry Draper, M.D., LL.D. This event led to a number of changes or modifications in the teaching staff. The Professorship of Chemistry and Geology was united with the Professorship of Geology and Professor J. J. Stevenson was appointed to this chair, so that our Professor of Geology was then the direct successor of the Drapers, father and son, in the Undergraduate College of New York University. At the same time Albert H. Gallatin, M.D., of the College Class of 1859, was appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry. In this fall and winter the Council prepared several changes in the statutes of the Corporation. One of these was the extinguishing of the "shareholders" as the holders of the property and charter rights, and the vesting of all the corporate rights, powers and privileges, property and estate of the University of the City of New York in the Council, which hereafter itself was to be the Corporation. The Mayor and four members of the Common Council were eliminated from the Council. That section which postulated a balancing of religious denominations in the Council was likewise done away with; all three changes being passed by an ordinance of the Regents at Albany, on January 12, 1883. The three coporate matters carry the reader back to the year 1830, when they were full of life and meaning and when they were born out of the sentiments, practices and aspirations of that period. Will any one in 1900 believe that a University was theoretically considered as a revenue-producing investment? The revulsion against the close corporation practices elsewhere had much to do no doubt with the shareholders-organization. The Council by the power of filling its own vacancies, the power of coöptation, became fully analogous to the majority of non-public educational corporations of our land.

The decease of the Hon. Henry E. Davies, LL.D., Professor Emeritus and former President of the Faculty of Law, led to resolutions of eulogy and respect on the part of the Council, presented October 17, 1882. He had served the New York University after his retirement from the Court of Appeals in which he had been Judge and Chief-Justice as well. On the same date resolutions were adopted in memory of Hon. W. B. Maclay, of the Class of 1836, a member of the New York State Legislature, where he was prominent in estab-

lishing the present system of Public Schools in New York City. Later he was for five terms a member of Congress, serving on the Ways and Means and other important Committees, and being effective in questions of those days, e. g., the reduction of postage, the annexation of Texas and the Oregon controversy. For forty-three years he served as member of the Council of his Alma Mater.

On December 19, 1882, the Council adopted resolutions in honor of Henry Draper, who had died November 20, 1882. The reader will please turn to the biographical part of this work.

On April 17, 1883, Elbert B. Monroe and William S. Opdyke, most loyal Alumni of the College, were elected to the Council. The incorporation of "a Medical College Laboratory," reported by Dean Pardee, was approved by the Council.

The Rev. Dr. Hall had been named Chancellor *ad interim* and the *interimistic* character of the administration was emphasized by a measure adopted February 21, 1882 "that, until the election of a Chancellor the Presidents of the Several Faculties of Science and Arts, of Law and of Medicine, be invited to attend the meetings of the Council and to make the usual reports from the Faculties of their respective departments." The whole relation was, on the part of Dr. Hall, one of informal courtesy and comity to his fellow Councillors. In the minutes of June 20, 1882, Dr. Hall (absent) is designated as "Chancellor *pro tem.*" And this title Dr. Hall used in signing an appeal to the public for further endowment of $250,000, dated May 14, 1883, an appeal signed also by John Taylor Johnston, Charles Butler, William A. Wheelock and Peter Carter.

The Fiftieth Commencement was impending, being set for June 21, 1883. The average age of the Class of 1883, of whom our Professor Bristol was one, was twenty-one years and six months. The chief address at the Fiftieth Commencement in June 1883 was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. We select a few concrete and specific points from that admirable address. He said, in referring to the College of the City of New York: "By its laws and by American ideas that institution is precluded from going beyond a certain point in moral and religious teaching, and I submit to you here — I submit to the clergymen here — that if we are to have faithful, honest and earnest candidates for the ministry, that we must carry moral and religious teaching further than it can be carried in this College." "If there be young men who want to go through College, where they can stand as well as any one without making large contributions to clubs or societies, without the possession of much wealth, then welcome the young men."

"I will add, however, that I am not without the hope that at no distant time there will be found one who can fill the place of the Chancellor permanently, and to give to its duties that time and attention which its present occupant has not been able to do."

"Of the solid and substantial character and success of the University College with its strong Faculty and small classes as it stood at the expiration of half a century of teaching, in comparison with the enormously grown College classes of one of the oldest and most venerable foundations as it was in 1883, something might be said. A letter from a competent observer who graduated in the New York University College and then pursued graduate studies at an older and greater Institution, a letter written in the academic year 1882–1883, lies before us. After speaking with great satisfaction of the post-graduate work and eminent men who conducted it; of the system of *tutors* at X and similar large Colleges, the writer quotes from the New York Independent of February 8, 1883: — 'There is thus a constant change (of Tutors), and it falls to the lot of each entering class, to break in, so to speak, one or two inexperienced instructors. We have known students over and over again to assert that they believed their Freshman and Sophomore years to have been immensely damaged and almost wasted by the wretched instruction of incompetent tutors.' I find that

while my class at New York University, during the Freshman and Sophomore years, were receiving instruction in the Classics, in Mathematics, in Belles-Lettres, in Modern Languages, in Science, from experienced men, from original thinkers and investigators, from Professors of solid and established reputation, the same class at X during the entire first half of their course were subjected almost wholly to the manipulation of mere tutors, men of very recent knowledge, and generally of even less experience. During these two important formative years they met but *one* Professor! During the last two years here the students come largely under the Professors themselves, though even then it should be noted that many of the ablest and best known Professors give little or no instruction to the undergraduate students, while others instruct only in optional courses."

Such were some of the main points of differences in 1883 as between one of the oldest and largest Colleges and between New York University, and of it Dr. Hall said in conclusion: "If I were to speak for these denominations with an intelligent view of the future of religion and of religious institutions in this city, I would venture to express my own personal conviction that if this University did not exist to-day, it would be our duty as citizens to found such an institution. But, ladies and gentlemen, it does not need to be founded; it has been founded. It has lived these fifty years; it has a good life; it has a good Council; it has a good body of alumni; it has a good corps of Professors; and with God's blessing, it will have a good career of harmony and of usefulness in the time to come." There was clearly a slowly rising tide of better days and stronger interest.

But in the very same number of the University Quarterly a College editorial strikes the point of the essential weakness of the mere didactic function of the day College in a great city: (p. 162). After pleading for a stronger bond of class feeling than that actually attained, the writer goes on to say: "The lack of this spirit forms one of the great defects in our (i.e., N. Y. U.) College life. The members of a class come together in the morning, spend three or four hours in attending recitation, and then see no more of each other till the next day, when they repeat the same routine." "The power of *association* is a strong influence in favor of country Colleges, and we shall doubtless see for many years to come men of this city sending their sons all over the country to be educated, while they have as good and better institutions at home." — "Our subscribers number but a small proportion of the alumni." — "Wanted: a *sanctum*." — "There *seems to be an intention* on the part of some of the students to form a baseball nine."

There was one definite and concrete result of the crisis of February–May 1881: ample provision was made for much needed additions to the physical, chemical and astronomical apparatus of the Undergraduate College, largely given by Charles Butler, Miss Emily Butler and Messrs. Wm. A. Wheelock, John R. Ford, Jenkins Van Schaack and others. Particularly notable in 1883 was the reunion of the Class of 1843, so often made notable by the verse of William Allen Butler of that notable band which moreover had enjoyed forty consecutive reunions and dinners. The first Eucleian prize of 1883 went to James Morton Paton, who has since won distinction as a professional classicist and is a worthy member of the Faculty of Wesleyan at the present time. He also was Valedictorian on that noted occasion.

The alumni meeting was full of brisk and felicitous speech-making and William Allen Butler used this phrase: saying that he had been sitting up with his Alma Mater for many years, but he now saw a change for the better in her condition. "The doctors would say that she needed galvanism, but the honored Chancellor is certain that all that is necessary is Calvinism."

In November 1883, the sum of $1230.57, subscribed by alumni, was accepted and by the donors' desire was appropriated for repairing the recitation rooms in the University

Building. The thanks of the Council also were presented to Dr. Hall for providing a renewal of the decoration of the Council Room.

On December 26, 1883, Professor Benjamin N. Martin passed away, and so strong was the sense of loss that the Council held a special meeting at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth Street, preliminary to attending the funeral services of the departed Professor. Of this eminent man, whose spiritual influence and whose example of high virtues are still cherished by hundreds of alumni, we will have occasion to deal more adequately in the biographical part. In Tappan, Henry, Martin, the annals of the University present a triad of sterling and impressive academic teachers in the particular departments of thinking and of utterance.

The Committee on endowment reported on March 3, 1884, that by the will of Julius Hallgarten, dated 9 July 1883, and probated in New York, 27 February 1884, $50,000 had been devised to the University.

A portrait of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, first President of the Council, painted by Daniel Huntington (a pupil of Morse), was presented to the Council by the statesman's son, Albert Rollaz Gallatin, at the suggestion of the latter's son, Professor Albert Horatio Gallatin, of the Department of Analytical Chemistry in the University College.

On May 5, 1884 the Finance Committee reported a bequest of Augustus Schell, late a member of the Council, of $5000, and a gift from "a friend of the University" of $25,000. It was learned that "a friend of the University" was Mrs. Robert L. Stuart. In expressing their gratitude to Mr. Hallgarten's family and heirs the Committee of the Council said: "They would mark their appreciation of Mr. Hallgarten's wise discernment in selecting for his benefaction an institution that has accomplished so much for our City and yet has been so strangely neglected by its wealthy citizens." On the same date Commodore David Banks, who has done so much in the movement to the Heights to endow the new life with the accessories of athletics and the bracing influences of out-door sports, and Robert Schell, entered the Council.

On June 2, 1884, the Board of Visitors, through Dr. Hall, reported a resolution calling from the Chancellorship of the Western Pennsylvania University at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken as Professor of Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Of the decisive importance of the coming of Dr. MacCracken to Washington Square I need not say very much at present, But this may be said now: A man was called, who while in the prime of his strength — he had not quite completed his fourty-fourth year when he took his seat in the Faculty in 1884 — had from the time when he became a Bachelor of Arts in his seventeenth year exercised himself in educational work now as a teacher of classics, or High School Principal, then a student in a German University, or a teacher from the desk of City Churches, afterwards a Professor of Philosophy and head of a College, proving himself fitted to labor in both instruction and administration. The gentleman who became the sixth Chancellor was called as Professor of Philosophy and as successor to Benjamin N. Martin; but in a notable address delivered at a special reception tendered by the New York University Council on December 2, the new Professor showed his special aptitudes and the stronger drifts of his professional aspirations in an address entitled: "The relation of Metropolis and University." This address with its historical retrospect, and its sober and clear analysis of present and actual conditions, united with a spirit of hopefulness that set itself definite goals and ends, revealed a man fitted and prepared for administration and leadership. He clearly showed, e.g. (a matter which time has since proven amply true) the feasibility of coupling College work and graduate work: "the economy which suggests that the teachers of the advanced courses can without serious diversion of their minds from their specialties, give instruction also to undergraduates." And he pointed to the scheme for graduate instruction

as embraced in the first and original design of New York University. The address ended with a significant and particularly appropriate utterance: "New York has self-forgetfully endowed Colleges and schools here and there over the land, and she has done well. But now that we have reached the point in our national growth where full University Faculties begin to be thought of, I am sure that the wise men of New York City will decide that it is their duty to invite Wisdom to utter her words in the city, to cry at the entering in of your own gates — in the high places of this metropolis of the United States of America."

There was a Glee Club in the College at that time, but it rarely went further afield than to Hoboken or Staten Island. And they even organized an Athletic Association, although the paved walks of the Square warned the youth of those days to hie themselves far away if they wished to train their body also: many were contented therefore to widen their chests and lung capacity by frantic yelling in the halls. The police were outside and the grassplots were for looking at merely.

These pre-Raphaelites, so to speak, in the history of New York University, College, athletics drew up a constitution and all the other accessories that may be drawn — on paper. "The meeting was then adjourned, all the men . . . prophesying a new era for the University — an era of unparalleled success and prosperity." As for money — hiring grounds and that sort of thing — why could not the Glee Club give concerts at Chickering Hall and coöperate: such were the reciprocal exhortations of the youth of 1884–1885 in their urban confinement.

It made them feel better. The utterance of the words brought pleasant associations.

The Faculty of Arts and Science presented on March 2, 1885, a readjustment of certain lines of work:

"Natural Philosophy," i. e. Physics, to be separated from Mathematics and Astronomy, Professor Coakley to hold the latter chair, and a new appointment to be made for the former. On May 4, Professor Daniel W. Hering, C. E., of the Western University of Pennsylvania, was appointed for the work in Physics, having at the Sheffield School of Yale and as a fellow in the Johns Hopkins University devoted much time to professional preparation. At the same time the title of Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering was bestowed upon Richard W. Bull, Ph.D.

At this meeting also William Allen Butler, from the Committee on Chancellorship, proposed such a change in the by-laws as would permit the creation of a Vice-Chancellor. Resolutions commemorative of the distinguished author in jurisprudence, and former Professor of Law in the University, John Norton Pomeroy, were adopted.

On June 8, the election of Dr. John Hall as Chancellor and Professor H. M. MacCracken as Vice-Chancellor was unanimously effected by the Council. An executive officer fully abreast with the best educational currents of the day and exclusively devoted to this work only was given to New York University, a step taken late indeed, but taken at last. The principle of prestige and reflected light was exchanged for that of a live force ever within and at the helm of the educational mechanism.

The editors of the 1885 Quarterly distinguished themselves as journalists by securing an elaborate paper from J. Stuart Blackie of Edinburgh on Classical Study: its merits and demerits as now conducted. The reader must remember that Blackie had a strong faith in the practice of building up a knowledge of Greek by colloquial methods. Even Ruskin favored them, though with but a brief note:

"My Dear Sir: Many thanks for your reference to me — but I never would read, nor trouble myself to speak a word on the subject, knowing classic tongue and history is the primary difference between a gentleman and a clown. I know neither myself (to call knowing) and am a clown therefore — but at least, one who has the grace to be sorry for himself.

Very truly yours,

J. Ruskin.

Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, March 5, 1885.

Dr. James McCosh of Princeton was likewise gracious enough to say something on the subject, so that the College editors of 1885

in New York University were successful in gathering eminent opinions from all the three kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Athletic Association actually held a spring meet, the first one, we believe, in the history of the College, at the [now built up] Manhattan Grounds, at Eighty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Friday, May 15, 1885. Professor Stevenson acted as referee, Professors Carroll and Russell as judges at the finish. The best work was, in the 100 yards dash, 10⅘, by P. H. Martyn, '88; C. H. Roberts, '86, ran the 440 yards in 55 seconds; H. Mitchell, '88, ran the mile in 5 m. 14 seconds; E. Van Schaick, '87, ran the 120 yards hurdle in 18½ seconds; S. H. Scott (walkover) did the milewalk in 10 minutes 42 seconds; the 220 yards dash went to P. H. Martyn in 24¾ seconds. E. Tilton, '86, jumped 18 feet 7½ inches, W. Seward, '88, took the half mile in 2 m. 19 s. E. Van Schaick cleared 5 feet in the high jump. In tug of war '87 defeated '86. The average weight of the Class of '85, by the by, was but 136 pounds. The curriculum for 1885–1886 showed much expansion and some beginning of elective work in the upper College. Physics appeared as something distinct and by itself. English was greatly enlarged; there were three terms of History.

On October 5, 1885, it was reported for the first time that an application had been received from a young lady in Brooklyn for permission to enter the Law School — the initial point for throwing open the Law School to all students without regard to sex, though at that time the Law Faculty did not dare to take the step. At this time also the academic rights and service of the Vice-Chancellor were more clearly, and officially, defined and established, which were in the main the functions of the Chancellor in virtually all intramural matters of administration and the representation of the Faculties to the Council, and the important function of recommending to the enacting authorities modifications or expansion in the teaching body.

Steps were taken to send three hundred or more copies of the University Quarterly to preparatory schools, and to a carefully selected list of persons whom it was desirable to inform of the work of the University College.

Visitors from the Synod of New York were made officially welcome to inspect the College of Science and Arts; they actually made their visitation on April 20, 1886: this deputation consisting of the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain and five others. Matriculation in the Law Department to be systematically done, and such regular minutes kept in that Faculty as permitted a survey of all operations in that quarter, which books were to be the property of the University, kept there, and always to be open to inspection by the proper authorities, including the Vice-Chancellor. A much closer relation was postulated in very many important details, between the Law School and the University authorities. And here the Vice-Chancellor or Law Committee became the guardian authorities, the former always at the helm, the latter periodically.

The idea of an ever-active executive whose eyes, mouth and hands and feet were to be those of the Council, all this was new, but eminently necessary, eminently wholesome. Several minor funds were more directly conveyed to the Trusteeship of the University.

Instead of the "first," "second" and "third" "fellowship," two such stipends were established, viz. the classical fellowship amounting to $300, and the philosophical fellowship endowed with the same amount, both as incentives to graduate study. The division of Professors into a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Science was obliterated — the distinction henceforth to be between the College Faculty of Arts and [Pure] Science, and the Faculty of Engineering, which had made a small beginning in the sphere of Applied Science. Lectureships in the domain of Morals and Religion were to be established, the "Monday Lectures" — on the first Monday of each month, lectures to be delivered by gentlemen not of the Faculty of Arts and Science, in large part chosen from the eminent clergymen of the vicinage.

In June, the Council, after having reserved its decision for a long time, determined to

decline the application of the Woman's Medical College for union with the University. Professor Coakley was relieved of work in the two lower classes of the College, and Hiram Messenger, a Ph.D. of Cornell, called to give Mathematical instruction to the Freshmen and Sophomores. The gift of $100,000 to build a laboratory to be known as the Loomis Laboratory was announced. The conditions of the gift unfortunately prevented promise of the highest usefulness. The refrain of the undergraduate utterances of this year is lamentation over the negative influence of fraternity jealousies, crippling healthful joint movement, as for example the attempt to produce a University Annual. The "Quarterly" deplored the "generally pervading bigotry that blinds the eyes to College interest and goes hand in hand with unhealthy fraternity antagonism." There was also a cry for a gymnasium, for a cloak room and other *pia desideria.*

At this time the wildly disproportionate emphasis which the public press began to attach to the spectacular side of College athletics — to the obscuring of the "unseen things" for which primarily Colleges had been founded — began to be deplored by sober observers, and thoughtful men protested against this excess. I quote from "Thoughts for Students" by Chancellor Hall, in the University Quarterly, December 1885. "It is an evil in some of the 'elective studies,' like rowing, ball-playing and so forth, in Colleges, that the cost of an education is thus artificially increased, and it is an open question with thoughtful men, whether the gold of muscular education is not in danger of being 'bought too dear.'" Even a College may pay too much for its whistle.

The Glee Club penetrated as far as Scranton in this year. The annual concert was given at Chickering Hall on May 4, 1886, a part of the net revenues being destined for the benefit of lacrosse. We also hear of other enterprises: "The classes intend to have baseball nines! Think of it! '89 has already formed hers and is ready for work. Good for '89!" The reader will not need our assistance in properly interpreting the exclamation points.

The baccalaureate sermon of 1886 was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle. The Commencement was held in the evening instead of the forenoon. The young men spoke several pieces — the ancient quasi-highschool tradition, rapidly passing away at the present time — but the most important note uttered was the Vice-Chancellor's address. He had taken pains to learn of the earlier history of the College, and his happy faculty of readily discovering the real points of things was again exemplified in his admirable characterization of the ancient "shareholder" principle. "The first founders of this Faculty burdened it, it may be for years and it may be forever, with the rendering of tuition to a large number, a hundred or so, of undergraduates, without money and without price. When this constituency had builded this edifice and burdened this Faculty with the above responsibility, it went and hid its talent in the earth." — "The future of this University depends upon the awaking of the silent partner who has put in so far a mere nothing in the way of capital, and it devolves upon you, gentlemen, to arouse this partner." The hand and the eye of the real and perpetual executive — I am speaking relatively in comparison with the mere fractional or periodical character of former modes of administration — was shown in the specific and concrete enumeration of actual and pressing needs: the Chair of English, books of reference, current reviews for reading-room, a modest gymnasium, a few graduate scholarships. The principle of free tuition was presented as an obstacle. "If we had a hundred dollars a year from each student, this would give us more than the amount wanted." Everywhere the College and its friends could feel that here at last was a hand always at the helm, an eye keenly alive to every actual or potential, present or future resource.

On October 4, 1886, the resignation of John Taylor Johnston, offered on account of failing health, was laid before the Council.

On December 13, 1886, occurred a very uncommon celebration, — something comparable to a golden wedding, — the celebration by the authorities of New York University of the completion by Charles Butler of fifty years' service as a member of the Council of the Institution. Very many notable people both from University circles and from without, attended the celebration, official and unofficial, ladies and gentlemen. After a prayer and introductory remarks by Chancellor Hall, John E. Parsons presented on behalf of the Council a formal address, Vice-Chancellor MacCracken spoke for the three Faculties, Mr. Wheelock for the Alumni, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock for Union Seminary, Whitelaw Reid for the Board of Regents of the State of New York; after which the venerable gentleman himself uttered his thanks. Dr. Crosby made the closing address, and with admirable candor emphasized the palpable improvement that had been making in the last years. From the address read by Mr. Parsons we select a few paragraphs which seem to be particularly appropriate in a historical sketch of the University:

"You were elected a member of the Council on the 14th day of December, 1836, within six years after the first selection of the Council and the organization of the University. No one of your associates of that day survives. The service of no one of your present associates reaches back so far. The venerable and the honorable men who were then the founders of the University have passed from the personal recollection of most of those who now surround you. They and their noble deeds are not forgotten, and we are thankful that God has brought you down to represent them to us this day. You belong to a family eminent in the history of the University. Your brother, Benjamin F. Butler, was a distinguished lawyer of his era and was Attorney-General of the United States. He founded the Law School of the University, and in his address on its organization laid the foundation of legal education in this country. His son stands, with but one intervening, next to yourself in length of service in the Council — William Allen Butler, LL.D., our honored associate, eminent in literature as in law, and first in honors in his profession, throughout the land. Your own son, Abraham Ogden Butler, was cut off untimely in his youth, but not until he had distinguished himself here as a student and as a benefactor of his Alma Mater. It is to your great honor, that you are not alone of your family in reflecting luster on the University."

It was reported November 1, 1886, that the sum of $1000 had been contributed towards the permanent fund of the American School at Athens by twelve members of the Council. The task of securing these gifts was performed by Dr. Crosby. Dr. Charles Butler was elected President of the Council, which position he continued to hold for eleven years, to his death, in December 1897.

On May 2, 1887, Rev. Abram S. Isaacs, an alumnus of the College, was elected Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature. In June 1887, Professor Richard H. Bull, Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering, established a Scholarship in the Graduate School with $1000. On the same date Dr. F. F. Ellinwood was elected Professor of Comparative Religion in the Graduate School. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander entered the Council. The Rev. Dr. Deems, whose "Church of the Strangers" had begun its life in the University Chapel, established a University Loan Fund in memory of a son who died before the Civil War and of whose grave a battle destroyed all traces. The Philomathean Literary Society was successful in a debate with the Peithessophia of Rutgers College, held in the Kirkpatrick Chapel of that institution. The victorious champions of the University College in this competition in the field of dialectic and rhetoric were these three students: W. Francis Campbell, '87; F. Lincoln Davis, '88; and Austin D. Wolfe, '87.

On February 24–25, 1887, the Delta Chapter of the Ψ Υ Fraternity celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary with public literary

exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House, every part of the great house being crowded with the friends of Psi Upsilon. Among the audience were James Russell Lowell, Henry Villard, Charles Butler, Vice-Chancellor MacCracken, W. S. Opdyke, Francis S. Bangs, Thomas Stokes and others; among the speakers were Charles Kendall Adams, Andrew D. White, Chauncey M. Depew. The festivities extended over two days. The Convention Committee consisted of W. M. Kingsley '83, E. F. Pearce '81, James Abbott '87, W. B. Adams '87, and G. B. Townsend '89. In the spring of 1887 the La Crosse team of New York University lost to Princeton and Harvard, but defeated Brooklyn, Lehigh and Princeton. The Commencement was held on June 16, at the Academy of Music.

The annual report of November 7, 1887, was prepared and submitted by the Vice-Chancellor. After clearly sifting the educational data of the current autumn, he called attention to the desirability of gradually and with certain modifications, largely in the form of prize scholarships, re-establishing tuition, of these prize-scholarships a certain number to be each year placed in the gift of certain approved preparatory schools; the surrender of the old foundation scholarships to be sought by proper methods. This autumn (1887), besides Dr. Ellinwood's Graduate Course in Comparative Religion, Dr. Jerome Allen began courses in Pedagogics. Elliott F. Shepard promised a $100 Senior Scholarship in the Law School for five years. This foundation has been maintained since his death by Mrs. Shepard. In this winter ample and valuable additions to the Law Library were made by Commodore David Banks, being the beginning of a long series of similar acts which have strengthened the resources of the Law Library; liberal gifts were made also by Elliott F. Shepard. On May 7 it was announced that a gentleman who desired his name withheld at the time — it was George Munro of the Council — was prepared to give $3500 annually for five years, or $2500 for seven years, towards the establishing of a Chair of the English Language and Literature. — That year was the one in which the University of Bologna was to celebrate its eight hundredth anniversary, and Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff was designated to represent New York University on that occasion.

A most noteworthy anniversary of the semi-centennial order was that in honor of Professor E. A. Johnson's fifty years of service in the University College, from 1838 to 1888, this anniversary being made the chief feature of the Alumni Dinner at Delmonico's, January 25, 1888, at which eighty-six alumni attended. Professor Johnson was seventy-five years of age, and was honored by addresses delivered by Judge Van Hoesen, Dr. Crosby, Charles Butler and Dr. MacCracken. The last named spoke of the future more than of the past, saying among other things: "Let us have ten additional Graduate Courses, ten Scholarships, and ten Fellowships, and in less than ten years I pledge you that the Graduate students shall equal the Undergraduate." After Professor Johnson had given utterance to his acknowledgment of the honors of that evening and spoken in a reminiscent mood, Professor Charles B. Brush spoke for the Engineering School. He told the Alumni of the extended fields of activity and professional usefulness enjoyed by New York University civil engineers: e.g. on the Croton Aqueduct; in the great rock-salt beds near Piffard, New York; the West Shore Railroad Tunnel; the Ludington Mine in Iron Mountain, Michigan; the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad; the Washington Bridge across the Harlem, and water-works of Mobile and Pensacola. In the fall of this year Professor F. H. Stoddard came from the University of California to occupy the Chair of English.

In January 1889, Professor Robert W. Hall, a son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, an alumnus of Princeton and a former student of Chemistry at the School of Mines, was designated as Instructor, to give instruction particularly in Assaying, Professor Stevenson's work being confined more specifically to Geology and Natural History.

The general aim of the new administration in the spring of 1889 was to raise $200,000 for general endowment, and $150,000 to pay the mortgage upon the property of the Medical Faculty. For the former purpose gifts from Charles Butler and from George Munro of $20,000 each were announced. — The more important changes in the teaching staff at the beginning of 1889–1890 were as follows: Professor Carroll having died, William Kendall Gillett of 1880, recently an Instructor at Lehigh, who had sojourned long in France, Spain and Germany in the pursuit of modern languages, was named for the work in French and Spanish, and Professor A. S. Isaacs was designated as acting Professor of German. Professor Johnson's work was to be confined to the Seniors and to Graduate work, the rest of the Latin work being entrusted to Professor William A. Houghton, with the title of Acting Associate-Professor of Latin. In March 1889 a portrait of the Hon. B. Franklin Butler was presented by his son, William Allen Butler.

In the spring of 1889, on April 18, Founders' Day was for the first time celebrated, a step towards kindling interest in, and a consciousness of relation to, the beginnings and earlier history of the foundation. There were exercises in the Chapel, by members of the Senior Class, and then the classes planted violets — on selected grassplots near the University walls — a faint aspiration after a campus, destined soon to be realized elsewhere. We may say that the most productive memorial of the day was a fund of $2,500 given by Colonel Elliott F. Shepard for permanent use in providing the higher grade of periodical publications. The Law School was more closely connected with the administration of the University, a certain proportion of its fees being retained by the University for incidental expenses as well as for the two $100 prizes, diplomas, etc. — About the same time, in May 1889, there was presented to the University a bust of Charles Butler, carved in Carrara marble, in Italy, from a clay model prepared by Mrs. Ann Lynch Botta.

On March 17, 1890, the venerable and munificent friend of New York University announced the addition of $80,000 to his previous gift of $20,000, thus completing the sum of $100,000, in memory of his son A. Ogden Butler, of the Class of 1853, and of his brother the late Hon. Benjamin Franklin Butler, founder of the University Law School and its first Professor. At the same time Mr. Butler desired to effect an alliance between New York University and the Union Theological Seminary, he having been identified with both institutions for more than fifty years. He said in the conclusion of this act of endowment: "Under a deep conviction that there is no more privileged use to which we can devote our energies, our time, our money, than to the strengthening of such forces for the mental and spiritual elevation of men who are to become citizens and so control the destiny of our land, it is with a thankful heart that I now ask you to coöperate with me in the consummation of this plan." And it is right that the present chronicler should state that if the times and amounts of opportune aid and substance given to New York University by Mr. Butler for many decades on innumerable occasions, aside from this last and many other specific benefactions, were recorded in one continuous list, it would be a very formidable table indeed.

In October 1890 the "W. H. Inman Scholarship fund" of $2500, the gift of Miss Inman, was reported. The Alumni endowment fund then had reached $13,800, — being devoted to the Chair of History and Political Science. In the fall of 1890 William Kendall Gillett entered upon his work as Professor of French and Spanish, while the work in Mathematics was committed to Daniel Murray, late a Fellow in Mathematics at Johns Hopkins University.

In his report of November 1890 the Vice-Chancellor first called attention to certain limitations of the Undergraduate College in its actual site. For half a decade the labors of the Vice-Chancellor had been brought to bear and they had wrought great and encouraging changes; many new or dormant centers of

academic or alumni force had been stirred into life, much new substance added to permanent strength, the teaching diversified, graduate instruction begun, a closer relation of the professional schools to the central administration begun. Still it was clear that a real future there was none for the College where it was; carts and drays and all the paraphernalia of Mercury crowding closely on the circumscribed domain of Minerva. Why and how was the Undergraduate College handicapped? To Dr. MacCracken's mind there seemed to be a sixfold answer: 1. The great attraction which Colleges with facilities for athletics have for city youth. 2. The lucrative scholarships elsewhere, which pay all the expenses of needy and worthy students. 3. The provision of dormitories for students from a distance, which are offered by other Colleges. 4. The denominational backing given various Colleges, which is lacking here. 5. The extensive efforts of other Colleges by means of advertisements, local committees, and the like, to obtain Freshmen. No such efforts are made by us. 6. The mistaken but popular view that the larger Colleges offer better education than the smaller ones. To this there might perhaps have been added the fact that with the growing average age of Freshmen throughout the land, the free choice by the young men themselves was bound to approve of foundations which offered a greater measure of those things which men love *in dulci inventa*, refusing to take their College like a medicine or a health diet, but, in certain limits, as a pleasure, at least in so far as a maximum of associations keenly enjoyed through the *quadriennium*, and even more cherished in the retrospect of advancing life, were available and thus in a measure un-aging, as Homer would say: scenes of youth, endowed ever after with the sorcerer's wand to bring back, as with a flash, the springtime of life.

The Vice-Chancellor thought at first only of a moderate sphere for the new Undergraduate College, five or six acres up town, away from the crowding of business. In the subsequent winter, 1890–1891, he began to devote his energies to this northward movement. On February 26, 1891, at the residence of Mrs. R. L. Stuart, 871 Fifth Avenue, there was held an important meeting in furtherance of the new movement, which was presented by the Vice-Chancellor. Addresses were made also by Chancellor Hall, Rev. Dr. George Alexander and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, who in his address uttered this remarkable statement: "I am quite sure that I to-night could name to you one hundred generous-hearted men and women in this city who, if they knew the needs, if they knew the noble work that is done by the University, if they could once become interested in it, by a stroke of their pen, which they never would feel, could place it on a position where it could meet — fully meet — the educational demands of the nineteenth century." Dr. A. F. Schauffler said: "Every city and every solicitor of money begs of New York, but of whom can New York beg? Of no one! Then she must nourish her own life or she must die!"

While this movement was going actively forward, the whole land was profoundly stirred by the death of Howard Crosby, which occurred on Easter Sunday, March 29. The present writer must refer the reader to the biographical part of this volume, where an earnest effort will be made to adequately portray this rare man. The Council in a body — even the venerable President of the Corporation joining in this mark of respect in spite of the inclement season — attended the funeral services at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, 1891. The last University labor accomplished by Howard Crosby was his presiding in the absence of President Butler over the Council of March 1891.

On May 4 a legacy of $20,000 was reported as willed to the University by Mrs. William H. Fogg. The Council decided to add this sum to the endowment fund of the School of Pedagogy. The Woman's Advisory Committee pledged itself to use its best efforts to provide an amount equal to the interest upon said legacy, namely $1200 each year, for three years.

The Medical Faculty on April 15, 1891, adopted changes in their curriculum providing for a graded course of *three years'* Medical study.

On June 1, 1891, there was laid before the Council the letter of resignation of Chancellor Hall, which we append:

712 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 1st June 1891.
Charles Butler LL.D.
President of the Council:

My Dear Sir: As you remember, I was given the honor of the Chancellorship of the University when its needs were peculiar and exceptional. I have repeatedly said to you that I meant to surrender the position whenever it seemed for the good of the noble institution. I tendered my resignation at the last meeting of the Council, but — in the courteous and kindly spirit in which the members of the Council have always dealt with me, and which I shall always remember gratefully — it was declined. I have now to offer it by this letter, to you the President, and I need hardly add that any service that I can render in the Council, as a member of it, I shall gladly attempt as heretofore.

I am, my dear President,

Most truly yours,

J. Hall.

On Wednesday, June 11, 1891, the Rev. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, D.D., was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University, on the date of the Annual Commencement of the University, held in this year at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the change of administration was announced on that academic occasion.

CHAPTER VIII

Chancellor MacCracken and University Heights. — Perfecting of the University System. — The Ottendorf Germanic Library. — School of Commerce and Finance. — The Sandham Prize.

UPON July 1, 1891, the University secured an option on the Mali estate above East 179th Street, between the Croton Aqueduct and the Harlem River, thus taking the first definite step northward in the movement which was consummated in 1894.

In the fall of 1891, Dr. Morris Loeb, trained at Harvard and at the University of Berlin, entered the service of New York University, the rooms opposite the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry being placed at his disposal, the work of the Drapers being thus again entrusted to two professional chemists, and consequently the chair of Dr. Stevenson was designated as that of Geology and Biology. Charles Henry Snow '86, began his work in the Engineering School. The schism in the Columbia Law School resulted in the setting up of a private Law School in the midst of the law offices of the city. Still the New York University Law School more than held its own. Three lecture rooms were furnished the University Law School in the University building.

Early in January 1892, a gift of $5000 from Elliott F. Shepard toward the endowment of the work in Analytical Chemistry was received. Steps were taken to secure an important aid towards facilitating the current operations of the University by creating the office of Assistant-Treasurer and Librarian, a plan which proved of great and steadily-growing usefulness and importance, which was filled by the appointment of Leslie J. Tompkins, who has held the office since 1892. Miss Millie Lee Inman added $2500 to her previous gift and the $5000 of the total donation were devoted to establish the William H. Inman Fellowship in the Scientific Department of graduates of the University College. Professor William A. Houghton, who had held the position of Acting Professor of Latin for the preceding three years, resigned this place and subsequently accepted the Chair of Latin at Bowdoin College. In his place was called Dr. Ernest G. Sihler, the present incumbent of the Chair of Latin, then at Concordia College, Milwaukee, who had some time before held a Fellowship in Greek at Johns Hopkins, from 1876 to 1879, and also spent five semesters in the study of Classical Philology at Berlin and Leip-

zig. He held that the opprobrium of "dead languages" is mainly due to a lack of vitalizing energy on the part of those entrusted with the presenting of the life and literature of classical antiquity. A most important step toward taking the University College out of the false position in which it had been since 1871 was the re-establishing of tuition fees, of $100, this measure to take effect on and after January 1893. At the same time it was enacted that one prize scholarship was to be in the gift of each of the ten preparatory schools which had sent the largest number of men to the University Freshman Class in the ten years from 1881 to 1891. These provisions were subsequently even extended.

In May 1892 the sum of $200,000 in subscriptions towards the acquisition of twenty acres of the Mali property was considered as fairly secured; and it was determined that when this amount be completely and definitely secured, the Committee on "Needs and Endowments" be empowered to close the purchase of twenty acres of the Mali property. To assist this important acquisition the Ohio Society of New York City, with Colonel William L. Strong as President, appointed a Committee to aid the Chancellor in securing funds to provide a particular parcel of ground for an athletic field. This effort secured the establishment of the *Ohio Field*, on which the youths of the new University College perform their deeds of physical skill and endurance. The principal members of this distinguished society who thus contributed an important educational benefaction and brought together in a pleasant association the names of Ohio and New York, deserve to be recorded: Colonel William L. Strong, since deceased, General Wager Swayne, A. D. Juilliard, Professor S. S. Packard, J. D. Archbold, C. N. Hoagland, Edward S. Bodman and J. Q. A. Ward, gentlemen of whom many had reflected credit not only on their particular native state alone but upon our common country.

The news which now began more actively to pervade the community, not only that the University College would at not a distant day move to its uptown site but that Columbia contemplated a migration to Morningside Heights, proved a leaven in some quarters, the question being raised: why after all shall not the two foundations be united, or if not, why may they not be federated? A matter sure to prove of interest as a subject of quasi-civic discussion, as the sequel showed in the earnest interest devoted to the matter by the press of the day. A citizen of New York offered $50,000 if a union were effected. The Council of New York University under date of February 2, 1892, in a communication to the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, named as its representatives Chancellor MacCracken, William Allen Butler, George Munro, Elbert B. Monroe and William S. Opdyke. The older foundation named as its conferees President Low and Messrs. Rives, Nash, Brown and Dr. Wheelock "to consider the question of securing a higher degree of unity in the University work of the two corporations."

The discussion between the authorities of the two foundations however did not pass beyond the epistolary stage. The utterances issuing from Columbia mentioned *federation* and *consolidation*. It was urged on that side, that federation was less desirable or feasible than consolidation. In case of the former, it was clear "that no new degree would carry the authority and weight which attaches historically to the degrees either of Columbia or of the University, while all the disadvantages of the existing situation would remain unchanged." "What New York wants," Columbia said, "as we interpret the aspirations of the city, is one University instead of two; and if there are to be two, we are inclined to think that both will do better work by being wholly untrammelled in their operation and development." This was the most important point, *the* point, perhaps, of the Columbia note. And the reply of New York University as bearing on this very point is pertinent in this historical recital: "Whether New York wants or aspires to 'one University instead of two,' as suggested

by your letter, we have no certain means of determining. New York, as a body politic, has within recent years added to the older foundations the two city Colleges, to be supported by the public treasury, both granting Bachelor's degrees. Thus she has helped to disintegrate rather than to unify the work of higher education. If, instead of the body politic, we regard individual citizens, we find, indeed, frequent expressions in favor of unity in University work in New York, but they seem to us very much like similar expressions in favor of the unity of religious denominations. They mean little beyond a kindly desire for unity in spirit and in aim. When we have sought for practical expressions respecting union, we have found citizens in general more ready to give their means to strengthen one or other of the existing foundations than to contribute toward consolidation, — "we do not believe that a consolidation is possible. Any study of the history of the two corporations and their endowments would develop very serious, and, we believe, fatal difficulties in the way of their consolidation. Each has received endowments for its own work, and different and repugnant conditions are attached to the holding of these endowments in the cases of the two bodies. These conditions must be sacredly observed. As we have said, each institution has, under its endowment, not only a College, but also professional and graduate schools. Therefore it does not seem to us possible to consolidate either the collegiate or the University branches of the two bodies.

Our Committee have been inclined to believe that a federation of the two Universities might be advantageously made under a scheme which would entrust all examinations for degrees to a body in which both institutions should be represented. We have also conceived that there were advantages to both Universities in the formation of a representative body which might represent and defend common interests. The terms of your letter do not, however, now permit us to présent the whole scheme in the shape in which it has been originally suggested, because it embodied plans as to which you have already reached an adverse decision." It would have been difficult to effect a consolidation when one considers that the first great endowment of Columbia, of May 1755, exhibits this salient and essential feature: the first deed of gift by Trinity Church was cancelled by one executed on the subsequent day; this second amendatory enactment containing the provision that the President of the Institution must be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that in the morning and evening services of the College Chapel the liturgy of the Church of England must be used. . . . These provisions are binding on Columbia to-day. True, that summer, 1892, might have been called a critical one, although in a much slighter degree than in 1830. Both foundations had cut loose from their older moorings; both destined to go northward, but in the end the agreement to disagree was the only solution of the problem. The negotiation closed by an exchange of unofficial letters between the two Chairmen, in which Chancellor MacCracken expressed his readiness to recommend, in case the above denominational restriction could be removed, the relating of the various schools of New York University to the corporation of Columbia somewhat as the Colleges at Cambridge and Oxford are related to *their* Universities. In reply President Low declared that to ask the release of the condition imposed by Trinity was impracticable under existing circumstances.

In the summer of 1892, Dr. MacCracken, at his country seat in the Catskill Mountains, at Pine Hill (in August) with Professors Baird, Stevenson, Hering, Stoddard and Loeb, elaborated the Group System of Electives to be pursued by the University College after its removal to its new home, which proved to be the fall of 1894. We desire to postpone this important matter to that point, a little further below in our narrative. When I rapidly survey the features of the last two years of the ancient structure of Washington Square and the work done there, I am impressed with the disadvantageous triad of

segments of the academic year: a hurry of courses and didactic matter which then fortunately was marked for but a brief prolongation of existence: hardly had a course of work attained a certain momentum, interest and facility, when the curtain fell and term examinations were in order. Then, the academic year being short enough as it was, the Seniors, on account of the ancient custom of rehearsing the speaking of pieces, were excused pretty nearly a full month before the rest of the College. Again the absolute absence of opportunities for physical exercise and recreations postulated by the very stage of youth in the growth of life and faculties — this absence, we say, was most painful. When Comanche-like whoops in the general corridor, with all too slender recognition of recitations, were a daily feature; the *chiaroscuro* in the halls rendered identification of malefactors difficult; the transoms over some of the recitation-room doors presented famous temptations for occasional firecrackers; cramped youthfulness sought refuge in various forms of horseplay and practical jokes. The gloom of the Chapel, the prehistoric character of ventilation, heating and acoustics, the close vicinage of the rattle and roar of the great commercial artery of Broadway, the neighborhood of South Fifth Avenue with French feathers, Parmesan cheese and macaroni, the valiant pose of their champion Garibaldi, and the Washington Arch at the entrance to Fifth Avenue north, with the distinctly rising tide of the Law School contingent and the gentler auditoria of Law courses for ladies, all this constituted an academic locality incongruous and odd beyond description. Athena had but a precarious abode with Hermes dominating the environment.

In the fall of 1892, Professor Prince, a recent fellow and Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins, entered the Faculty as Professor of Oriental Languages, and he signalized his entrance by securing for New York University through subscriptions obtained by him from many citizens the Oriental library of the late Professor Lagarde of Goettingen, some five thousand volumes with some two thousand bound pamphlets. We shall speak of this famous special library further on. In the fall of 1892, also, Dr. John P. Munn accepted a seat in the Council of the University. In the winter of 1892–1893, the Legislature exempted from taxation the real estate which is now and has been for over fifty years last past, occupied by said University as a site, to continue "so long as the entire University instruction in the Law School, the entire instruction in the School of Pedagogy, and the administrative office of the University shall be continued there. Such real estate as may be used as a new site for the enlargement of the work of the University shall be exempt from taxation, but only so long as it may continue to be used for educational purposes." There was a transitory plan of using the stones of the Washington Square building in erecting a new main building at University Heights, but the very great expense of this project and the lack of practical sentiment supporting this proposal caused its abandonment.

On May 1, 1893, the Chancellor, on behalf of the Treasurer, reported the receipt of the amount of the legacy of Mrs. R. L. Stuart, $75,000, — which constituted Mrs. Stuart the third on the list of large benefactors up to that time, by the side of Loring Andrews and Dr. Charles Butler. Of the money given to purchase University Heights the largest gift had been that of Jay Gould, viz., $25,000; those of Messrs. Munro and Havemeyer coming next. James Gordon Bennett under date of May 11, 1893, established a prize, to consist in the annual income of $1000, to be given to a Senior student or special student of two years' standing for the best essay in English Prose upon some subject of American governmental domestic or foreign policy of contemporaneous interest; the prize has been known in the College annals as the James Gordon Bennett Prize. A legacy of $10,000 was received from the estate of John Taylor Johnston, late President of the Council, an alumnus of '39. In the fall of 1893 Addison Ballard, D.D., was appointed Professor of Logic.

Charles Butler's ninety-second birthday, February 15, 1894, was rendered memorable for the University College which he had so long and so faithfully befriended, by giving to the mansion at University Heights, which was to be fitted up as a dormitory, the name of Charles Butler Hall. The fact that the venerable patron and benefactor of New York University had actually entered the Council before President Andrew Jackson retired after his second term, had been in 1825 on Committee to receive Lafayette, that he viewed with the mature powers of manhood the entire movement of Washington Square and that he lived to see the establishment of University Heights, for much more than a half-century, supporting, guiding and strengthening the work, all this was justly noted as extraordinary. The 18th of April was celebrated as Founders' Day. The students of the Undergraduate College and the Faculty visited the campus of their prospective home, and the Class of 1894, John Henry MacCracken, President, laid the cornerstone where the gymnasium was to be placed. The stone was a block taken from the building at Washington Square, carried to the Heights in fine style by the class, who had chartered tally-ho coaches for the occasion. The spirit and the sentiment which at that time filled the breast and engaged the thoughts and hopes of the Academic youth in 1894, when looking forward to the beautiful campus on the northern heights is best evidenced by a poem inserted in the College annual, The Violet, of 1894. Indeed their expectation of an actual palpable, real, permanent campus was felt with a zest the more sharpened because the athletic aspirations had to be satisfied, if satisfied at all, in a very — shall we say distant manner : travelling to the battery, sailing over the bay of New York and moving into the interior of Staten Island.

CHARLES BUTLER HALL

May such journeys in search of an athletic field be called an equivalent of having a campus?

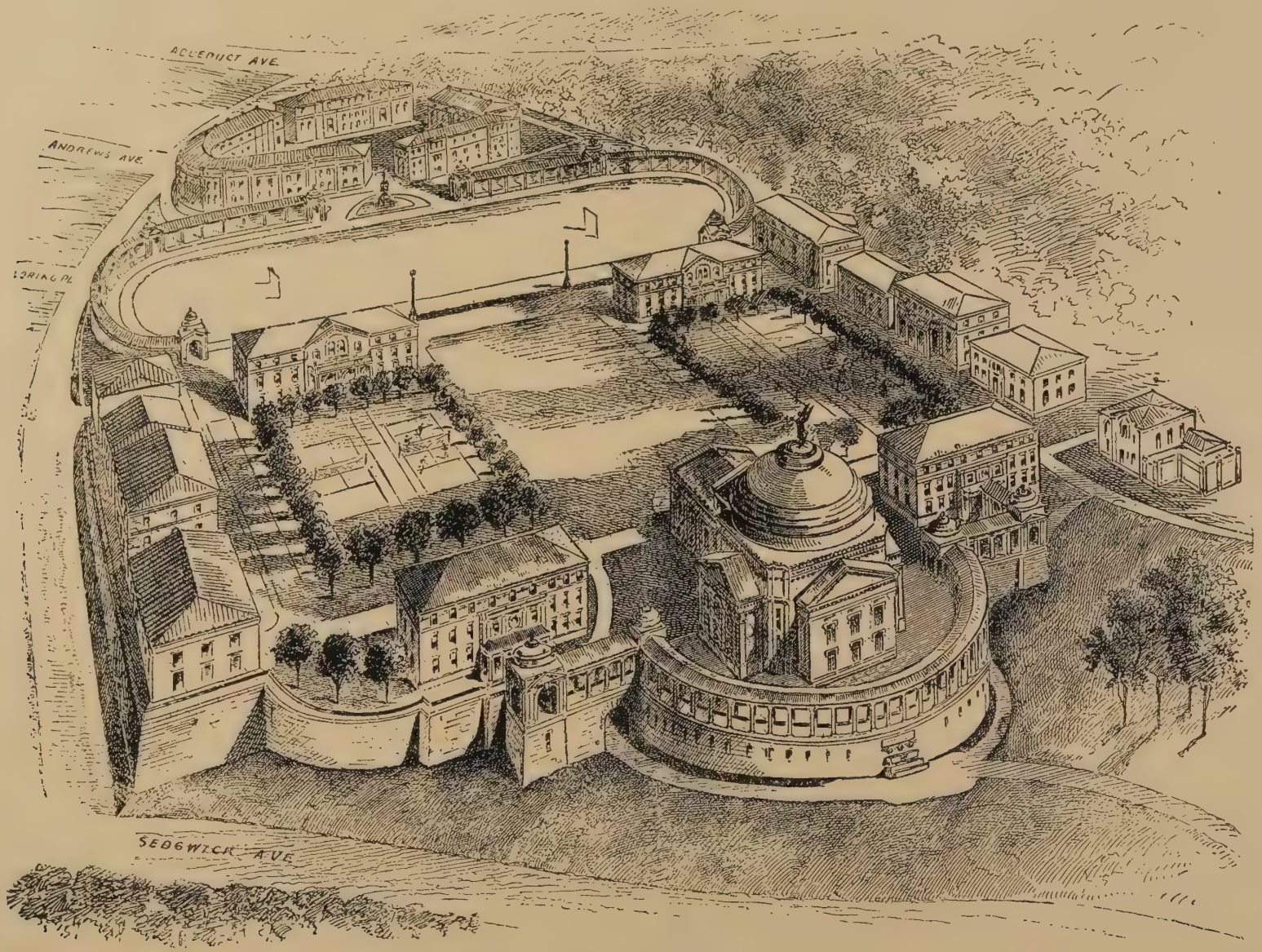
But to return to the last days and months of the cramped urban home of the undergraduate; he looked northward, and to him the Chancellor was surely a veritable Moses to lead him out of Egypt into the promised land. The poem in The Violet of the Class of '94 (though actually issued in May 1893) thus runs, in the plantation style of native poetry. We quote the first eighteen lines of this

ODE TO THE PROMISED LAND.

Whe'fo hang yo' harps on willows? Sing de song of jubilee —
Massa 'Cracken, he hab promise fo' to set his people free.
Mine eyes is old an' feeble, but dey tells me what is true,
A vision strange an' mighty, ob de joy ob NYU.
De changes an' contrivin's, which de wise men all hab plan
Fo' we's gwine across de ribber to possess de promis' lan'.
We's gwine to march in orders, each one prouder dan de res'.
All de 'fessers will be handy, eb'ry one rigged up his bes';
Massa Pardee wid de Medics an' de bearers ob de saw,
Massa Russell all a smilin' wid de ladies ob de law,
An' de'll wear deir robes of purple, wid de hoods of violet hue,
An' de city's population will be takin' in de view.
So we'll sing an blow de trumpets as we march along Broadway,
Shoutin' loud de praise an' glory ob de beauteous breakin' day.
Den when we's 'bove de Harlem, oh de fun dat's sure to be,
Wid de campus broad an' spacious, an' its frolics wild and free;
When de boys get out de baseball or de football fo' to play —
Jes' de idee sets me itchin' fo'. de comin' ob dat day."

HALL OF CHEMISTRY

The labors of the spring, summer and autumn in 1894 exacted from the executive head of the University an amount of work and effort rarely if ever paralleled in the history of this foundation. To plan, to carry out, to find new resources and to utilize those extant—all this fell to the lot of the Chancellor. The building of Language Hall; the caring for the Chemical Laboratory, a noble donation to University Heights by William F. Havemeyer of the Council; the utilization of some extant wooden structures to be worked up into the new gym-



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS (AS PROPOSED)

nasium 60 × 100 feet; the moving over to the northern edge of the campus, of three wooden pavilions to be connected and fitted up to serve the needs of Biology and of Geology, with separate laboratories and a large lecture room; the erection of a further temporary structure to hold the work in Engineering and in Physics; a structure with a bell-tower to serve for temporary Chapel; Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Reading Room, Eucleian, and up as a dormitory, the first dormitory in a typical American College in New York City — *i.e.* in the limits of the corporation but otherwise in the country. To be at University Heights in the golden peace of fine days in early October 1894, no matter how incomplete many things were, — unavoidably so, — to look out on the wide expanse of exquisite landscape, to sweep the eyes over the ample and spacious campus, to watch white fleecy clouds slowly

LOOKING SOUTH FROM UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

some accommodations for part of the Library, together with telegraph office established at University Heights by the Western Union.

The first fall and winter was in many ways a pioneer season. For the work of getting ready prevailed everywhere; the grading of the new oval, the Ohio Field, occupied scores of carts and hundreds of men; the Hall of Languages being ready for occupation in December only, recitations were to a great extent held in the small rooms on the south side of the Gymnasium. Charles Butler Hall was fitted

passing eastward over the vast basaltic cliffs of the Palisades, or to observe the new work in Biology with Professor Bristol with the lower slants of the autumnal sun passing through trees and arbors and perfect peace, no clatter of commerce, no clang of car bells, no restless roar of the mighty economic engine of a great commercial city benumbing and smothering and engulfing the hapless College — happy change! blessed metamorphosis! These were the reverberations of sentiment and utterance of those who had labored at Washington Square

and come out to our "*beatæ arces.*" But it is proper to more fully describe the site of *University Heights* — winged word, destined soon to become a definite item in the topographical nomenclature of New York.

University Heights, on its southern side [at the point where the lawn begins rapidly to descend towards Sedgwick Avenue and the Harlem river], possesses a particular elevation, where, from the fall of 1776 to November 20, 1782, there was a redoubt of the British, called by them Fort Number 8. Across the valley of the Harlem rise heights on the top of which was the American redoubt called Fort George, the lines of the old earthworks having remained distinctly traceable as late as 1890 and often visited in the years preceding that date by the present writer. See the careful monograph, "The Revolutionary History of Fort Number Eight" 1897, by Professor John Christopher Schwab of Yale, a grandson of the German author Gustav Schwab; — Professor Schwab's paternal home being immediately south of the point in question, and immediately south of University Heights.

The average elevation of University Heights is some 168 feet above the Harlem River. Immediately south of Charles Butler Hall, where in the shade of fine trees is the older tennis court, is one of the best view-points on the campus. At almost all seasons of the year, given a clear atmosphere, a westerly or northwesterly wind, the view westward from this point is one of great beauty, a view that is apt to possess the spectator and hold him charmed. Beyond the Harlem, which is far below and half concealed by fine trees, the eye sweeps across the low expanse of Inwood, on which to the south abut the sharply rising ridges of Fort George. Still further away the softly rounded height of Fort Washington, and between the heights a goodly piece of the mighty Hudson. The superb flanks of the vast Palisades close the western view, a castellated

LOOKING NORTH FROM HALL OF FAME

mansion often, *i.e.* according to state of atmosphere, marking the skyline with its pleasing contours.

The prospect from the northerly side of the Memorial Library is still finer: whether the hand of Indian Summer has tinted the hills on the Hudson with the exquisitely variegated colors of the dying year, whether the bristling gray and black of these leafless elevations in bleaker January arrest the eye, or whether in May the vernal beauty of virgin verdure intermingled with the dogwood's white masses of blossoms entrances the beholder. The dominating element in the landscape is the bold majestic ridge of the Palisades, extending far away to the distant north until it tapers away far to the north of Yonkers. It is like all truly beautiful scenery raised far above the fleet and transitory charm of mere prettiness and is an ever recurring joy to the beholder. Directly north lies the upper stretch of the Harlem to Kingsbridge. The sheet of water pleasantly framed on the east and north by hills and uplands, with the water-tower of Yonkers a prominent landmark on the northern skyline, and, many miles away, the diocesan St. Joseph's Seminary on the heights of Dunwoodie, on the high plateau between Yonkers and Mount Vernon. Again if, from the upper windows of Language Hall the eye sweeps across the wide expanse of the Bronx district, in the distance the ridge of hills that constitute the backbone of Long Island forms the far away skyline, which the eye may pursue for a dis-

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, WASHINGTON SQUARE

tance of some fifteen miles from southwest towards northeast, with tints blue or grayish blue, sometimes purple or violet. With such vistas and with such charming beauty of setting and scenery to pursue the drift of Plato's dialectics, to laugh with Aristophanes, to sympathetically follow the stern and lofty seriousness of Tacitus, or to ponder over problems of Science, Mathematics or History — no spot known to the writer will excel this plateau of University Heights in its fitness to be the home and the scene of an American College. Language Hall was equipped with studies placed at the service of the Professors, where some of them as far as their best lines of effort are concerned, have placed their academic *lares* and *penates*.

Here then the University College began its work in October 1894, the last alumni meeting having been held on May 18, 1894, at the old structure on Washington Square, when men of distinction in various walks of life and avocation pleasantly related reminiscences. On the old site there was erected a modern structure of ten stories, with a partial eleventh story, the basement and the first seven stories being leased by the American Book Company, while the tenth floor was set apart for the work of the Law School, many parts of the Graduate School and the School of Pedagogy, together with administration rooms for Council, Chancellor and Assistant-Treasurer. But on account of the growth of the work and numbers it was deemed advisable to fit out on the ninth floor lecture rooms and library room, together with laboratory of the Department of Experimental Psychology, in 1899, for the School of Pedagogy. A way was found in the

COUNCIL ROOM, WASHINGTON SQUARE BUILDING

winter of 1894–1895 to have the work in Law go on at Washington Square, for while the upper stories were building, a wooden shell was constructed on the ground floor with sections, halls and apartments, heated, so that, in spite of the tremendous changes going on over their heads, Professors and students at Washington Square were not for a day interrupted in their regular work, an achievement in energy and persistence which will always be quotable for the sixth administration of New York University.

CHANCELLOR'S RESIDENCE

Chancellor MacCracken acquired in 1894 for a residence an ancient stone mansion immediately north of the campus, an earnest of his own faith in the migration. It should be stated at this point that many of the most loyal friends of New York University were, immediately before the decisive steps were taken, very dubious as to the wisdom of the movement. Among the earliest and heartiest supporters of the movement were the members of the Committee upon needs and endowment, consisting of Messrs. George Munro, David Banks and William F. Havemeyer, with President Charles Butler and the Chancellor as *ex officio* members. Chancellor MacCracken himself was fully prepared for a temporary decline in numbers. He said, November 30, 1892, "We may at first have no more than eighty Undergraduate Students at the new site." The sixth year is now passing since University Heights was begun as an Undergraduate College, and the figures for some years before the movement and since are as follows: —

At Washington Square,	1891–'92;	Undergraduate College,		128
The last year of free tuition for those entering,	1892–'93;	"	"	161
Last year at Washington Square,	1893–'94;	"	"	166
First year at University Heights,	1894–'95;	"	"	171
Second year " " "	1895–'96;	"	"	181
Third year " " "	1896–'97;	"	"	175
Fourth year " " "	1897–'98;	"	"	177
Fifth year " " "	1898–'99;	"	"	200
Sixth year " " "	1899–1900;	"	"	230

The year 1894–1895 marked a new departure of decisive importance in another way. This

was the introduction of the elective group system after the Freshman year. The system takes account of actual conditions in considering the advance in age of College students from the time when *all* studies were prescribed, and when the average graduate of a College was about as old as is now the average freshman at entrance. Greater age, while not dispensing from the necessity of training the fundamental and general faculties of mind and character, still makes it imperative to afford to young men forms of training and fields of culture which are related and kindred to the professional courses ultimately chosen, but which, at the same time, contain such an amount of general and liberal culture as to remain consistently faithful to the truest postulates of a liberal education.

President Gilman, we believe, first introduced this principle of blending in a manner freedom of choice with regulation of successive steps, in his arrangement of the undergraduate work connected with the Johns Hopkins University in 1876. A young man of twenty who does not look forward to divinity or to a literary career, or to professional study of classics, should not be compelled to study Greek, or go on studying Greek, and so forth. An attempt is made to avoid the evils of indiscriminate choosing without any succession whatever of regulated effort or kindred study prevalent at the oldest and largest foundation of America; the "freedom of learning" which in Germany at the University ensues upon the severe training of the gymnasium is decidedly more apparent than real, no matter though a student may do some browsing and sauntering for a while, the "*Staatsexamen*" looms up at a definite distance on the threshold of breadwinning and exacts adherence to distinct and well regulated courses of study.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Dr. MacCracken with his counselors in their conferences at Pine Hill in 1892 formulated the following groups actually adopted at Uni-

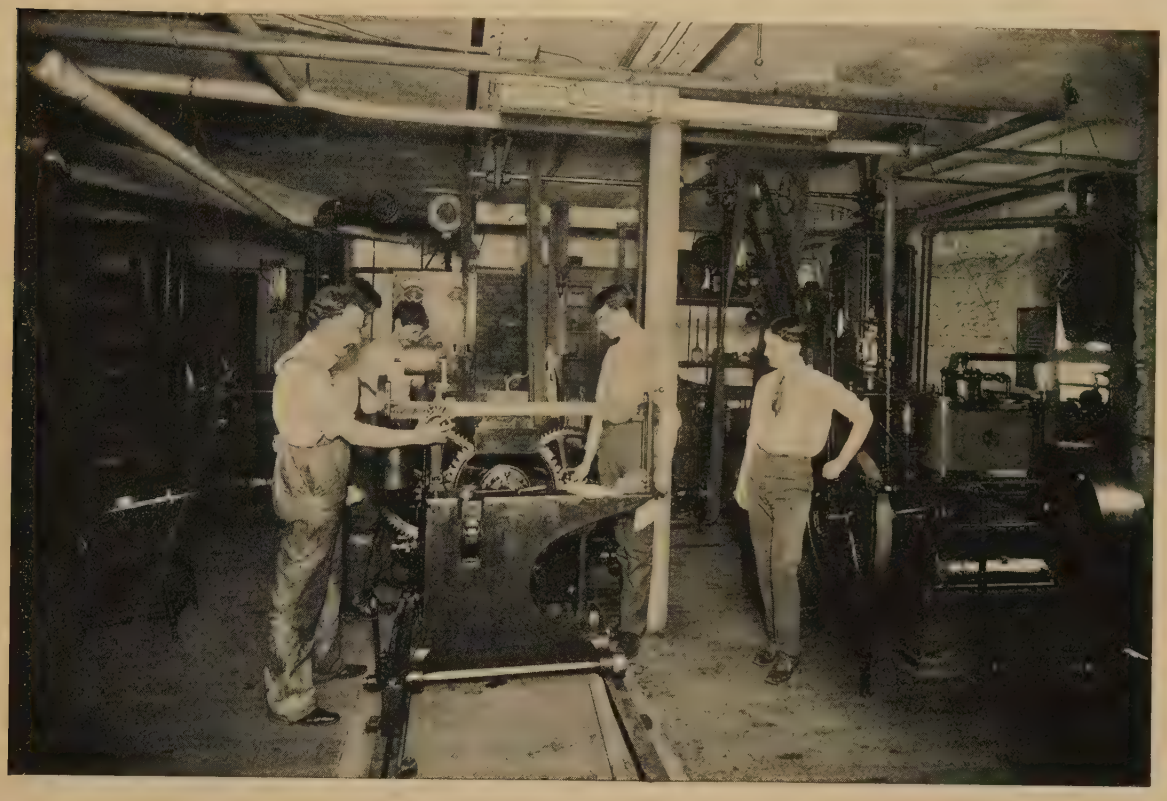
versity Heights from 1894 onward: For Sophomore, Junior and Senior years, the Classical group, that of Modern Languages, the Semitic Group, the English-Latin, the Historical-Political, the Philosophical-Historical, the Chemical-Biological, the Physical-Chemical, the Mathematical-Physical, and Civil Engineering. The positive and vigorous advancement of academic work at the Heights, particularly from the autumn of 1895 onward, as it was realized by those who had taught at Washington Square also, made clear what handicaps there had been endured in the urban College by both Professors and students as well; and how impossible it would have been for the "Chrysalis College" (of Theodore Winthrop's phrase) ever to have burst its bonds and freely to have winged its own organs of flight in the city. To teach, on the whole, but few unwilling students, and to be placed in an environment where example and guidance and persistent enthusiasm could and did transform many an unwilling into a willing student; to see before oneself definite and palpable progress aided by the well-regulated progression of study; to step from classroom into study and from study into classroom, and from either into the open sky presenting vistas of delightful scenery, all this truly was a *vita nuova* for the academic staff. For let it be definitely understood, and let it not be overlooked, there is a definite correlation between pursuit and environment; ideal pursuits and liberal studies thrive best where the very scenery of life seems to expand and uplift the soul, whether through those things which ever physically and directly present an association with nobler and less transitory things, as museums or monuments or books of the more permanent sort, or through the play between outward nature and inward emotion, so fruitfully fostered and sustained by contact and environment of noble landscape, and by the definite absence of those things which distract, annoy, irritate and oppress.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE LABORATORIES

With the more complete organization of instruction new men came into the Faculty. Dr. Daniel Murray went to Cornell, and Pomeroy Ladue, an Instructor in Mathematics at the University of Michigan (whose first President had been a former Professor in the earliest Faculty of New York University), assumed the Professorship in Mathematics, while History was intrusted to another instructor of Ann Arbor, Marshall Brown, an alumnus of Brown University. Biology was placed in the care of Charles Lawrence Bristol, an alumnus of New York University of '83, who had been for three years associated with the distinguished biologist Whitman as holder of a fellowship both at Worcester and at the University of Chicago. Charles B. Bliss came from the special school of Professor Ladd at Yale University to teach Psychology in the Undergraduate College as well as in the School of Pedagogy.

At the Heights too, in the Hall of Languages, the Lagarde Library of Oriental

Learning was so placed as to make it available. In Hebrew, Chaldean, Assyrian, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopian, and Exegesis and Antiquities of the Old Testament, this collection is perhaps without a peer in America. The benefactions also which came to the slender resources of Classical lore through this Library secured by Professor Prince were noteworthy and substantial, particularly in works of the highest grade of eminence which have a place among the apparatus



LABORATORY OF TESTS, SCHOOL OF SCIENCES

of any collection for classical work at first hand; e.g. the Theasaurus of Stephanus, the Concordance to Aristotle by Bonitz, the Platonic Lexicon by Ast, works of Joseph Scaliger, of Casaubon, Salmasius, Hugo Grotius, Gottfried Hermann, Boeckh and Ducange with a nucleus of Dante books and works on Romance Philology, works which the present writer trusts will be but the vanguard of the main army of a proper classical library. The family of the late Professor Johnson had presented to the University the books of that Professor, particularly well selected in the domain of Cicero, of Latin Grammar and of Roman antiquities.

Through Professor A. S. Isaacs the University was informed that Mr. Hermann Ridder had established a prize of fifty dollars yearly for excellence in German, and through the initiative of the same Professor in November 1894 the fourth centennial anniversary of the birth of Hans Sachs was celebrated under the auspices of New York University and under the Presidency of Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, by a special meeting of specialists in German Literature who came to New York from Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Yale and other seats of learning, and presented commemorative studies and addresses.

Both the Medical College and University Heights experienced a severe blow through the death from pneumonia, in January 1895, of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, who had been particularly active and generous in the work of providing Language Hall and who had been

among the foremost in the work on behalf of University Heights. It was justly felt as a calamity to the whole University, and the eloquent tributes of appreciative remembrance spoken in memory of the eminent physician at the Academy of Medicine in April 1895, by distinguished men in public life, in medicine and education, found a true and lively resonance in the hearts of all friends of New York University.

David Banks exerted himself during this winter and spring in the furnishing of the new gymnasium, in the establishing of a Government Postoffice, called the University Heights Postoffice, and procuring the regular remission of Government publications from Washington, while Dr. John P. Munn aided in the establishing of a Western Union Telegraph Station on the campus. Mr. Banks continued to amply furnish the Law Library with books of his own donation. Gifts of scholarships in the School of Pedagogy were announced from Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Dr. John P. Munn. Professor John Dynely Prince succeeded the Chancellor as Dean of the Graduate Seminary, whose name was subsequently changed to Graduate School. Frank Cann of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was invited to accept the post of Director of the Gymnasium.

Steps were taken to erect an "Alumni Memorial," a monument in the Gothic style, constructed of stones preserved from the old Washington Square Building. An agreement was made between the Institute of Christian Philosophy to have established under the auspices of New York University a lectureship in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, the University to agree to maintain and conduct this academic work by choosing and securing for each year or each alternate year a lecturer eminent in Science and Philosophy and subsequently to publish these lectures in book-form, provided this could be done without further

HALL OF LANGUAGES

MEMORIAL MONUMENT

expense than could be met by the accumulation of income over and above the expense of maintaining the annual or biennial series of lectures, and any profits arising from the sale of such lectures, printed in book-form, was to be counted as, or added to, the income of the Institute.

The month of May 1895 was memorable for University Heights for the gift of the Memorial Library, the generous giver's name to be withheld from publication until consent be obtained for its announcement. And the authorities of the University in accepting this munificent gift, the greatest single benefaction ever received by New York University, expressed in their acknowledgment of this superb donation their sense of "the timeliness with which it places the New York University by the side of sister Universities in promising to us that essential factor in higher education, a great Library; we appreciate the immediate value of the building to us, not only as a repository of our present library and museum collections, an auditorium and administration office, but also a beautiful architectural monument. Finally we recognize the filial and generous feelings which are prompting 'the donor,' in this gift." The outer wall of the museum, a ponderous periphery built of granite, of a little more than a semi-circle, was first undertaken according to the plans of Stanford White; this structure is the most westerly part of the general building on the slope descending towards Sedgwick Avenue. During the summer of 1896 the excavation for the main building was made in the rock. In April 1897 the beginning of the Library proper was made. The central hall of the Museum was in a certain way inaugurated by the annual sessions for 1899, of the American Philological Association, on July 6–8, the members being in the main quartered at University Heights. On December 5, 1899, the auditorium with its fine organ was opened for the daily use of Faculty and Students of the Undergraduate College. At the present writing [December 1900] the Library proper is looking forward to completion by the close of the calendar year. As this University Library bids fair to assume a prominent place not only among the academic buildings of the United States but among the notable architectural monuments of the Greater New York, some lines of description may be pertinent.

The "Museum of the Hall of Fame" may be first named. Its full description will be given below. Within its granite periphery there is now temporarily housed the geological collection of some twelve thousand specimens made by Professor John James Stevenson and presented by that scientist to New York University; galleries add much to the available space. A lecture-room of geology and a geological laboratory of the Professor of Geology are here provided. The large central room contains the portraits of the first six Chancellors, of several noted Professors, and two landscapes from the Botta bequest. Further there are here preserved a fine oil painting of the *Koenigssee* in the Bavarian Alps, and a marble statue of Judith, gifts of John R. Ford. Further there are memorials of the brothers of Mrs. R. L. Stuart, a benefactor of New York University; busts of Professor Botta and of Professor Henry Draper, the original patent of Stephenson's first street car, bearing the autographs of Andrew Jackson and Roger B. Taney, a gigantic coral from the Bermudas secured by Professor Bristol, and other souvenirs of the past, including a lithograph of the first Medical Faculty of New York University. From this Chancellors' Hall the Faculty, headed by the Chancellor, pass each morning into the auditorium for College prayers. To the north of this noble apartment we pass to a series of four halls with galleries, containing several thousand framed engravings, a notable collection made by Dr. Wallace Wood, Lecturer on Art in the University. This collection is arranged chronologically, and apart from the artistic and æsthetical value has many features of didactic opportunity to illustrate important epochs in the history of human civilization from the Attic Parthenon, the ruins of Pompeii, to Florentine renaissance and so down to Elizabethan interiors, the dress and habits of the

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Stuarts, to Hogarth and the rococo of Louis XV. and of Marie Antoinette. The last hall contains matter which eventually will find a place in some technological building at University Heights, the most notable being a fine model of the switch and block system of railway practice, a gift of Frank Jay Gould, who for several seasons pursued technological studies at University Heights. In truth all these halls together with the corridors, form the ground floor to the "Hall of Fame" and must be devoted finally and exclusively to memorials of the Great Americans whose names shall be inscribed in the colonnade above. But some years are likely to pass before more than a single hall will be needed for patriotic memorials.

AUDITORIUM, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

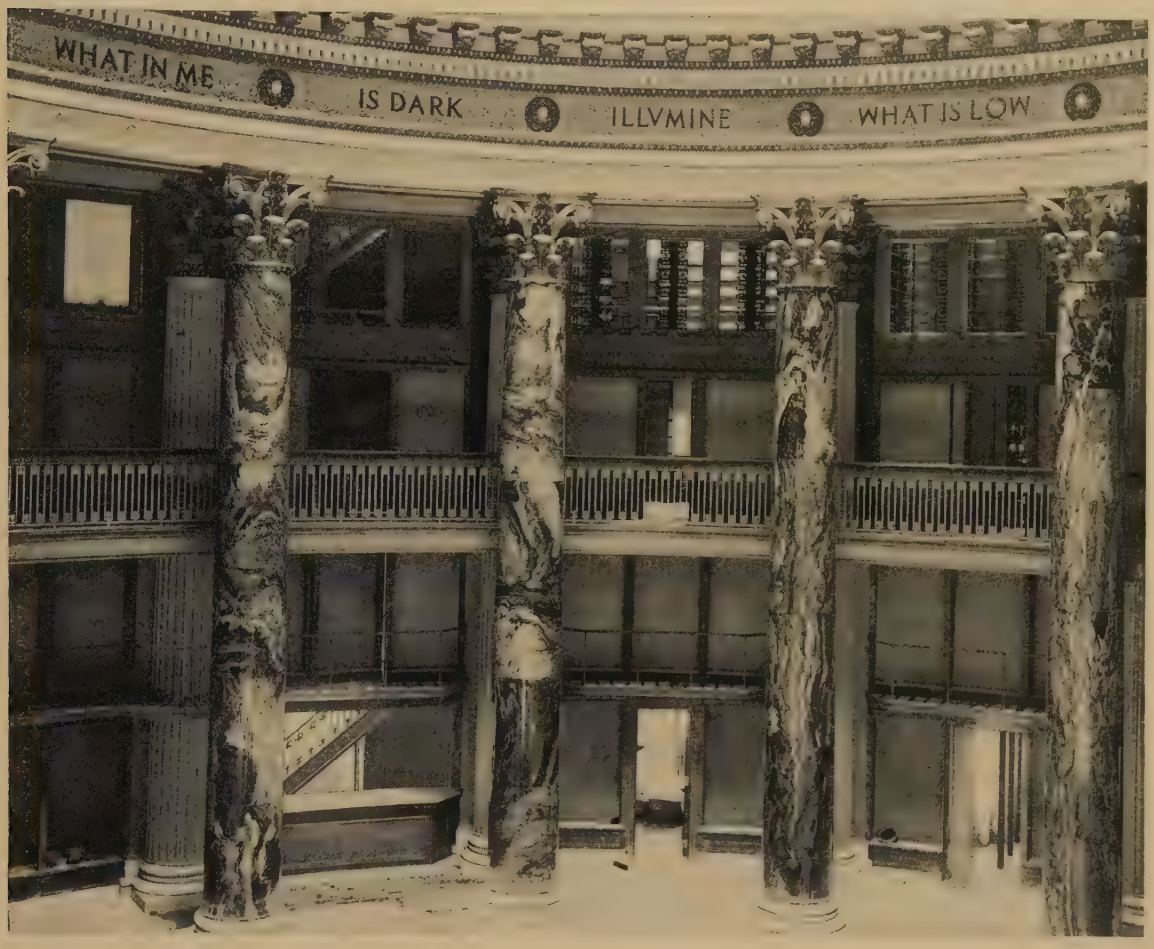
The auditorium has over six hundred chairs, inside the circle of pillars, with some seventy chairs on the stage. The first row in the gallery adds about one hundred, making near eight hundred fixed seats. Space remains for seven hundred folding chairs, so that fifteen hundred persons can be accommodated in this *aula*, which apart from the noble use for morning chapel service when Faculty and students are daily brought together, affords rare accommodation for academic functions, celebrations and entertainments, as College concerts, oratorical contests, commencement functions and the like. The organ, built by Hook & Hastings of Boston, has three manuals, the combination of sweetness and characteristic individual purity of tone as well as strength and power, in the range of stops, being notable, from sixteen feet bourdon to the vox angelica of the echo organ. Lewis C. Haynes, New York University, 1900, was the first organist appointed for the new auditorium.

The auditorium proper is a circular structure, the outer walls being octagon and the

lighting from sun and day is most effectively complete. Sixteen pillars carried a flexvaulted ceiling, the *testudo* of the Romans. Immediately above the auditorium is the great Rotunda of the library, on the general lines of the Pantheon. Sixteen columns of green marble from Connemara County, Ireland, carry a deeply-vaulted dome, with entablature

access to the upper seminar-rooms. With the most substantial metal casings and façades for eventual alcoves, the library is designed to be fire-proof. Eighteen seminar-rooms will be devoted, one each, to the different chairs of University work and their particular collections.

The present nucleus of books at the Heights



ROTUNDA, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

of squares and rosettes in the classic manner decorated in a gold-bronze effect. Likewise the vestibule is adorned both in its wings and above the great central staircase with a barrel-vaulted ceiling of decoration and architecture coördinate with the central dome. The floors of vestibule and rotunda are prepared of mosaic, or of marble in regular patterns. A gallery runs around the rotunda, affording

is about forty thousand volumes, largely acquired in the last eight years. The collections at Washington Square raise the total to fifty-five thousand volumes. Thus, at the time of writing, December 1900, this collection is exceeded by those of Amherst College, seventy thousand volumes, Bowdoin sixty-four thousand, Brown University one hundred thousand, Columbia University two

hundred and seventy-five thousand, Cornell two hundred and twenty-five thousand, Dartmouth eighty-five thousand, Harvard five hundred and twenty-five thousand, Johns Hopkins ninety thousand, Lehigh one hundred thousand, Marietta sixty-five thousand, Oberlin fifty-two thousand, Princeton University one hundred and forty thousand, University of California seventy-nine thousand, University of Chicago three hundred and forty thousand, University of Michigan one hundred and thirty-three thousand, University of Pennsylvania one hundred and fifty thousand, University of Vermont fifty-five thousand, University of Wisconsin fifty-five thousand, Wesleyan fifty-five thousand, Western Reserve fifty-two thousand, Yale three hundred thousand.

The façade proper of the Memorial Library is that of the Greek Corinthian order, with six columns of Indiana sandstone and Corinthian capitals. On both sides of the entrance proper, stairs descend leading to a corridor opening into the auditorium. On six marble slabs on both sides of this lower hall are engraved the words "The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom," in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, German and French languages. In the front part of the Library, i.e. the administration building, are the offices of the Chancellor, and rooms for Librarian and assistants. On the outer verge of the roof of the Museum is the ambulatory affording exquisite vistas to south, to west and to north. On the western granite wall of the museum is a fountain of lions' heads, with a wide *bassin* below, and the new coat of arms of the University, ancient runners striving for the goal, and the present motto "*Perstare et Praestare*," with the raised hand and arm of Liberty with the torch, in the upper half of the medallion, emblem of the City of New York. Below upon the Avenue is a second Fountain, the gift of the University to the city. At both the north and the south end of the granite wall of ambulatory and museum there is a ponderous arch under which pass the driveways leading up from Sedgwick Avenue to the level of Library Façade, Hall of Languages and of the campus in general. A vaulted passage leads from the Hall of Languages to the southern arch entrance leading to the auditorium, thus affording a sheltered communication in all weathers and seasons. A similar passage from the north arch will lead to the Hall of Philosophy and Applied Science.

For a monumental building the Library enjoys a particularly felicitous site, not only presenting a vast panorama from its dome, or from the ambulatory, but being for many miles the most conspicuous and dominating object in the landscape, whether viewed from Washington Bridge, from Fort George, from the Speedway, from Inwood and the wooded defiles leading to the Hudson, from Spuyten Duyvil, from Marble Hill and from Kingsbridge. The total cost will reach one million dollars.

Among those who have generously aided the gathering and preservation of books at University Heights we must name particularly William F. Havemeyer, donor of the Havemeyer Laboratory of Chemistry; Leveridge; William Allen Butler, LL.D.; Commodore David Banks; the Rev. Dr. Rand, from whose gift the Department of Philosophy received a much needed equipment; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, Professor of Church History, has given many hundred volumes of value and importance. The Professor of Latin has aided the Classical Department according to the measure of his own resources as well as through the aid of friends such as James Loeb. Similar contributions have been made by the Professors of History and Political Science, by the Professor of Semitic Languages and others. More recently William F. Havemeyer has taken steps for collection of books on American History. A wide field remains open to the alumni. The steady growth of the Graduate School renders imperative an early expansion. The autonomy of an academic foundation should be emphasized preëminently in its library and its scientific apparatus.

FAÇADE, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The College Commencement of 1895 was held on a fair day in June, a day of exquisite beauty, in the Gymnasium at University Heights. The graduates of the Undergraduate College and Science School numbered twelve Bachelors of Arts, five Bachelors of Science, seven Bachelors of Philosophy and six Civil Engineers. Among the honorary degrees of 1895 was that of Doctor of Laws bestowed upon the distinguished publicist and philanthropist Oswald Ottendorfer, that of Master of Laws on Vice-Dean Clarence D. Ashley and Professor Frank A. Erwin of the Law School. Willis Fletcher Johnson of '79, who received the Master of Literature, a most loyal son of New York University, and one favored by the muse, has enriched the resources of the University at University Heights by his lyrics, a noble element of social life, particularly when sung as the freedom of the Heights invites song. One of the most familiar smaller lyrics of Goethe celebrates the violet, beginning thus :

"Ein Veilchen auf der Wiese stand,
Gebückt in sich und unbekannt."

DOME OF ROTUNDA, LIBRARY

"A violet there grew upon the mead, alone,
Bent in itself and all unknown."

Willis Fletcher Johnson's Ode to the Violet of New York University is more robust and full of loyal aspiration : it is the most popular of New York University lyrics ; its fine lines have given vigor and energy to the student life at the Heights, and they well deserve a permanent place in this recital. And may we

— as we are speaking of the particular emblem of New York University — make a remark upon the symbolism of the College color? *Violet* is a compound tint made up of red and blue: *red*, the symbol of strong love and affection; *blue*, the calm and unvarying emblem of fidelity and unswerving devotion. But here is Mr. Johnson's poem:

THE VIOLET.

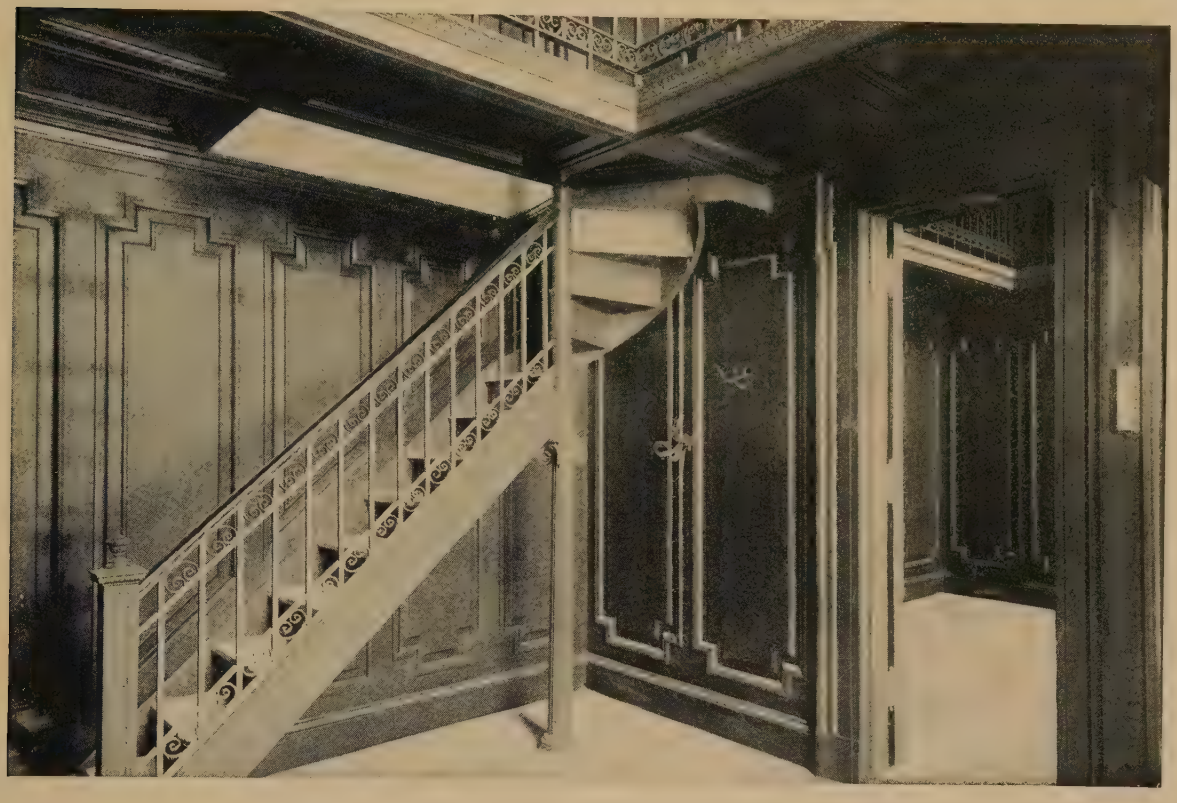
(Air, "Die Wacht am Rhein"):

The Violet blooms in springtime fair,
And perfume sheds upon the air,
To vie with lily and with rose
The sweetest flower the garden knows.
The Violet — we sing its praise!
The Violet — our voices raise!
With steadfast faith and loyal manhood true,
We pledge the Violet of N. Y. U.

The Violet blooms when life is new,
The world just breaking on our view,
Beside the garden-gate of youth,
To bid God-speed in ways of truth!
The Violet — we sing its praise!
The Violet — our voices raise!
With steadfast faith and loyal manhood true,
We pledge the Violet of N. Y. U.

The Violet blooms within each heart,
Safe cherished there with wisdom's art,
Its sweet perfume in life to shed,
On all the paths our feet may tread.
The Violet — we sing its praise!
The Violet — our voices raise!
With steadfast faith and loyal manhood true,
We pledge the Violet of N. Y. U.

In the autumn of 1895 the University College was strengthened through the endowment



ANTE-ROOM TO CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

of seven scholarships, given by Miss Helen Miller Gould, at first $5000, but later enlarged to $6000 each; three Jay Gould scholarships, the nomination to these to be in the gift of the founder; further, a Delaware County Scholarship, a Roxbury Scholarship, a Western Scholarship, and a Southwestern Scholarship, these four to be competitive. The candidate for either the Delaware County Scholarship or

the Roxbury Scholarship to be a resident of Delaware county, New York, and candidates for the Western Scholarship must be residents upon the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway system; the candidate for the Southwestern Scholarship must be a resident upon the line of the Texas Pacific, the St. Louis Southwestern, or the International Great Northern Railway; a certain preference among candidates to be shown to sons of persons connected with the railways above named.

Also Miss Helen Miller Gould strengthened the School of Pedagogy by increasing to $5000 the scholarship founded in 1894, in memory of Jay Gould, and added four further scholarships in Pedagogy, two in memory of her mother, to be known as the Helen Day Gould scholarships; the third, to be called the Western Scholarship, was to be open to teachers residing along the line of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railways, while the Southwestern Scholarship was to be given to teachers residing along the line of the Texas and Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern and the International Great Northern railways. At the same time Miss Ida Northrop endowed one Scholarship in Pedagogy with $4000, and one in the University College with $5000, the nomination to be in the gift of the founder. Similar benefactions for the School of Pedagogy were made by Mrs. Dr. John P. Munn.

Dr. Samuel Weir was appointed in this fall of 1895 to teach the History of Education and Ethics in the School of Pedagogy, also to assist in the instruction in Philosophy in the Graduate School. In this autumn also there began his work as Professor of German, Lawrence McLouth, lately an Instructor at the University of Michigan. This incumbent of the German chair succeeded subsequently in securing from an eminent gentleman of German ancestry and earlier training, Oswald Ottendorfer, the foundation of a special library which is known as the New York University Germanic Library. This collection, which even at this writing is without a peer or parallel in America, is still making. Even now it contains some 9000 to 10,000 volumes. Its comprehensiveness is very remarkable: it contains more than sixty sets of periodicals specifically devoted to the philology or literary history of Germanic tongues, many of these sets being completed and terminated. It embraces lexical works which deal not only with Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, and the various stages of German proper, but also Netherlandish and the Scandinavian tongues, also the dialects of the various sections of Germany. It contains furthermore the vast and costly collection of mediaeval records known as the Monumenta Germaniae Historica. A full collection of literature in German, dealing with art and its history as well as with the vast field of philosophy, is added, as well as the publications of some of the foremost academies of Germany, so that for the purpose of research we may well look forward to the time when University Heights will be one of the central points of resort for these studies.

The official "opening" of University Heights was celebrated on October 19, 1895, being favored by exquisite skies, when addresses were made by Chancellor Upson of the State Board of Regents, by Presidents Gates of Amherst and Hill of Rochester, by Dr. Charles Butler, Mayor William L. Strong, William Allen Butler, LL.D., and by the Chancellor, who said at the conclusion of his address: "By request of the founder of the Library, the Chancellor will proceed to break ground for that edifice. It promises to be a memorial worthy every way of its giver, its position, its purpose and its architect. I recite the words which I shall repeat upon breaking the sod: We begin this Library to the glory of God, trusting that, as to-day we have marked its site by flags of all nations, so that they shall bring the glory and the honor of the nations into it; and that the prophet's further word shall also be true, that 'there shall enter into it nothing that defileth or worketh abomination, and may the blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit rest upon this work."

A special report of the entire celebration was published through the generosity of Commodore Banks. In the fall of this year John E. Brodsky gave a Latin Prize of $50 annually for five years: the work set being in Suetonius (1896), in autobiography and mythological and geographical range of Horace, in an elaborate Latin biography of the Elder Cato, in the six plays of Terence, and in the Odes and Epodes of Horace, with Commentary of Porphyrio. The winners of the prize were: in 1896, Eugene Mills of that year; in 1897, divided between W. J. Tompkins and Isaacs of 1897; in 1898, divided between Leslie Shear of 1900 and Thomas McClelland of 1899, also in 1899 to the latter in 1900 by J. Leslie Shear. On November 11, 1895, it was reported that Frank Russak, 1875, would give $100 annually for five years as a scholarship in the School of Engineering.

Early in 1896 the name of this University was changed to NEW YORK UNIVERSITY from "University of the City of New York"—with the immediate result of shortening the title by nearly one-half, and of making the legal title correspond with the popular designation of the University, and further with some fair hopes of reducing the amount of confusion with the "College of the City of New York," and the "University of the State of New York." In the session of the Legislature of 1897 there was also passed a law protecting the property at University Heights against the cutting of any street or other public thoroughfare through the campus. Commodore David Banks and Senator Jacob Cantor rendered valuable services in this matter.

Chancellor MacCracken, whose vacations for the past two years had been nominal, and whose labors had been excessive and exhausting, took a much needed rest in the second half of February 1896, by sailing to Naples, whence he returned by way of France in April of the same year.

Georges Cante, of Paris, was appointed a Professor of French Literature in the Graduate School.

On February 3, 1896, the proposed extension of the Medical Course to four years was for the first time officially brought to the attention of the Council. Almost immediately upon his return from Italy in April the Chancellor was called upon to aid those who officiated at the funeral services of Dean Austin Abbott, of the Law School, at the Broadway Tabernacle, the distinguished Jurist having in the preceding winter with his zeal to promote right understanding of great public questions (as, e.g. that of international arbitration suggested by the Venezuela dispute) greatly exposed his health by excessive exertions.

In May 1896 it was reported that R. G. Remsen had given $2000 for a scholarship in the School of Engineering, as well as a Graduate School Scholarship. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson was appointed Professor of Church History. The Class of 1896 in the Undergraduate College graduated thirty-three students.

Professor Frank M. Colby was chosen to begin instruction in Economics in the subsequent autumn. In October a gift of $2000 for general purposes from Robert Schell was announced. In this same year, in October 1896, Clarence D. Ashley began his important work as Dean of the Law School.

The University during this fall very much desired to make the work of its day-division of students in the Law School a course of three years, but it could not very well take this step as long as this had not been made obligatory upon all law schools in the state by the enactment of a specific statute at Albany, by the Board of Regents. The statute has not yet been enacted, but when we consider the requirements of medical education now in force we are sure that increased demands for Law as well, will be ultimately enacted. In December 1896 a gift of $3000 from Frank Jay Gould was announced, to be devoted to a scholarship in Engineering for students coming from the Union High School of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York.

The most notable occurrence of the academic annals of 1896 was the inauguration of the fine residence hall, on Thanksgiving Day. This beautiful College building was at first called East Hall, but in course of time the generous donor, Miss Helen Miller Gould, gave permission to have it assume the name it now bears, "Gould Hall," in memory of her parents. It is built of Staten Island light brick and sandstone, in the Renaissance style of architecture, in lines both restful and pleasing, the roof of Spanish tiles, the long façade pleasantly varied by pilasters setting off the north and south entrance. This building, of basement and four stories, fireproof within and equipped with both gas and electric light, can accommodate one hundred and twelve students, and is particularly well equipped, *inter alia*, with fine showerbaths. A fine music room is provided for the work of the Glee Club and was furnished with a superb Steinway grand piano by the giver of this beautiful structure. The view from the upper stories across the Bronx borough, largely a sylvan prospect, takes in also the silvery streak of the Sound and the distant blue line of the ridge of hills marking the backbone of Long Island. The cost of Gould Hall, besides furniture, has been some $175,000.

GOULD HALL

In March 1897 Professor Charles H. Snow was appointed Dean of the Engineering School, Professor Brush being made Professor Emeritus. During the summer of 1897 Professor J. J. Stevenson visited the Scientific World's Congress at Moscow, Russia, and Professor Sihler made a professional visit to Naples, Pompeii, Rome, the Villa Hadriana near Tibur and other points of antiquarian interest.

During 1898 and 1899 the work at University Heights steadily advanced in efficiency and success, the superior environment of that rare site being most distinct and palpable in all seasons, including the summer, as was clearly shown by the summer schools of 1895, 1896,

1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900. This enterprise, in which Professor Robert W. Hall of the Chemical Department was particularly active, was inaugurated in 1895, some thirty-five teachers being quartered at Charles Butler Hall. The work increased steadily. The enrollment of 1898 was abnormally increased by new requirements made of city teachers, for which this school offered preparation. These requirements were relaxed after one year. The members of 1899 were about one hundred. The attendance of those eminently qualified to utilize such opportunities of special training as well as expansion of general culture, has grown steadily. Courses in certain lines of Pedagogy have always been given, besides Biology, American History, German Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics and Latin, with a course of Lectures on Roman History. To how great an extent such work may quicken and inspire the souls of teachers often jaded and worn, none but those can fully realize who have had the felicity of active furtherance of this particular work. Teachers after all work with and work upon teachers whose higher faculties of judgment and perception are wholesomely kindled or rekindled, and who are brought into close contact with personal resources ever enlarged by constant professional accumulation along definite lines of scholarship and scientific investigation. The fact that mature men take charge of this work at University Heights is important : for he who has accumulated much can best adjust his didactic giving to the particular needs of his pupils, particularly if these be themselves teachers; and furthermore, such a one can best feel and maintain that sympathy and tact which must inform and enliven every didactic effort. The prospect of the approaching opening of the Memorial Library adds vastly to the assets of the Summer School.

MUSIC ROOM, GOULD HALL

Among the institutions where the teacher-students of the New York University Summer School were originally trained or prepared before they took up teaching as a profession, we may mention the New York Normal College; the College of the City of New York; New York University; South Carolina College; Magnolia Classical and Normal College, Alabama; Cornell; St. Francis Xavier; Bridgewater Normal School; Colby; Union; New Jersey State Normal School; Albany Normal College; Rockport State Normal School, New York; Keystone State Normal School, Pennsylvania; Kutztown State Normal School, Pennsylvania; Rutgers; Colorado State University; Cooper Union; Syracuse; Smith; Ursinus; Illinois Wesleyan; Shippensburg Normal School, Pennsylvania; Oneonta Normal, New York, and other institutions.

In 1896 Professor Bristol began to make a special study of the marine fauna of Bermuda, and being aided by some friends of New York University he has established a Summer School of Biology there, the conditions for such work

being there exceptionally favorable, and he has furnished many of the rarer fishes now found in the public Aquarium of the City of New York.

The School of Engineering was much improved and strengthened in 1898 through new endowments for technological work, some $200,000 being particularly given for this end by Miss Helen Miller Gould. The name of the school was changed to the New York University School of Applied Science, in order that it might more truly designate its enlarged scope. It offers courses partly for technical training, partly for personal culture. Of the former are Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, Surveying, Chemistry, Shop Work, Railway Engineering, Physics, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Geology, Highway Engineering, Strength of Materials, Graphical Statics, Hydraulics, Waterworks, Boilers and Engines, Thermodynamics, Kinematics, etc., while for personal culture and general training these serve: French and German (indirectly of technological use also of course), English, literature and rhetorical exercises, Philosophy; the technological work gaining steadily in proportion as the courses proceed. There are now grouped in the School of Applied Science, in four chief departments in each of which a degree may be attained, namely, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Applied and Industrial Chemistry.

Meanwhile the noble work of the Woman's Advisory Committee has never lagged. This great and decisive aid New York University has enjoyed from its first establishment in 1890, throughout the decade now closing and terminating the century. Miss Emily Butler was first President, and associated with her were Mrs. Mary J. Field, Vice-President; Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Treasurer; further Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. G. A. Herter, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Williamson, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, Mrs. William F. Cochrane, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. In 1893–1894 there were added Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. John P. Munn and Miss Stimson. In subsequent years there entered the committee Miss Ida M. Northrop, Mrs. I. Lowrie Bell, Miss Frances E. Lake and Mrs. Welcome G. Hitchcock. In 1895–1896 Mrs. Henry Draper became President, Mrs. F. W. Downer Vice-President, and Mrs. C. A. Herter Treasurer. In 1896–1897 Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Jefferson Hogan entered the Committee. In 1897–1898 Mrs. Joseph Eastman joined. In 1898–1899 Mrs. Lewis Lapham came in. The School of Pedagogy, in which so many women students are found, was more particularly the object which owes to these ladies very much of its substance and support, as well as much care and help bestowed on such students as came from a distance.

The Woman's Legal Education Society, as we briefly adverted to its beginnings in the 7th chapter of this recital, founded early in the nineties, lectures called "Lectures on Law for Non-Matriculants, and in particular for Business Women," Emily Kempin, LL.D., being the Lecturer, Mrs. Leonard Weber being President of the Society, and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi Treasurer. The next year, 1891–1892, Professor Christopher G. Tiedeman was Lecturer. In 1892–1893 Professor Isaac F. Russell became the Lecturer, and an examination to be held in April was placed at the disposal of those members or auditors who had gone through the whole course. In 1894–1895 the Chancellors' Certificate was announced as to be awarded only to those students who passed a strict final examination. A prize scholarship, valued at $200, in the form of two years' free tuition in the University Law School, was to be awarded to the student who passed the best examination. An Association of Alumnae was formed. Twenty-nine students received the Chancellor's Certificate for 1894. The next year the Chancellor's Certificate was awarded to almost fifty students among whom was Mrs. Martha Buell Munn and Miss Helen Miller Gould. The former of these ladies has since that time held the

office of President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, and the latter that of Vice-President. Miss Isabelle Mary Pettus, who graduated at the same time, has since proven herself particularly efficient as Assistant Lecturer of the Society. On April 29, 1896, the Chancellor's Certificate was awarded to forty-seven students, and on many more in the closing years of the century, the nineteenth after the Birth of our Lord, and the Fourteenth after Justinian, who took important steps to ameliorate the position of woman in the Roman Civil Law.

In August 1899, and in August 1900, two new departments were grafted upon the growing organism of the New York University. The first is the New York American Veterinary College, the other the New York University School of Commerce and Finance.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance has begun its first year's work in the University Building on Washington Square, a location ideally fitted. The legal portion of this training — in Contracts, Trusts, Bills and Notes, International Law, Sales and Agency Partnership — is furnished by the regular Professors of Law in their several courses; but besides this, instruction is given in Auditing and the History of Accountancy, Theory of Accounts, Public Finance and Banking, Foreign Commercial Relations and Consular Service, Domestic Commercial Relations and Transportation, Practical Accounting, Insurance, Economic Geography and Statistics by Messrs. Charles Waldo Haskins, C.P.A.; Charles E. Sprague, M.A., Ph.D., C.P.A.; Ferdinand William Lafrentz, C.P.A.; Anson O. Kittredge, C.P.A.; Leon Brummer, C.P.A., and Francis W. Aymar, LL.M., and others, yet to be named. We append the official words of the Central Administration of New York University:

"The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University is a result of the present general movement in Europe and the United States in behalf of the higher commercial education. Its establishment is immediately due to enthusiastic action on the part of the professional accountants of the State of New York. Accountancy was raised to the dignity of a legally recognized and safeguarded profession in New York by the Certified Public Accountants Act of 1896 'to regulate the profession of public accountants;' and under this act certificates of qualification to practice as certified public accountants, with exclusive right to use the initials C.P.A. as a professional designation, are granted to those only who, having had three years' satisfactory experience in the practice of accounting, including one year in the office of an expert public accountant, pass an examination in the theory of accounts, in practical accounting, in auditing, and in commercial law. The Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents early resolved, in the spirit of the legislative enactment, to place the requirements of the examination upon such an educational basis as would insure to the profession of certified public accountancy the confidence and respect of the commercial and financial world; and thus was created the necessity for a new institution for professional instruction. Experience had shown that professional education in the higher accountancy, as in law and medicine, must be placed, for the public welfare, under State care and University control. Accordingly, application was made to New York University, looking to the establishment of a school or college of accountancy; and on July 28, 1900, after mature deliberation of the matter by the Council, the Chancellor of the University announced to the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants the official approval legalizing the foundation of the institution.

"Coincident with the imperative and increasingly urgent demand for adequate education in all branches of the higher accountancy, there is being developed, by the multiplying exigencies of modern business, an important calling coming to be known as the profession

of administration; a profession represented by men of affairs whose bent of mind and whose studies and experience fit them to grasp, in all its fullness and in all its parts and ramifications, any enterprise, of whatsoever kind, in the world of trade and commerce, and to take full charge of the venture and carry it forward to a successful issue. The administrator, the man of signal executive ability, handles the reins of a multifarious business on comprehensive principles; principles which are to him of more importance than the knowledge of technical details possessed by his subordinates, however valuable this knowledge may also be to him as accessory to his administrative capacity. From these leaders of affairs in the world of commerce and finance — for themselves as proprietors and managers, and for their assistants who are to succeed them in control of business — has come the present universal appeal to professional educators for university instruction in the sciences immediately connected with practical life." To meet, therefore, this twofold demand for the higher commercial education and for a school or college of accountancy, the Council of the University decided to establish the school on a broad basis of advanced instruction in accounting, commercial law, and economic science, and to name the institution The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance.

"This school differs from the several schools of finance or commerce recently established by prominent Universities in America in that its entire instruction is intended to be professional in character. It is in no way to be confounded with or substituted for the course of liberal culture in a College of Arts and Science, but it may be advantageously connected therewith. The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance is founded in the firm belief that business education, adequately to meet existing and future conditions of civilization, must be placed upon a scientific basis; that traditional methods, office routine, and procedure of control must be traced to their underlying principles; that native genius for trade and finance must be reinforced by a well-grounded knowledge of economics, accountancy and commercial law; that not only administrators of affairs, but, in due proportion, their assistants, ought each to understand the philosophy as well as the art of his calling and be able intelligently to adapt himself and his work to the exigencies of the commercial and financial world.

"The school is twofold in its aim: to elevate the standard of business education, and to furnish a complete and thorough course of instruction in the higher professional accountancy. In accountancy, the Act of 1896 and the rules of the Regents, substantially mark out the course of study; which, however, includes the historical as well as the legal, practical and theoretical aspects of the subject. In the more general higher commercial education, the plan of the school is elastic; and the courses in economics and commercial law will be enlarged, and other studies will be added, as circumstances require. This plan of study is broad enough in scope, it is believed, not only to meet the wants of the prospective professional accountant, for whom it is primarily intended, but also for those who are to be administrators of affairs, and to whom a working knowledge of accountancy, commercial law and economics is of the first importance.

"The work of the school is carried on at the new University Building, Washington Square, New York City. In this building are located also the Administration Offices and three other schools of the University: the Graduate School, the School of Pedagogy, and the Law School. The position of the school in New York enables it to secure the services of practical business men and public accountants as instructors and lecturers along lines in which they have arrived at eminence. The Library of the school contains the best works in English and the Continental languages — especially the French — on the Higher Accountancy; and others will be added as the present meagre bibliography of the subject may per-

ENTRANCE, WASHINGTON SQUARE BUILDING

mit. The Law Library, containing about 14,000 volumes, including all the standard works on Commercial Law, and to which the students of the school have access, is located in the University Building; and the Astor Library of 283,000 volumes, and especially rich in works on Commerce and Finance, is within three minutes' walk of the School."

THE SANDHAM PRIZE.

In 1899 Miss Anna M. Sandham, in commemoration of her brother, the late Augustus Sandham, Esq., endowed two prizes in Oratory, with a fund of $2500; one prize of $75, and one of $25. The first public contest of this highly valued foundation was held in the Auditorium at University Heights on the Monday of Commencement week, 1900. Months of preliminary trials and a severe process of gradual elimination of weaker condidates had preceded this final test. Distinguished gentlemen not connected with the Faculty of New York University acted as judges.

E. G. S.

CHAPTER IX

The Reorganization of the Medical School. — The Veterinary College.

IN 1885 the only school of New York University under the immediate direction of the Corporation was the College of Arts and Science. The three professional schools, Medicine, Law and Engineering, were permitted to exist in many respects as if the private enterprises of Professors. In each of the two last named a single Professor, as late as 1888, had the entire management, collected the fees, paid his assistants what he deemed expedient, and reserved the remainder, usually a meagre sum, for his own compensation. It need not be said that either school was a lilliputian when judged from a University point of vision.

This state of affairs in these two schools was brought to an end about 1890, by the new advance movement of the University. But it continued in the Medical School and that in a very objectionable fashion. In this College instead of a single Professor, some half-dozen Professors were the virtual proprietors. This proprietorship had been authorized by the Council in 1841 at the organization of the school, as a temporary expedient. At that time the control of the finances of the school and of the nomination of Professors was given the governing Professors, but under the following proviso offered by Charles Butler: "And the Council hereby also expressly reserve the power of repealing and amending the plan of organization of the Medical Faculty."

When in 1870 certain moneys were collected from the friends of the University, on behalf of a medical building, it was proposed to vest the title of the property in the corporation. Certain Professors had solicited funds in the name of the University and of its Faculty. The President of the Council and many of the members had made subscriptions. Also funds were raised from outside the Council. Thus the first nucleus, amounting to about $20,000, was secured. The following agreement recorded March 27, 1870, contemplated the assumption by the Council of all liabilities upon the property: "The Council shall assume the entire indebtedness of the Faculty in said property, the transfer to be made when the sum of $40,000 shall have been paid to the Treasurer of the Council from subscriptions or donations made for the liquidation of such indebtedness."

The subscriptions did not reach the amount named. The title of the property remained in the Professors, who paid for it partly by the above named $20,000, partly by a first mortgage, and partly by moneys loaned by the Professors for which they issued to themselves certificates of stock. In order to perfect this arrangement, the governing Professors became

incorporated as the Medical College Laboratory. The Council acquiesced in the action of these Professors as in accord with the agreement of 1841, by which the Governing Faculty had become the business agents of the University in the matter of the College of Medicine.

Down to the year 1886, no outside element had come in between the Council and the Medical Faculty. In that year a third party was introduced, an intrusion which was effected without any consultation with the Council, — and which became the root of the schism of 1898. A giver of moneys appeared, who intended well, yet failed to see that he ought to repose trust in New York University if he purposed to concern himself with its affairs. This was O. H. Payne, a patient of Dr. Loomis, who decided to build the Loomis Laboratory, for the exclusive use, as Dr. Loomis declared at the time in writing, of the Medical Department of New York University. Its Trustees, by the special desire of the giver, were to be Dr. Loomis and his son, and three business men who were none of them related to the University. Such a laboratory would, however, be of no consequence standing by itself. Therefore, it was to be joined to the University Medical College. Dr. Loomis, who was the senior Professor of the Medical Faculty, appeared before his associates with the proposal to place this laboratory under its control. He put on file a paper which declared that he did this according to the expressed wish of his friend, the giver. Dr. Loomis said of the giver: "He designated that it should be known as the Loomis Laboratory of the Medical Department of the New York University; that when completed it should be handed over to a Board of Trustees who should hold it in trust for the use of the Faculty and students. It was to be for 'the exclusive use of the Faculty and students of the Medical Department of the New York University.'"

On the strength of this agreement, Dr. Loomis, as the agent of the giver, secured the announcement by the University and its Faculty of the new laboratory as a University Laboratory. Wide fame was given it. Further, the University on motion of the Faculty bestowed upon Dr. Loomis's son the Professorship of Pathology. How these written declarations of Dr. Loomis were declared by his friend, Mr. Payne, on oath twelve years afterwards to be utterly void of foundation, will appear further on. A sad want of educational vision was here shown in bringing in a third corporation between the Medical Faculty and the University Council, and between one portion of the Medical Faculty and another portion.

This lack of vision was further manifest when in 1892 this same patient of Dr. Loomis gave, for the sake of his physician, a second sum of money. The state requirement of three years' study for a medical degree, made the proprietary school wholly unprofitable. The medical property was heavily indebted, especially to Dr. Loomis. Mr. Payne agreed to pay this debt, but instead of placing the property under University ownership, he arranged that it should remain in the hands of the Medical College Laboratory; and that the three business men who were Trustees of the Loomis Laboratory should become Trustees of this corporation also. They, with two Professors, easily made a working majority. Thus the Faculty, which under the agreement of 1841 was appointed the agent of the University Corporation, was virtually crowded out of this office by the intrusion of outsiders, at the dictation of a giver of moneys.

This intrusion was effected entirely without the knowledge or consent of the University Council. The collecting and expending of the revenues of the Medical College were assumed by this hybrid corporation which was in part made up of Professors, and in part of an outside element which at no time professed to have any regard for New York University.

The Medical College did not prosper as expected. In 1896, when the other University schools were going forward with new life, the Medical School was falling back. The death of Dr. Loomis, in 1895, contributed to the decline of the Faculty and its work. They

were hopelessly behind the great schools of Harvard and Pennsylvania Universities, which had placed themselves unreservedly upon the University system.

The University Council, including the Chancellor, had been able to do little for them, albeit the latter had responded more than once to calls from the Medical Faculty for his help. In 1881, when a serious condition of affairs was created among the students by a certain decision of the Professors, he had been asked to preside over the Faculty, and had received their thanks for his assistance. He had secured subscriptions of money also for the aid of the medical work. Neither Chancellor nor Council had ever requested from the governing Faculty any return except that they would so labor as to advance the name of the University. They had scrupulously fulfilled the agreement of 1841. They had kept silent at the violation of this agreement by the bringing in of outsiders to take the place of Professors.

The condition of the Medical College grew rapidly worse. This was made public in a form very trying to the other Faculties of the University, and to the Chancellor. For half a dozen years the State Regents had examined medical graduates applying for license to practice in the State of New York. They published the results broadcast. Out of twelve schools they placed the University Medical College next the lowest, or number eleven for the whole period from 1891 to 1895. For the year 1895–1896 they placed it the very lowest. Among the Regents who authorized this report was Dr. Stimson, an active member both of the Medical Faculty and of each of the Boards of Trustees who had possession of the medical property. It was not, however, the low educational condition of the school which most threatened the future of the school; it was dissension between the Professors. After the death of Dr. Loomis, the next in age was Dr. William H. Thomson. He became the successor to his Professorship, and the object of severe assault upon the part of one of his associates.

In the autumn of 1896, Dr. Stimson called upon the Chancellor with the one object, as he testified in Court, to secure "the removal of one member of the Faculty." "We discussed," he said, "the possibility of removing him by the action of the Council." This conference was described by the Chancellor, testifying in the same case in the Supreme Court. He said, "Dr. Stimson stated as the main object for which he had come to see me, whether the University Council would not take measures that would result in the change of the personnel of the Medical Faculty to the extent at least of one member. He suggested as a possible way of securing the removal of this Professor, the establishing an age limit for Professors of the University in all of the Faculties." "I told him that the Council would, I thought, be utterly unwilling to enter on the making of a statute of that kind, when it would be plain that it was intended to affect that particular individual." "I further said that a precedent of fifty years was opposed to the Council touching the Medical College except upon the request of the Medical Faculty. He then asked me whether there was not any way that we could get at this matter of making a change in the personnel of the Medical Faculty. I said that no way presented itself to me save by their placing themselves on the same platform with the other schools of the University, namely, by the old arrangement of more than fifty years' standing from 1841 being dissolved by their turning over the entire administration and also the possessions that were used for medical instruction to the Corporation of the University."

This suggestion of substituting University for outside control was not new. It had been seen by Dr. Loomis that New York University needed to follow Harvard and Pennsylvania in this direction. He had caused to be inserted in the charters of both the Medical College Laboratory and the Loomis Laboratory a clause empowering them to transfer their property to New York University. He had become a member of the Council and had brought in

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 1900

Mr. Payne as a member, in the interests of medicine. They had taken places on the Medical College Committee, which however did no work because the outside control left no work to be done. Dr. Loomis's death left Mr. Payne the nominal head of this Committee. Now that there was promise of direct University control of the College, two new members were added to the Council and to the Medical Committee, upon the endorsement of Mr. Payne. One of them, Mr. Dimock, became Chairman of the Medical College Committee.

Upon March 1, 1897, upon the recommendation of this Committee, the Council assumed the direct charge of the Medical College and accepted the transfer of the property of the Medical College Laboratory. As to the Loomis Laboratory, the Committee declared "Dr. Loomis's statement shows the precise relation which the Trustees of the Loomis Laboratory sustain to the University Medical College." At this date it seemed that the Medical College was at last placed upon a University footing. An impartial Council of thirty-two men were to be the arbiters of its affairs. A Medical College Committee were to interest themselves especially in Medical Education. This Committee at once found themselves face to face with the dissension between members of the Faculty. They disliked the task of displacing one or other of the eight governing Professors.

At this juncture occurred the partial destruction by fire of the property of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, for near fifty years a competitor of the University College, and situated across the way. The Chancellor at once requested a member of the Committee, Dr. John P. Munn, an alumnus of Bellevue, to consult its Faculty upon the question of uniting themselves with the University. Upon his reporting them favorably disposed, the Chancellor brought the matter before the Chairman of the Medical College Committee and before Mr. Payne, both of whom at once endorsed the plan as a happy solution of the problem of directing the medical work of the University. The probable attitude of the Medical Faculty was also ascertained and found to be favorable. Thereupon the Council, March 18, 1897, invited the Bellevue College to join the University. The invitation was unanimously accepted by both the Corporation and the Faculty of that College.

To an educator, the prospects of the Medical School of New York University now seemed ideal. The University Council was in control. The Medical School Committee was believed to be devoted to the building up of a great Medical School under New York University. All the Professors by resigning their places, at the request of the Council, professed their willingness to submit to the decisions of that body. All went smoothly till the time came for the distribution of appointments. In order to secure data for this, the Chancellor had invited and received opinions from every Professor of either school, to be held in confidence by the Medical College Committee. The Committee declined to consider these opinions, and adopted a roll of appointments framed by its Chairman from the recommendations of one or two former University Professors. The Medical College Committee adopted this "slate" of its Chairman against the Chancellor's plan of an impartial and extended inquiry into the merits of Professors. The Chancellor asked the consent of the Chairman to a minority report. He replied by threatening to resign should a minority report be presented. Further, he and the Committee refused to give a hearing to the accredited representative of the University to the Faculty of Bellevue. The Chancellor, hoping that the Committee's assignment of Professors might be successful, refrained from a minority report.

The majority report was adopted May 14, 1897. A memorial came back to the Council May 24, from the Professors-elect from the Bellevue side, asking the Council to revise the assignments. They noted that of the first seven chairs the University professors were given four, the Bellevue only one, while two were divided. The Council thereupon recon-

sidered its action and required a new report from the Medical Committee, which was made May 26 and was adopted, excepting five supplementary resolutions upon which the Council were not prepared to act intelligently. The Council believed that they had accomplished an equitable assignment of appointments for the consolidated Faculty. They set so high a value upon the consolidation of these two important schools, that they purposed to arrive at the very best plan, if it should "take all summer."

At this juncture the work of the Council was interrupted by an extraordinary procedure of a majority of the former University Professors.

CLINIC, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

"Who, instead of patiently waiting for amendment by us of our decision as umpires, if such should prove best, caused the withdrawal of the sister Faculty from the consolidation by private communications, both oral and written, addressed to the latter." [See statement of Council in appendix.]

The procedure of the Council towards the University Professors was not proportioned to their offence. They had all resigned office, as above noted, at the University's request, in order to prepare the way for the consolidation. They might justly have been left out of office by the University, for the two reasons that they had degraded the school within the five years preceding to the lowest rank among the twelve schools of the state, as shown by the Regents' report, and that they had wronged the Council, who were sitting as umpires at great cost of time and effort, by driving off, with threats, the Professors-elect from Bellevue. But the Council were very forbearing. Here is their statement:

They mildly asked the Professors from the University side "to go on by themselves under the statutes and officers that had been approved by them."

Neither the disturbing Professors nor the Medical College Committee were content to work under the Council. They had defeated this superior body in the matter of consolidation. They now made the demand that the Council should turn back the direct control of the Medical School to the same outside corporation that had recently conducted it so unsuccessfully. The minority Professors of this outside corporation had resigned their places by reason of the plan of consolidation. This

rendered the Medical College Laboratory, so-called, more than ever an unfit party to represent the University, yet it asked to be put in possession once more both of the medical property and the medical instruction. In urging their request, the disturbing Professors put forth the theory that the property had been transferred to the University under a contract made by the Chairman of the Medical Committee, and that this contract had been violated. This claim was made in the following language: "That the transfer was made with the understanding that the control and management of the property should remain with the Medical Department, and for that purpose the interests of our Faculty should be represented by a Medical Committee of your institution, composed of gentlemen selected by the Faculty, to whom should be intrusted the entire and exclusive management of matters appertaining to it."

An active canvass of the members of the Council was made by the disturbing Professors and their agents. A written threat was addressed to each member of the Council that the University would be publicly charged with violation of a trust. It was hoped that, even though no member of the Council believed the accusation, the majority of the Council would let go the Medical College rather than make a public issue, especially when the giver of the largest part of the property endorsed the disturbing Professors in their urgent demand. A special committee of the Council reported in favor of a partial surrender. According to this, the direction of medical education and of the property used for the same were to be returned to the Medical College Laboratory for fifteen years. This breaking up of the recently established University system, was opposed unanimously by the six Deans of the six Faculties, who presented the following paper:

"The undersigned Deans of the six Schools of the New York University beg to present to the Council the following memorial:—

"We have been appointed by your body to be permanent members of the University Senate. This body is designed to have an educational oversight of the University, also it is to have the direction of certain University matters, as for example, Commencements. At our first meeting in December, on motion of Professor Polk of the Medical School, we entered upon the question of arranging for a single University Commencement, but our most important work is to present recommendations to the Council respecting the unifying and advancing of University education.

We now learn that your body is considering the turning over of the Medical School to other than University control. We respectfully ask that such action be not favored by your body, because it will cripple if not disorganize the University Senate and its entire work. We further request that if such a movement is seriously considered by you, we may be permitted a hearing by your body before final action is taken."

Also the entire Faculty of Arts and Science entered their protest as follows:

"The undersigned Professors of the New York University College Faculty respectfully represent to the University Council as follows:—

"We are informed that a Committee of your body are moving to place the Medical School as completely outside University control as it was a year ago. Such an act would seriously affect this College. We have the present year, for the first time, correlated the first year of Medical study with the fourth year of College study. We have done this with the hope that the University Council, with the help of the University Senate, would supervise this correlation and make it eminently helpful to both the undergraduate College and the Medical College. This system, adopted by us with your approval, will be seriously marred if you should resign control of the School of Medicine. Therefore we respectfully petition that before you surrender your present control of that school, a hearing upon this question may be granted to representatives of the College Faculty."

The issue, after extended debate, was decided by the Council adopting, by a vote of thirteen to eight, the following action:

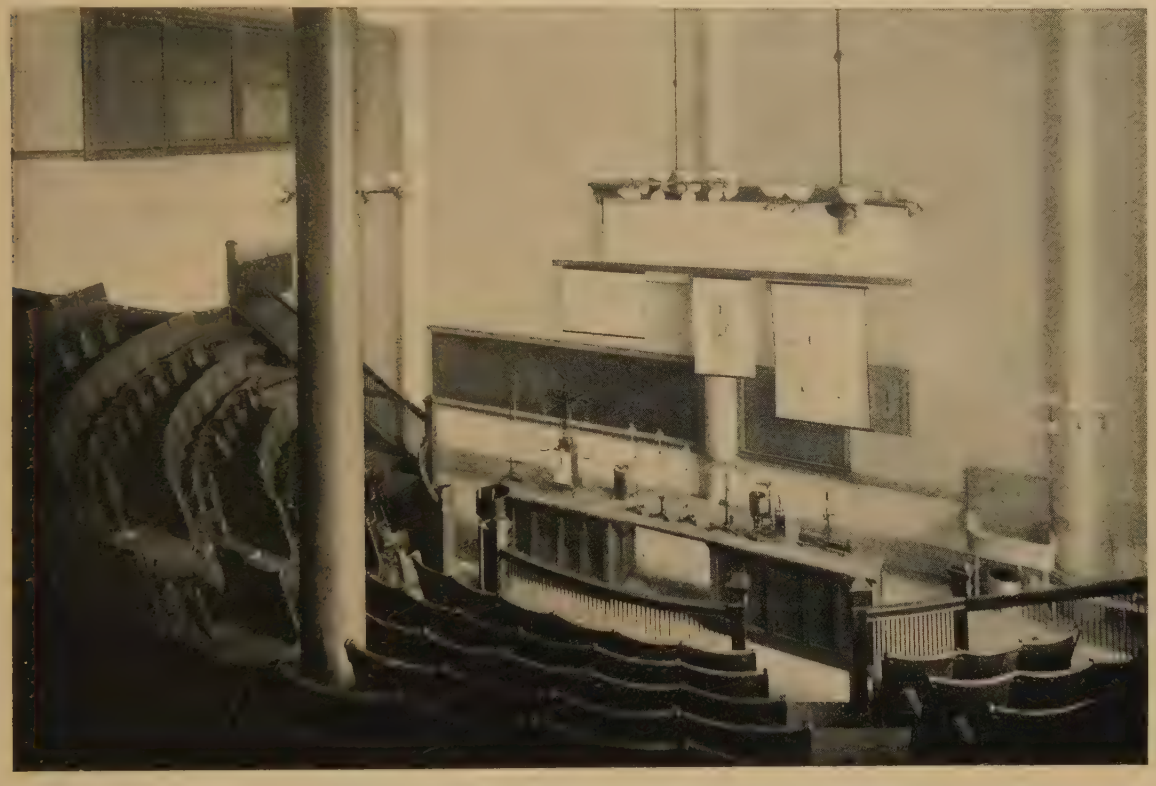
"Resolved, that justice and faithfulness to its trust demand that New York University maintain its present statute relation to its School of Medicine."

The minority with one or two exceptions resigned at various dates their seats in the Council.

The disturbing Professors thereupon entered into a negotiation with Cornell University in the same state, to transfer themselves and as much of the New York University Medical College as they could carry with them to that corporation. They were sustained in this step by Mr. Payne with a pledge of money support. A confidential bargain was entered into

between these parties and Cornell, whose terms have never been fully made public.

On the announcement of this combination, the New York University Council resumed its plan of consolidating with the University School its ancient neighbor, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. At the Commencement, May 19, 1898, at the Metropolitan Opera House, the action of the Council was read by the Chancellor as follows :



LECTURE ROOM, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

"The following action was unanimously adopted by the New York University Council on Monday, May 16th, being presented by Mr. William A. Wheelock on behalf of the committee preparing the same :

"The Council of New York University regret to be obliged to announce that by reason of the failure of some of our Professors of Medicine since May 26, 1897, to observe the duties belonging to their relation to us under the University system, as interpreted by the Council, we were constrained to condition their continuance as permanent Professors upon their acceptance of existing University rules and requirements. The six Professors who belonged to the former governing Faculty have rejected this offer, and, accordingly, will cease at the end of this College year to be connected with New York University.

"The Council have further maintained that they are beyond all possible question the rightful successors of the Trustees of the Medical College Laboratory, and are the only proper persons to execute that trust. Yet they have offered, without reserve, to submit all questions involving our equity in the entire medical property used by us, to arbitration. This offer has been rejected.

"We here record as a subject of equal surprise and regret to this Council that a sister University some weeks ago began negotiations looking to the establishment of a new Medical School in this city, with what was plainly a combination of Professors at variance with their own University, and this without any consultation with this University and without the slight delay which would have enabled these Professors decently to tender their resignations of their present Professorships.

"The Council further announces that the Trustees of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College have to-day voted to complete the consolidation of that College with New York University. The strength of these two venerable foundations will henceforth be given to a single Medical School under the title of 'The University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.' The alumni of the two schools, numbering nearly ten thousand graduates, will be placed on the rolls of the University. The two properties, together occupying 225 feet front in East 26th street, near First Avenue, and costing about $500,000, will be owned by the New York University and used by the united school.

"The Faculty of the new school will consist of Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dean, and seven Professors of the former University Medical Faculty and twenty-one Professors and Adjunct Professors of the former Bellevue Medical Faculty, together with such additional Professors as may hereafter be appointed. Besides these are thirty or more lecturers, instructors and assistants. The complete roll of the Faculty will hereafter be announced."

The consolidated College was opened October 1, 1898, and has been notable for harmony, and as a model of organization, breadth and thoroughness. The following winter the former Trustees of the Medical College property brought suit against the University, demanding its return. The issue was based chiefly upon the assertion of Mr. Dimock, former Chairman of the Medical Committee of the Council, that he had made certain promises on behalf of the University in consideration of the transfer, which promises the University had failed to keep. He claimed to have made this bargain for the University at a date, December 19, 1896, when he had not yet attended a meeting of the University Council. Further, he admitted that he had not made any report of such bargain to the Council, but had presented a report that asserted the direct opposite of any bargain with conditions. Mr. Dimock was sustained in this assertion by the disturbing Professors. Yet one of the Professors, under cross-examination, acknowledged in Court that he had written a "brief historic note" to be used in a circular of the consolidated School, which said, "This system [that is the University system] was, in March 1897, perfected by the unconditional transference of all the property of the Medical College to the parent University."

The University resisted this suit. George A. Strong in his reply for the University, after an extended review of the testimony, spoke as follows regarding the assertion that the property had been deeded to the University in consideration of certain promises: "*For months after this interview of December 19th, everybody, on both sides, was saying that the promises, now alleged to have been made, had not been made.*"

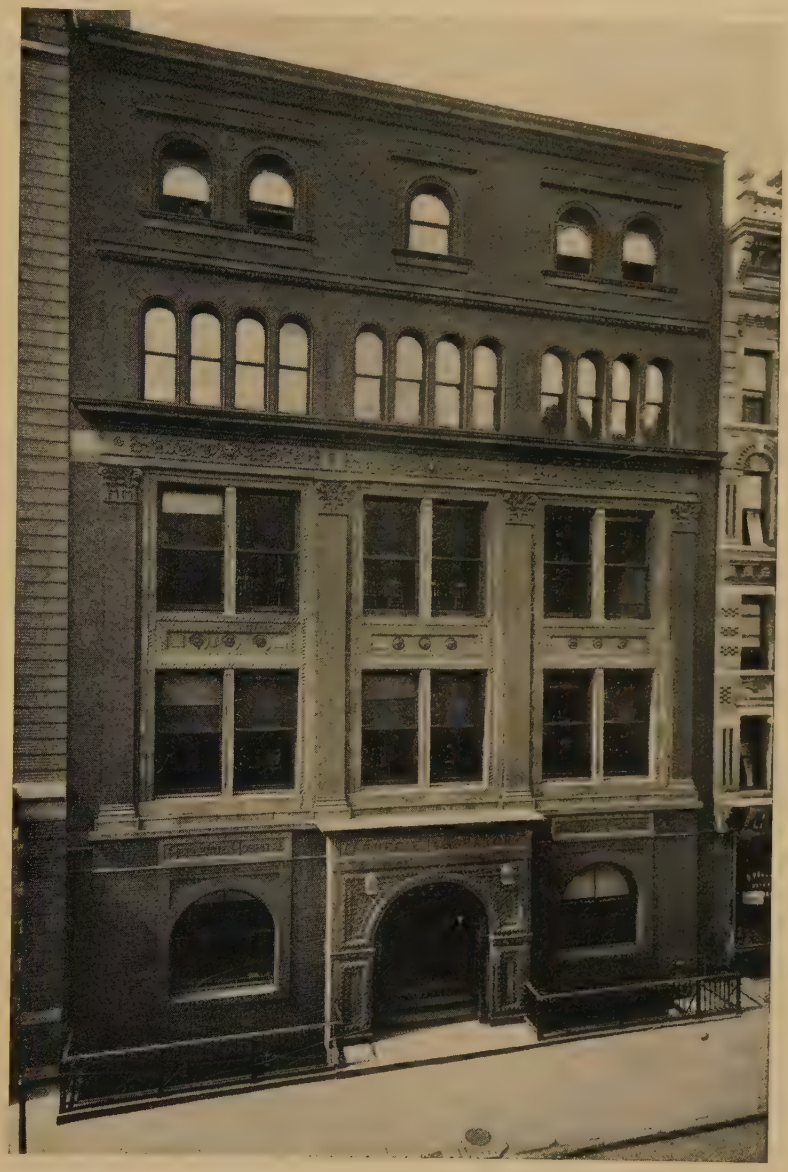
Further, the University brought suit against the Trustees of the Loomis Laboratory, to compel them to employ their property according to the terms of the instrument filed by Dr. Loomis. Under this instrument, the University Faculty had enjoyed the use of it for a decade of years. The issue in this latter suit turned chiefly upon the question whether Dr. Loomis's statement was accurate and binding. The counsel for the University, Mr Strong, said in reference to this: "Colonel Payne himself, then, did once fully and explicitly endorse Dr. Loomis's version of the terms of the original gift. In the face of this fact, which conclusion is necessary — that the great mass of evidence collected and emphasized under our first point is untrustworthy, or that Colonel Payne's present memory is untrustworthy? We submit that the evidence cannot be weighed without coming to the conclusion that Dr. Loomis's statement contains the truth in regard to this trust, for every fact and circumstance in the case has corroborated Dr. Loomis in this and overthrown Colonel Payne."

No decision has as yet been rendered by the Supreme Court in either of these cases. Should they be carried to the higher courts, and require years for their settlement, the chief benefit to New York University will accrue to that University Faculty which educates lawyers, and subsists chiefly because of litigation.

The most notable features of the University Medical School to-day is the body of enthusiastic young scientists devoted to the work of research and instruction. An Association has been formed by them entitled the New York University Medical Society, which will be a center of stimulus through conferences and the publication of papers. Though the Society is not a year old, it has made large plans and entered on their accomplishment. Great watchfulness and zeal are shown by the Faculty in the perfecting of both curriculum and methods of instruction. They have the sympathy in their efforts of a very large proportion of the active alumni of either of the former schools. The number of these supposed to be

still living and in practice is about ten thousand, scattered throughout the entire world.

Upon the material side abundant room and equipment are provided. First of all the Medical schools in this region it has been able to set apart quarters for the social organization of the students. Three buildings are at present under the control of the Faculty and utilized for teaching. This does not reckon a property on East Twenty-fifth Street in the immediate rear of the East College Building, of one hundred and twenty-five feet front, which is at present held by the University as a productive investment. The East College building is directly opposite the entrance of Bellevue Hospital on East Twenty-sixth Street, having a frontage of one hundred feet between First Avenue and East River. It contains two large lecture rooms, each capable of seating about three hundred students. One of the lecture rooms is especially designed for clinical teaching and illustrative lectures. There are a number of recitation rooms in which small sections of the classes are instructed by text-book recitations. The top floor is occupied by the classes in operative surgery, and is admirably lighted and ventilated.



CARNEGIE LABORATORY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The New College building was planned by the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1897 and 1898 to meet the demand for the larger classes and the increase in the curriculum. It was transferred to the New York University at the time of the consolidation. Situated on the corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, it adjoins the Carnegie Laboratory with which it is connected. It is diagonally opposite the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, and convenient to the Department of Charities pier, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, from which boats connect the

city with the large institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. The building is six stories high. It contains on the ground floor a complete clinic for the outdoor sick poor. The dispensary is open at hours which are best suited for utilizing cases for clinical instruction to small sections of the senior classes. There are numerous small rooms for the various departments. This building also contains two large and splendidly lighted lecture rooms, completely equipped physiological and chemical laboratories, laboratories for clinical microscopy used in connection with the dispensary, and a large general laboratory used by the Department of Pathology. Working libraries form portions of the equipment in the Department of Physiology and Pathology, and are accessible to the students.

The Carnegie Laboratory, the generous gift of Andrew Carnegie, is situated upon East Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining and communicating with the New College Building. It is a five story edifice devoted exclusively to instruction and investigations in bacteriology, hygiene, and other affiliated subjects connected with medicine. There is one large auditorium for didactic teaching: a museum, well stocked with excellent specimens illustrative of disease; three large and well lighted general laboratories for classes in histology, histological technique and clinical microscopy. The upper floors furnish commodious quarters for the Department of Bacteriology.

A considerable part of the clinical teaching is given in Bellevue Hospital. The members of the Faculty who are Attending Physicians and Surgeons to the Hospital hold regular clinics in the large amphitheatre, and small sections of the class are taken into the wards where they are required to examine and study various medical and surgical diseases. The Hospital is one of the largest in the world.

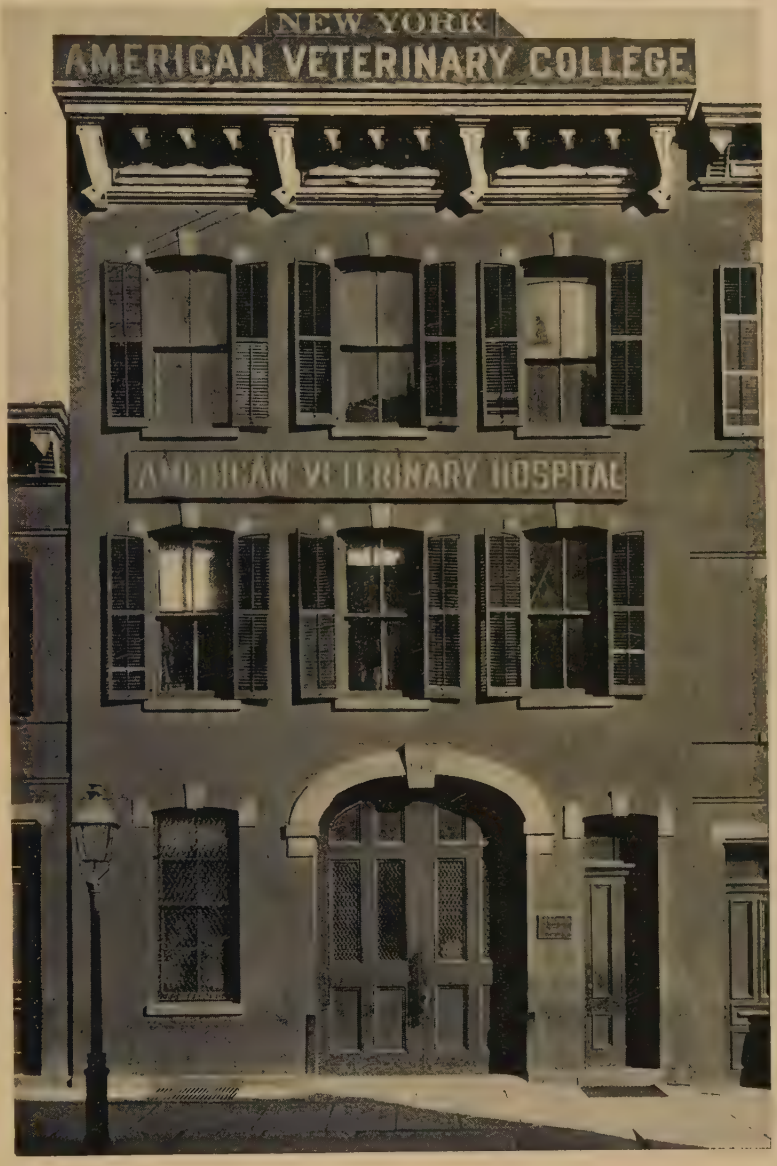
With its record of three score years, its situation in the metropolis, and its complete organization upon the University system, the New York University Medical College has the promise of all the future.

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Before 1850, graduates in Veterinary Medicine were almost unknown in America. In some of the larger cities might be found a few veterinarians who had received their training in the veterinary schools of Europe. Attempts were made at schools in Philadelphia and in Boston between 1850 and 1855, but both of them failed after a short trial. The first of existing schools of Veterinary Medicine was chartered in 1857, as the New York College of Veterinary Surgery, under the leadership of Dr. A. F. Liautard, well-known for his many works upon veterinary surgery which in more than one subject are still accepted as standard. The school had no endowment and no property. Like the majority of the medical schools of that day, it was proprietary in character. In 1875, Dr. Liautard severed his connection with this school and organized the American Veterinary College upon a similar pattern. These schools offered a course of study which extended through two winter sessions of five or six months each. In this they imitated some of the leading schools of medicine which offered as late as 1892 no longer course than this.

The United States Veterinary Medical Association, now known as the American Veterinary Medical Association, adopted in 1891, as a requirement for membership in its body, the fulfilment of two conditions. The first was the completion of a course of study of at least three years of six months each. The second was that this diploma must be from a recognized veterinary school with a Faculty of not less than four veterinarians. Four years later the New York Legislature enacted a law, which is now in force, requiring for entrance upon a course of veterinary study, a high school education or its equivalent. These advances in the standard of veterinary education were practically parallel with the advanced requirements established by law for Doctors of Medicine. They were very much in advance of the requirements in most of the states in the

Union. The consequence was an immediate falling off of attendance upon the two schools in New York City. The state demanded everything of these two schools. It gave nothing, not even a recognition of the very important and useful work which they had been performing for nominal pecuniary returns for more than a generation. The American School was able to show a roll of six hundred and twenty-six graduates in thirty-nine states of the Union. A State Secretary of the Alumni Association existed in no less than thirty-seven states and in two territories, and in ten foreign countries. The graduates of the New York School consisted of twenty-nine classes from 1867 to 1878 inclusive, and from 1883 to 1899 inclusive.



THE VETERINARY COLLEGE

In 1899 the Faculty of either school became thoroughly convinced that the new conditions in existence urgently demanded that not more than one Veterinary College should be supported in the City of New York. Neither school was quite ready to be merged in the other. Both were prepared to resign their proprietary character and become united in a single Faculty under the care and the charter of New York University. The following was the act of consolidation passed by the Corporation of the University, August 7, 1899:

WHEREAS, New York University maintains the Principles now generally accepted in America that each degree giving professional school should be part of a University, both to promote science and to enhance the value of professional degrees,

Therefore, this University consolidates with itself the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the American Veterinary College under the name of the New York-American Veterinary College, this school to be on a like footing with the other six schools of the University.

The Professors of either Veterinary College having resigned their positions to open the way for this union. the University hereby appoints the following Faculty: Henry M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor; Alexander F. Liautard, M.D., V.M., Dean, Professor of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Veterinary Jurisprudence and Sanitary Medicine; James L. Robertson, M.D., D.V.S., Professor of Principles

and Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Harry D. Gill, V.S., Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery and Clinical Surgery; William J. Coates, M.D., D.V.S., Professor of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery and Medicine; Roscoe R. Bell, D.V.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. Elmer Ryder, D.V.S., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine; Richard W. Hickman, Ph.G., V M.D., Professor of Cattle Pathology and Meat Inspection; J. Bethune Stein, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Wilfried Lellman, D.V.M., Professor of Helminthology and Canine Pathology; John A. Mandel, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Edward K. Dunham, M.D., Professor of Comparative Pathology; William H. Park, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology; John A. Leighton, D.V.S., Professor of Diseases of the Foot and of Horse Shoeing; Julius Hulesen, Jr., D.V.S., Professor of Sanitary Medicine; Ernst J. Lederle, Ph.D., Lecturer on Milk Inspection; Harry D. Hanson, D.V.S., Associate Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine; George G. Van Mater, M.D., D.V.S., Professor of Ophthalmology; Charles E. Clayton, D.V.S., Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy; Robert W. Ellis, D.V.S., Lecturer on Zoötechnics and Veterinary Jurisprudence; W. V. Bieser, D.V.S., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum; Henry Henning, V.S., Assistant in Clinical Surgery.

The University will seek to place this school, in regard to endowment, on a level with the Veterinary School of Harvard or of the University of Pennsylvania.

At a subsequent meeting of the University Corporation, all the graduates of either of the schools were adopted as alumni of New York University, and placed upon the roll of graduates. The new Faculty immediately issued the following statement to the public:

"New York University has consolidated with itself (August 7, 1899) the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, chartered 1857, and the American Veterinary College, chartered 1875, all the Professors in either Faculty having voluntarily resigned their positions in order to the accomplishment of this union. The united school, under the title of the New York-American Veterinary College, will open its next term Monday, October 2, 1899, at 8 P.M., at the College building, 141 West Fifty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, under the Faculty hereinafter announced, with Dr. Alexander F. Liautard as Dean. The two Veterinary Hospitals formerly used by the respective schools will be continued, affording abundant material for clinical instruction.

"New York University will hereafter grant the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery to all students entering this College who meet the Regents' requirements as to preliminary education and who pursue successfully the three years' course of study. The fee for each year's course of study is one hundred dollars.

"These two schools outrank in age all other veterinary schools in the country and have educated more than one thousand veterinary surgeons. By the consolidation the new College becomes the only school of veterinary medicine in New York City. Like the Veterinary School of Harvard University and that of the University of Pennsylvania, it is placed upon a strictly University footing. Coördination and coöperation with the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College will thus be secured to the advantage of both schools and of medical science."

The University promptly made application to the Legislature of the state for aid to this school. An Act was introduced by which the state would make agreement with New York University respecting veterinary education on lines similar to those embodied in the agreement made by the State with Cornell University. The following memorial was addressed by the University Council to the State Legislature:

"The following are reasons why the State of New York should adopt the New York-American Veterinary College to educate veterinarians for this portion of the state.

"The state by its Regents, has recently enacted that no man can enroll as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine unless he can show a complete high school education. Further that the student must afterwards spend three full years in study in order to obtain the degree. This law has so increased the time and expense required for becoming a veterinarian that it has diminished by more than one-half the number of students of the two Veterinary Schools in New York City, which outrank in age all others in the United States.

"The report of the Regents for 1898 published early in 1899, contains the following statement,

VETERINARY STUDENTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

NAME.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
College of Veterinary Surgeons	75	109	107	60	46	33
American Veterinary College	149	124	84	87	62	46
N. Y. State College of Veterinary Medicine					11	16
	224	233	191	147	119	95

"The continued decrease in veterinary students, though due in a measure to the three-year course and to the preliminary education requirement, calls attention emphatically to the necessity of a reorganization of the veterinary schools in New York City. It is hoped that something may be done this year in that direction, as New York City should have the best school of this kind in the world. Statistics for 1897, the latest available, show that there were only

364 veterinary students in the United States of which number New York had 119 or 33%.

"Accordingly the two schools in New York City decided that their best hope for the future was through consolidation with New York University. This was effected in the summer of 1899, the University adopting the schools and organizing them as one of its seven schools, upon a strictly University plan. The corporation of the University took this step from a sense of duty to higher professional education, with a frank statement to the new Faculty that they must teach for next to nothing until aid should be secured from the state or other sources outside the University.

"New York City is and ought to be the most important center in veterinary science in the United States. A monograph prepared by James Russell Parsons, Secretary of the Regents, for the Paris Exposition 1900, says that New York State is in the lead in veterinary science. The two oldest schools in the United States were those just consolidated with New York University, the older having existed nearly half a century. Out of 373 students in the United States in 1898, nearly one-fourth were in the State of New York, and more than two-thirds of these in New York City. The best material for veterinary laboratories is found in a great city. It is furnished by the great slaughter houses with the aid of the official inspectors who are on the lookout for abnormal conditions. Also great aid may be obtained from the zoölogical gardens, also from the great number of horses and other animals in the city. Most valuable accessories are found here such as the bacteriological work of the Board of Health, the various pathological and other laboratories connected with medical education. The fact that the most celebrated veterinarians must reside and practice in the great city, must ever be one of the most powerful reasons for expecting the greatest work for veterinary science to be accomplished here.

"The state at present is devoting much of its funds to encourage higher scientific education in the upper part of the state and nothing whatever in the metropolis, yet the latter pays more than two-thirds of the taxes of the state, and with the neighboring counties, comprises most of the population."

The Legislature of 1900 came to no decision upon this question. It is likely to be presented to each Legislature until decided favorably unless private endowment should intervene. In the meantime the work of the Veterinary College is greatly embarrassed through lack of buildings and plant of a proper character, and no less by the inability of the University to remunerate adequately its Professors. They, like the most self-forgetful of their brethren in other professions, are willing to labor to the utmost of their ability, with slight regard to adequate pecuniary recompense, but neither the community nor the State Government can afford to depend upon the continuance of these conditions. A private endowment would be the far more acceptable mode of placing veterinary education in New York upon a firm foundation. The University Corporation could then keep itself out of politics. Great is the pity when a University or its officers must bend to political parties in order to obtain the means of subsistence. The most important factors perhaps in maintaining a wholesome political atmosphere in America, throughout the twentieth century, will be the existence of great Universities not depending on state treasuries or State Legislatures for the daily bread of their Professors.

H. M. M.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE COUNCIL MAY 19, 1898, REGARDING THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Council of New York University reluctantly makes public documents and facts which have compelled us to maintain against opposing claims, the existence of an unconditional University system of control of our Medical College. Our reluctance arises from the fact that these documents will show that our Medical Committee were negotiating from March 18, 1897, until May 26, with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College with the clear declaration on our part that our Medical Faculty and Medical Committee had agreed to the unconditional University system of control, and that the University Council had received the Medical property upon this basis, and that not until May 29, 1897, when certain University Professors decided to destroy the almost completed consolidation, was there a suggestion to the Council that it was not possessed of the same authority over its Medical School as over the other five schools of the University.

We are thus obliged to place those who negotiated with the Bellevue Corporation, but who now claim that they intended to yield to the Council a very limited control of the Medical College, where they must accept one of these two alternatives. Either they are grievously mistaken as to what was their intention or else they combined to deceive both the Council and the Bellevue College as to the real situation. We believe that they are entirely mistaken as to what their mind was at the time of the nego-

tiations for consolidation. We do not believe that they consciously led the Council and an outside corporation to believe that unconditional University control had been established when such was not their own understanding.

Before however, we quote the documents which place both the Medical Committee of the Council and the Medical Faculty on record in regard to their negotiation with Bellevue on the basis of unqualified University control, we present a peculiar difficulty in the way of accepting the claim of a verbal understanding. This claim is made in the following language, "That the transfer was made with the understanding that the control and management of the property should remain with the Medical Department, and for that purpose the interests of our Faculty should be represented by a Medical Committee of your institution composed of gentlemen selected by the Faculty, to whom should be entrusted the entire and exclusive management of matters appertaining to it."

Such an understanding for men acquainted with University organization, were an unlawful understanding and an unlawful bargain. It were unlawful for the University Council itself to bargain to abdicate their powers and violate their statutes. It were unlawful for any member to attempt such a bargain. The charter of said University which all the parties concerned had ample means of knowing, states:

"The government of the University shall be conducted by a Council. The Council shall have the power to appoint all officers."

But the asserted understanding is that the Medical Committe should appoint all Medical officers and Medical Professors. This were an unlawful understanding. If it were asserted that there had been a verbal understanding that this Council was to pay the Professors of Medicine, each a trebled salary or to build them a ten story laboratory, such an understanding would have been lawful because not opposed to the charter, but for University men to assert that they entered into an understanding that the Council should entrust "the entire and exclusive management of matters" to any Committee and especially a Committee selected by outsiders, is to claim the utterly illegal and impossible.

When this demand was first presented, May 29, 1897, in a memorial to the Council of six Medical Professors through Dr. Stimson, it was in these words,

"A designated committee was to control our fortunes. All matters concernlng us should be placed entirely in their hands and should be determined by them."

To this the Chancellor officially replied June 7th,

"I think it necessary to write you my dissent from a proposition of your letter of May 29th. To men acquainted with University organization, it must be plain that not even the Council, much less myself, could promise that any Committee should have the power of ultimate action. That would have been leaving the Council less power than it has had for fifty years, when it has had a veto upon the election of Professors. From a legal standpoint such an arrangement would be impossible."

It might have been added that the Council had also had for fifty years the sole power of removing Professors of Medicine. Thus it appears that from the very first hint of any claim that University control over the Medical School was to be different from that over the other schools, such assertion was met by the Council with an emphatic denial and the denial was based on the ground of both the illegality and the impolicy of such abdication of its rights by the University Corporation.

We come now to the documents referred to above, which show that both the Medical Committee and the Medical Faculty negotiated with Bellevue on the basis of unqualified control of the Medical College. The invitation to Bellevue of March 18, 1897, was in the following words,

"Therefore, the New York University invites the Faculty and Trustees of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College to join in the consolidation of their institution with ours, upon a plan similar to that recently adopted when the University Medical College placed itself under the immediate care of the University. We beg to enclose herewith a copy of the formal action taken between the University and the University Medical College Laboratory."

The copy of the formal action of March 1st, enclosed, was as follows,

"Your Committee upon the University Medical College reports as follows,

In response to expressions of opinions from a large majority of the members of the Governing Faculty of Medicine in favor of the transfer of the property of the Medical College Laboratory and of the Loomis Laboratory, to the University Council, and of the latter accepting the direct responsibility of the organization and the conduct of the College, your Committee sought conferences with the two bodies above named. These conferences have resulted in the Medical College Laboratory executing a deed of its property to the New York University, which deed is herewith presented. The Loomis Laboratory has under consideration a like transfer of its property to the University. Meantime, the following statement is presented, being a transcript from the minutes of the Faculty of our Medical College, which was made by Dr. Alfred Loomis, at the date when the use of the Loomis Laboratory was tendered to our Medical Faculty, and was accepted by them. This statement shows the precise relation which the Trustees of the Loomis Laboratory sustain to the University Medical College. (Here follows Dr. Loomis's paper now ignored by his Trustees.)

"Your Committee therefore considering that it is the unanimous desire of the Faculty of Medicine that the control of that School, as of the other schools of the University, should be vested in the Council, and believing that this is an advance step in the important work committed to the New York University, make the following recommendations:

"1. That the University accept the deed which transfers the Medical College Laboratory property to the New York University.

"2. That the University accept the immediate responsibility of the organization and support of the University Medical College, which heretofore it has undertaken indirectly through the members of the Governing Faculty."

This report carefully prepared, was adopted without alteration, at a meeting of the Council when all the members of the Medical Committee were present and took part

in its adoption. There is not a hint in this communication to Bellevue of any conditions in respect to the Medical Faculty and they are requested to come in on the same terms.

The Bellevue Faculty clearly understood the terms offered and had not a suspicion "that the entire and exclusive management of matters" was to be intrusted to the Medical Committee. On April 5th, the Medical Committee of the Council reported that the terms of consolidation had been accepted by the Bellevue Trustees and Faculty, and further said,

"Your Committee believes that the magnanimous action of the Professors of each school *in placing themselves under the direction of this University absolutely without conditions*, calls upon us to respond by doing all that is possible in order to give such plant and facilities to the united Colleges as shall be equal to those of the best equipped schools in America or in foreign lands."

This places the Medical Committee upon record at a time when there were no differences of opinion to bias the judgment of any of its members. Among its members was the Vice-President and legal adviser of the Corporation which had transferred the property to the University, and he was expected to be watchful that every act in regard to medical matters should be strictly correct. It is not claimed, we believe, that more than one or two of the corporation transferring the property, personally participated in any conference with the representatives of the University.

The above places the Medical Committee on record in a document dated only five weeks after the transfer. We will now present a document which places on record a representative of the governing Professors of Medicine who was chosen along with a member of the Bellevue Faculty by a joint Committee of the two Faculties, to outline a circular for the consolidated school, when the consolidation seemed a certainty. This Professor prepared a manuscript which is in the possession of the Council, of which the first paragraph is entitled "Brief Historic Note." After speaking of the University School aiming at the adoption of the University system and introducing it in partial measure, he says:

"This system which has been in operation for the past five years, was in March 1897, perfected *by the unconditional transference of all the property of the Medical College to the parent University*.

In respect to the above statement of the Medical Committee and that of the representative of the Governing Professors, it is notable that they were not loose descriptions for rhetorical purposes but statements intended for the inspection of a third party, the Bellevue College.

Accordingly when the Bellevue Faculty protested against the first scheme of appointments, they addressed their protest not to the Medical Committee, but to the Council. This protest was written May 20, and was taken up by the Council, the Medical Committee entering no objection. Nor was there any suggestion at that time that the "entire and exclusive management of matters" was to be kept by the Medical Committee.

On the one hand therefore, we have contemporaneous documents written to be utilized with an outside corporation for the securing of its franchises and property which, from start to finish, take for granted unqualified control by the Council. On the other hand, no contemporaneous documents are presented to support the theory that the Committee on the Medical College was to differ in any respect in its powers or duties from the Committee on the Law School or any other of the schools of the University; nor has any credible reason been assigned why any officer of the Council should have desired to give up the ancient power of the corporation to remove Medical Professors when necessary and to exercise a veto on the nomination of their successors, and instead thereof to entrust "the entire and exclusive management of matters" to "gentlemen selected by the Faculty."

The Council recognizes the sensitiveness of certain of their members who would rather not keep property without meeting conditions which the former Trustees "claim that they affixed or meant to affix." But with the Council at large, neither law nor equity permits us to hold real estate contingent on what we may after many months discover to have been possibly the mental intention of the grantors. In the present case to act on this theory would expose the University to discredit and loss in many directions, by reason of acts which they performed in the three months after March 1, 1897, when they had no suspicion that their unconditional control was not accepted by all. They removed Professors; they purchased property; above all they announced to the world that they had undertaken the support and direct control of the Medical College. We thus committed ourselves to an undertaking involving effort and expenditure beyond all that we can now foresee, and involving our reputation for maintaining a like platform as to medicine with the oldest Universities of America. We thus have given in the kind of coin which should pass current between educational trustees a full and entire equivalent for the property which we have received.

Nevertheless we have offered to enter into a complete arbitration in regard to our equity, both in the property which is held in trust by us, and the Loomis Laboratory property in which we claim an important equity, which offer has not been accepted.

The above statement by the Council of their complete rights treats the property as if the Trustees had been an independent body and had owned the property from the beginning. This was not at all the case. The property was first obtained by certain Professors who solicited as individuals in the name of the University, and virtually as its agents. The President and many members of the Council participated as givers. Thus the first nucleus of about $20,000 was secured. Such a nucleus is as valuable to a new cause as ten times that much given a generation afterwards. This first subscription was several years before the incorporation of the Professors, and was solicited under the following resolution, which is on the records of the Medical Faculty, March 27, 1870, "The Council shall assume the entire indebtedness of the Faculty in said property, the transfer to be made when the sum of $40,000 shall have been paid to the Treasurer of the Council, from subscriptions or donations made for the liquidation of such indebtedness."

Seven or eight members of Council appear as givers in this plan. The corporation of the professors was at first a mere convenience for holding the property. At a later day

moneys were solicited in the name of the University and in one instance by an officer of the University, to improve the property, the whole amounting perhaps to $20,000 more.

Who ought to be regarded as the Trustees of money given by John Taylor Johnston, William M. Vermilye, John C. Greene, and others, except the University Council of which they were members and for whose sakes it was given! The suggestion has been made that the Faculty taught poor students enough to wipe out the value of these gifts. Such views of trust funds will never commend themselves to University Trustees.

The present demand that New York University surrender property for which her Council labored nearly a quarter of a century ago, that it may be used by a rival University, seems an incredible demand. But the parties who make this demand perform an equally ineredible act when they declare that Dr. Loomis's recorded statement of the intended use of the Loomis Laboratory property is of no value in deciding how his gifts to the Laboratory shall hereafter be used. The request of the University Council for an arbitration of its equity in the Loomis Laboratory did not obtain even the courtesy of an official reply.

We are astonished that after this refusal of complete arbitration of the equities of both properties, the dissatisfied party boldly publish that the University Council are not the rightful Trustees of the property held by them.

Turning from the question of our Trusteeship of property to our educational work, we regret to be obliged to announce that by reason of the failure of some of our Professors of Medicine since May 26, 1897, to observe the duties belonging to their relation to us under the University system as interpreted by the Council, we were constrained to condition their continuance as permanent professors upon their acceptance of existing University rules and requirements. The six Professors who belonged to the former Governing Faculty, have rejected this offer, and accordingly will cease at the end of this College year to be connected with New York University.

The following facts and documents are presented in illustration of the failure of the University Professors to observe the duties belonging to their relation.

On May 26, 1897, the Council consummated as it believed the consolidation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College with New York University. We had formed a basis of consolidation which we deemed the best possible. We counted ourselves a board of umpires accepted by either Faculty as possessing the right to make a final decision. We had spared no time or pains to achieve a right decision. The chief differences were regarding the assignment of work to Professors. We had assigned the University Professors in every case the exact titles under which they continue to-day. We had not satisfied the Bellevue Professors, yet they had signified that they would accept our decision. It was with the utmost astonishment that we received information that the University Professors instead of patiently waiting for amendment by us of our decision as umpires, if such should prove best, caused the withdrawal of the sister Faculty from the consolidation by private communications, both oral and written, addressed to the latter. The following letter from the Bellevue Professors informed the Council of this most unacademic and extraordinary proceeding. The letter was accompanied with the copies of the communications of the University Professors.

NEW YORK, June 2nd, 1897.

TO THE CHANCELLOR AND THE COUNCIL
OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen, —

We have received from the Secretary of the Council of the New York University notices of our appointments to professorships in the proposed Faculty of Medicine, and also, at about the same time, we have received oral and written communications from several of the former professors in the University Medical College to the effect that if the consolidation of the two medical schools on the lines proposed is consummated, it will be contrary to their wishes, and that, in their judgment and opinion, such consolidation will not be attended "with benefit, but with positive injury to the University," and that, in such case, "probably the Loomis Laboratory and its endowments would not be transferred to the University Council," and that it would be "extremely distasteful" to them "to enter upon an arrangement which would necessarily involve prolonged efforts to harmonize conflicting interests."

We beg to quote the following paragraph from the protest which we had the honor to forward to the Council on May 20th, and we desire to emphasize anew our continued adherence to the views therein expressed. "The Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, believing that a complete unity of purpose and perfect harmony among the members of the new Faculty was an absolute essential to the success of the plan proposed, refused to consider the proposition of the Council of the University, until they had been assured that the leading members of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the New York University had been fully consulted, and expressed hearty acquiescence in the union and an earnest desire for its consummation on the lines laid down." As we believe this unity of purpose and harmony are absolutely essential to the success of the school, (and) in the absence of reasonable assurances that those can be secured in the proposed Faculty — we must beg to decline these appointments, and must request that the University Council shall arrange for our immediate withdrawal from the proposed union.

(here follow unessential particulars.)

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) WILLIAM T. LUSK,
AUSTIN FLINT,
A. ALEXANDER SMITH,
FREDERIC S. DENNIS,
HERMAN M. BIGGS,
AUSTIN FLINT, Jr.

This Council do not need to comment on the action which called forth this paper. Yet at the next meeting of the Council we simply repeated our invitation to our Faculty as well as to the Bellevue Faculty, to accept their positions under the consolidation. Nor when our Professors refused, did we take any harsher step than to ask them to go on by themselves under the statutes and officers that had been approved by them and with a financial plan that was intended to be a copy of their own plan the preceding year except that the Dean (who had been first named by themselves for the Deanship) was assigned a fixed salary and this for a business reason, that we could not afford to do without his very best work in the unfavorable circumstances in which we were then placed.

The Executive Committee conservatively followed as closely as possible the plan already approved including appointments and arrangements so that our Professors

might go on to do loyal service. But the very first Faculty meeting brought another instance of conspicuous failure by the Professors to observe their duties towards the Council. One of the statutes adopted was that "the Dean shall preside at every meeting of the Faculty." The Dean was excluded from presiding by the action of the Professors, nor have they ever accepted him as their presiding officer.

The Council therefore felt constrained when they came to offer to these Professors permanent Professorships from which they could be removed only by a process before the Council and by a majority of eleven votes out of seventeen, to require the acceptance of the University statutes and requirements as a condition of such permanent election.

The Council in maintaining this year the University system, have heard in addition to a complaint regarding the Dean and his salary, no other specific complaint except that the Council failed to re-elect to his seat in their body a certain member of the Medical Committee. It happened that the terms of membership in the Council of three out of the four members of the Medical Committee expired November 1, 1897. One of the three failed of re-election because a large majority did not wish to retain him; a second was elected unanimously by 26 votes, the third by 25 votes out of 26. To restrain free ballot to fill vacancies were to forbid the Council to exercise its charter obligations. The same logic would have compelled the Council to re-elect each one of this Committee no matter if they unanimously preferred another candidate, only provided that certain gentlemen of the Medical Faculty wanted to retain him. When it is considered that the Council re-elected two out of the three of the Committee, and that the Medical Committee was reappointed to consist of the three remaining members, this second specification of the complaint becomes as insignificant as the first named.

The root difficulty in this whole matter has come from the neglect or the evasion of the wholesome state law which forbids Professors of a College to be Trustees of the property of the same. The fact that of our eight professors, some came into control of one property used by the school, and others into virtual control of a second property, while a third division of the Faculty were without Trusteeship in any of the property, could not but demoralize our Medical School and Medical Faculty. It was the fact of demoralization and dissension that constituted the chief argument for the Council undertaking the direct control. This foreboded such inefficiency in the school as would injure seriously the reputation of New York University.

Neither the Council nor any officer thereof had any reason save this educational reason for taking up the burden of the Medical School at the request of its Faculty. The previous twelve years of our Chancellor's administration had been a period of kindly help on his part to the Medical School, without request or desire for any return save the advancement of New York University. His plan of a consolidation was indorsed unanimously by the Medical Committee of the Council as a wise method of bringing relief and strength to our Medical School and medical education. Like many reformers before him, he has found opposition where he had a right to expect aid; he has met censure where he deserved praise. This Council rejoices to continue to him their cordial support and to pledge to him that they will maintain the work of medical education vigorously on the same University system that we see achieving great results in the oldest University Medical Colleges in our land. E. G. S.

CHAPTER X

Reorganization of the Law School. — Founding of the Graduate School, and of the School of Pedagogy. — Expansion of the Course in Engineering into the School of Applied Science.

THE School of Law, which had experienced varying fortunes for forty years, as this or that eminent jurist came as lecturer, and in some measure as proprietor of its resources, and after a while departed, was in 1889 placed under direct University control. The Council undertook to administer its finances and to organize anew its courses. The classes were for the first time separated one from another, in all their exercises. The two Professors and the several lecturers received their appointments direct from the Council. A Deanship of the School was created, to which Dr. Jacques was appointed. Enlarged and improved rooms were provided for the two classes upon the principal floor at Washington Square. From this date the Law School began a new epoch of progress.

In 1891 the work of the School of Law was further enlarged. Dr. Austin Abbott was called to the Deanship to succeed Professor Jacques, who had resigned. The number of Professors of Law giving daily instruction was increased to four. A graduate division was established, in which thirty-three students were enrolled during the first year, 1891–1892.

The Law Faculty, which was to conduct the work from autumn 1891 on, was constituted thus: Dr. Jacques to be Professor of the Graduate Chair of Law; Austin Abbott, LL.D., to be Senior Professor and Dean, and associated with him Isaac Russell, D.C.L., as Junior Professor and Secretary; Christopher Tiedeman, A.M., being Senior Adjunct-Professor of Law; H. W. Jesup, Professor of Law of Procedure and Torts.

At the beginning of Dr. Abbott's term, the Council doubled the lecture-room space of the Law School by the addition of two lecture-rooms upon the second floor of the Washington Square building. These accommodations proved soon too narrow. The needs of the Law School became, therefore, a strong argument for the speedy removal of the undergraduate work to University Heights, and the erection of a new building at Washington Square. Probably never was a law school housed as was this school in the year 1894–1895. A temporary wooden house was built among and around the iron columns of the first story of the new building, which had been begun in May 1894. In this house lecture-rooms were provided sufficient to receive both the Law School and the School of Pedagogy. Outside was the noise of the hammer and windlass. Inside, the work of the Law School, under Dr. Abbott, went steadily forward. In the spring the Council was able to place the eighth floor at the command of the School, and October 1, 1894, the present quarters were completed and occupied.

In the course of the year 1894–1895, negotiations were begun between the University and the Metropolis Law School, a corporation chartered by the Regents to give law instruction in the evening. The conferences resulted in the merging of this school into the University School. Professor Ashley, of the Metropolis Law School, became Vice-Dean of the University School, and a Faculty for evening instruction was constituted, consisting chiefly of the former Professors of the Metropolis School. Three years' enrollment was made necessary for those obtaining the degree of LL.B. by following these evening courses. Not the slightest friction occurred in the consolidation of the two Faculties. Dean Abbott heartily received the new Professors into his confidence along with his former associates. What might have been a very difficult achievement was made easy by the wisdom of the head of the University School.

The new consolidated Faculty as constituted in the fall of 1895 consisted of Dean Abbott, Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Evidence; Vice-Dean Clarence D. Ashley, Professor of the Law of Contract; Isaac F. Russell, Professor of Law of Procedure and of Elementary Law; Christopher G. Tiedeman, Professor of Law of Real Property and of Negotiable Paper; Frank A. Erwin, M.A., Professor of Law of Contracts and Torts; Charles F. Bostwick, Instructor in Graduate Courses; George A. Miller, Professor of Law in Evening Department; Thaddeus D. Kenneson, Arthur C. Rounds, Ralph S. Rounds, Frank H. Sommer, all Professors in same; with Carlos C. Alden as special adlatus to Dean Abbott; Messrs. William Allen Butler, Cephas Brainerd, Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Amasa A. Redfield, Hon. Myer S. Isaacs, William G. Davies, Joseph S. Auerbach, as lecturers on particular topics of Jurisprudence; Professor Sihler of the Latin Department to give a course of weekly lectures on Justinian to graduate students of Law. The total enrollment of the Law School in the first winter after the consolidation being five hundred and twenty-seven students, while in the preceding winter, of 1894–1895, the total had been two hundred and eighty-one.

AUSTIN ABBOTT

Dr. Abbott's administration, which continued five years, from 1891 till his death in 1896, was eminently successful. At the memorial meeting held in his honor in the Broadway Tabernacle, October 1896, the Chancellor spoke in reference to his work as follows:

"Austin Abbott was a great Professor and a great Dean. This greatness was due chiefly to three elements in the man: First, his extraordinary equipment in his knowledge of his subject. He was a living encyclopedia of the law, as I learn from men who themselves know the law. Second, he was a master in selecting from his knowledge those portions which were most valuable for his students and clothing them in the clearest and choicest language. . . . The third quality was his ability to rule by serving. . . . The brief five years when he led our Law School were made a trying ordeal — first, by his being called to reorganize the entire work in narrow and inconvenient quarters, and with utterly inadequate means; second, by the necessity of carrying on that work for an entire year in the wooden sheds erected in the midst of the great structure of iron and steel which was being carried up with noise and turmoil all around and above him. The school grew in spite of its material conditions. All that was wanted was rooms large enough with seats numerous enough for its growing membership. Alas! he did not live to enjoy one whole year of the enlarged and beautiful halls.

"Another burden accepted by him at our request was the assimilation of an independent School of Law, which the University deemed it wise, in the interests of law education in New York, to consolidate with her existing school. Next to one church assimilating another church to form a unit organism, nothing requires more courtesy, tact and Christian spirit than for one well-organized school to join with itself a second well-organized school, so as to constitute a perfect whole. I feel that if we had had the world to choose from, no man at the head of our school could have done this work more successfully than Dr. Abbott."

Upon the death of Dr. Abbott in 1896, Vice-Dean Ashley was invited to act as Dean, and was subsequently, in 1897, elected to the Deanship. The instruction of the school was continued upon the theory that no one method of teaching law was best for all subjects. The

lecture method, the study of cases, and the text-book method are all of them carefully utilized. Our method may with propriety be called the University method of law instruction.

The year 1896–1897 was marked by an effort of the University to extend the course of instruction required by the State of New York for the degree of Bachelor of Laws to three years, comprehending one thousand hours of class-room work. The University opposed the chartering of a recent law school enterprise with power to grant degrees after two years. Very nearly all the Universities and Colleges of the state joined in this opposition. Unfortunately, the question was decided, not by the educational power of the state, but by the political power. The University did not feel itself ready, in the absence of endowment to its Law School, to go in advance of legislation in enforcing a three-years' course.

The consolidation of the two Law Schools having been successfully accomplished, a new era of development began, and Dr. Ashley, upon accepting the call to the Deanship, was confronted with novel and difficult problems. Every educational institution has its marked characteristics, the result of its growth and environment. Now was presented the task of selecting and satisfactorily combining the essential and best in these two schools which during the first year of the combined work had remained side by side almost as two distinct institutions under the same roof. It was perceived that this state of things should not continue, and the gradual, almost imperceptible weaving together of the various parts was begun and continued, until now the school has become one consistent whole, each part fitting and serving the other. The subjects in each division were assimilated, while unnecessary duplication of courses was avoided. Foundations were laid with reference to the future, anticipating the needs of a great Law School.

LAW FACULTY, 1900

The Faculty which has carried on the work since 1896 has included the following members: Henry M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University; Clarence D. Ashley, LL.D., Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty; Isaac Franklin Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Law and Secretary of the Faculty; Frank A. Erwin, M.A., LL.M., Professor of Law; George A. Miller, LL.M., Professor of Law; Thaddeus D. Kenneson, M.A., LL.M., Professor of Law; Arthur C. Rounds, M.A., LL.M., Professor of Law; Ralph S. Rounds, B.A., LL.M., Professor of Law; Frank H. Sommer, LL.B., Professor of Law; Carlos C. Alden, LL.M., Professor of Law; Leslie J. Tompkins, M.S., LL.M., Professor of Law; Alfred Opdyke, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law; Francis W. Aymar, LL.M., Lecturer on Insurance. Additional Instructors in Graduate Courses: Charles F. Bostwick, LL.M.; James L. Steuart, LL.B.; Morris Putnam Stevens, LL.M.; Ernest G. Sihler, Ph.D.

Under this Faculty the school has advanced upon the best University lines, and in close touch with modern thought on the subject of legal education. They are wedded to no theory but seek to reach the best results and to profit by the best examples. They believe that the first essential in any instructor is ability to teach, and that a great law teacher will adopt for himself the methods best suited to his subject and himself.

CLASS ROOM, SCHOOL OF LAW, WASHINGTON SQUARE

Some parts of all subjects are taught by lectures. A very few subjects are taught wholly by lectures. Some study of nearly all subjects is by text-books.

No instructor is required to follow any fixed method, and each is left to treat his subject as seems wise to him.

Nevertheless the present Faculty firmly believes that certain underlying principles should always be kept in mind, and all work planned and carried out with reference to them. First and foremost in legal as well as all other education the aim should be mental training. Force the student to think as a lawyer, and as incidental to that end teach him his facts, his rules of law.

The best modern educators recognize the advantages of the inductive method for teaching, and law forms no exception. It is believed that many legal topics can best be treated by the study and use in the class-room of cases selected with reference to the historical growth of the principle under examination.

As has often been pointed out, nothing could be more misleading than to call this manner of teaching the "case" system. From this term has arisen the conception that the student is trained to be what is called a "case" lawyer. The diametrically opposite result is obtained. You can never satisfy such a student by showing him the latest case. He will examine it, analyze it, and then, unless it can be sustained on principle, reject it as unsound.

At the same time a student who knows what conclusion should be reached on principle can easily remember the actual result of the decision just because there is a divergence from principle.

A set of cases for class-room work of this character does not by any means consist of "leading" or "illustrative" cases. It is prepared to show the historical development of a principle and the cases bring this out. For this purpose an overruled case is often as instructive as one which has been sustained. Such a collection should be prepared by one deeply versed in his subject, trained in this way of teaching, with a brain competent to carry out the task and use the fine discrimination and judgment necessary for this purpose. The successful use of such a collection in the class-room necessitates a live instructor competent to bring out discussion, and with the necessary tact and discernment to guide, limit and terminate it at the proper point. In other words, he must be a true teacher. A class thus trained becomes alive, the interest is intense, it is sometimes difficult to bring the lecture hour to a close, while the students, having left the lecture room, eagerly discuss the mooted points among themselves. That is live teaching and that produces results.

From this standpoint the subject of contract offers a specially good opportunity for mental drill. By means of statements of fact carefully worked out to properly develop the topic, the class can be led into eager discussion, a student can be made to defend his position against any attack, the class can be trained to reject any theory, any result, as incorrect on principle unless it satisfies their reason, and most satisfactory results can be obtained. At the same time a thorough knowledge of the topic is gained.

The theory is that the student must be taught to think closely and clearly, to select from a mass of facts those essential, to dis-

LAW LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF LAW, WASHINGTON SQUARE

criminate sharply between varying decisions, and to understand what is really involved in any given cases.

The standard of scholarship is high, and the Faculty exact the best grade of work before recommending any applicant for the law degree.

A very noticeable feature has been the steadily increasing percentage of college-bred students and the constantly advancing requirements for entrance examinations which has had a marked effect upon the class of students enrolled.

The course of study as developed in this example of the great modern Law School gives a wide range of subjects, but not at the expense of thoroughness in any one of them. Special attention has been given to the development of a strong and exhaustive course upon Equity Jurisdiction, and the school has gained a somewhat unique reputation for the exceptional success of its courses upon the New York Code of Civil Procedure.

The Law Library has been a marked feature in the scheme of development, and not only has its steady growth to fifteen thousand volumes been a source of satisfaction, but the fine material equipment in the way of reading rooms and accessories, together with the arrangement and cataloguing of the books has very greatly increased its usefulness.

The present quarters of the school, occupying as it does the tenth and eleventh floors of New York University's modern Washington Square Building, may well lead one to doubt whether these material facilities for work and class-room instruction are surpassed anywhere.

The following tabulated statement illustrates the growth and development of the school during the past forty years.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF TERMS, HOURS FOR GRADUATION, ETC.

YEAR	WEEKS IN ENTIRE YEAR	HOURS PER WEEK	HOURS REQUIRED FOR DEGREE PER WEEK	TOTAL HOURS *REQUIRED* FOR DEGREE	TOTAL HOURS WHICH A STUDENT *MAY* TAKE	PROFESSOR GIVING REGULAR INSTRUCTION
1860	24	6	12	288	288	1
1870	30	6	12	360	360	1
1880	30	8	16	480	480	3
1890	30	8	16	480	480	2
1892	30	8	16	480	484	4
1899	34	{ Evening 10 { Day 12½	Evening 30 Day 25	1000 850	1136 1054	9

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.

1860	1870	1880	1890	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
80	25	57	184	200	216	251	293	528	610	628	637	642

BOOKS IN LIBRARY.

1860	1870	1880	1890	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
0	4,500	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	15,000

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

In 1886 the Graduate School was opened. Graduate instruction had been named in the prospectus of the University in 1830, but had never been given. The University had wofully remained out of touch with the academic movement in the United States, beginning with the Centennial year 1876. The giving of A.M. "in course," was an unmeaning thing. Equally inexcusable was it longer to bestow the Ph.D. *honoris causa*. This elimination of an academic abuse, no matter how ancient or venerable, may be considered the genetic point of graduate instruction in the New York University. A statute was now adopted which forbade the bestowment of the degree of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, except upon examination. The University undertook to offer work by which bachelors could fairly earn these advanced degrees. This serious undertaking was not suggested or aided by any gifts for the purpose. The capital that was visible was: First, the scholarship and teaching power and spirit of the College Faculty beyond what was absolutely needed for the undergraduates. Second, the Astor Library near by, the museums and other useful accessories in the city that might aid in advanced University work. Third, the position of the University building within an hour's ride of three millions of people, a community in which little graduate instruction was available. A liberal endowment should have been added. In the absence of this, the Faculty went into the work at their own charges.

From the first, it was made impossible to earn the Master's Degree with less than one year of enrollment and two examinations passed successfully, the Doctor's Degree with less than two years of enrollment and four examinations. Few other rules were laid down at the outset, for few individuals were expected to enroll, and each was to be made a very special subject of care on the part of the Faculty.

In this autumn of 1886 modestly began the work of giving instruction to graduates of Colleges. Fifteen students were enrolled; representing New York University, Dalhousie College (Halifax), Bates, Princeton, Kenyon, Geneva; and the courses offered were: by Prof. E. A. Johnson, Early Latin; Prof. H. M. Baird, Politics of Aristotle; Prof. H. M. MacCracken, Contemporary Ethics; Prof. Charles Carroll, German Language and Literature; Prof. W. A. Houghton, Anglo-Saxon and English History; Prof. A. H. Gallatin, Chemical Analysis; Prof. A. S. Isaacs, Hebrew Language and Literature; Prof. D. W. Hering, Physics; Prof. J. F. Russell, Political Science; Prof. G. W. Coakley, Mathematics, applied to Astronomy; Prof. Messenger, Modern Geometry.

The enrollment after the first year surpassed every expectation. In 1889–1890 the privilege of undertaking examinations without previous residence was withdrawn. The number of required courses and examinations was increased to five. The thesis for the Doctorates was strictly defined. By the end of the period 1885–1891 the enrollment grew to about one hundred. This number was reduced by stricter rules, especially in the case of students from neighboring theological seminaries. A large majority of the students were enrolled in the Group of Philosophy and History. The Group of Language and Literature came second. The Group of Exact and Descriptive Sciences, on account of the want of ample laboratory accommodations, had the smallest enrollment. Two new chairs in the Graduate School were established in 1887 — Comparative Religion and Pedagogy; both proved fruitful in results. The former stirred its students to form a vigorous society for the comparative study of religions. The latter led to the organization of the University School of Pedagogy.

It was expected that the removal of the Undergraduate work to University Heights might affect unfavorably the Graduate School. Its work was, of necessity, divided between the two centres. Graduate instruction requiring laboratories could be given uptown only. The convenience of students dictated the continu-

ance at Washington Square of the lectures in Philosophy and History, Language and Literature. The college work of professors was planned to require as a rule only four days at the Heights, leaving two days for downtown. The result was gratifying. The enrollment, which in 1893–1894 was 73, diminished very slightly, reaching 67 in 1894–1895, and rising to 76 in 1895–1896. In 1899–1900 it grew to 201, including graduates of sixty-nine Colleges. In 1900–1901 it reached a somewhat larger figure.

Immediately after the removal, the Deanship of the Graduate School, which had heretofore been imposed upon the Chancellor, was filled by the election thereto of John Dyneley Prince, Ph.D., who had done valuable work in securing the Lagarde Library for the especial use of the graduate students.

The standard for the Doctorate was somewhat advanced, and the tests made more severe by the increase of required courses from five to six, and the establishing of a "final oral" examination in the presence of a quorum of the Faculty. In 1890 the publication of the "Thesis for the Doctorate" was made obligatory.

Specialization and thoroughness were insisted upon by narrowing the field of selection permitted the student for his major subject; where he had been allowed to choose three major courses from a "Group," he was now limited to a "Department." This was in harmony with the plan announced for the Graduate School as distinguished from the Undergraduate College. The latter was expected to introduce the student to each great field of knowledge, the former to introduce him to every corner of a very limited acreage in a single department of one field of knowledge.

The newness of all graduate work in America suggests that the law of efficiency in our school must be continual amendment and progress. Until within the last two years no diminution of the number of courses required for a degree was made on account of graduate work done in another University. The recent organization of the "Federation of Graduate Clubs," representing the graduate students of about twenty Universities, with its publication of annual reports from twenty graduate schools, has opened the way for the granting of credit for work already accomplished by a student coming from the graduate school of any of these twenty Universities. Thus "migration" from University to University, which has been so helpful to students on the other side of the ocean, is distinctly encouraged.

The oldest permanent endowment for the support of work of the Graduate School is the Charles Butler Fund for the Chair of Comparative Religion. The support of the Graduate School, from its foundation in 1886, has been mainly a labor of love on the part of the Professors of Arts and Science. The income from the fees of students provides inadequate compensation. In few cases has it amounted to enough to purchase for a Professor such a library of books as he needs for his work. Nevertheless, the slight compensation which the University makes, prevents this work being wholly a burden borne by Professors. Professors have had a consciousness that they were contributing freely to advanced University work.

The University grants graduate instruction without fees to all students of neighboring theological seminaries. Many such students are enrolled. Counting the tuition remitted at $2000 to $2500 an endowment of $50,000 at least is necessary for the support of the graduate scholarships granted to students of theology.

The fact that the work of instruction in the Graduate School attracts as Professors, scholars of great attainments, who greatly enjoy imparting their treasures to specially qualified students, will always help the University in obtaining among the scholars resident in New York reinforcements for her Graduate Faculty.

The salary expenditure is slight in comparison to the labor secured. An endowment of $20,000 may safely be established by the New

York University as sufficient to secure a Professor who will give valuable instruction to graduate students in some important department of liberal learning.

These two questions, the endowment of Graduate Scholarships for students received from theological schools, and the special endowment of Graduate Professorships, are live questions before friends of the University.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

The University School of Pedagogy was opened in 1890. For three years previous many graduates of Normal Colleges who were not eligible to membership in the University Graduate School had sought admission to Dr. Jerome Allen's course upon Pedagogy This desire had led to courses of lectures by him to non-matriculants, upon the University extension method. The number of advanced students in Pedagogy steadily increased. A moderate endowment coming to the aid of this work, a distinct School of Pedagogy was undertaken, with the degrees of Master of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy promised to its graduates. So far as known to its founders, this was the first University School for instruction in pedagogics planned to occupy a like plane with schools of Medicine, Law and Theology. The requirements for matriculation were more severe, however, than those demanded by most University professionals schools, in that the diploma of arts and sciences of a State Normal College or its equivalent was made necessary for enrollment. The first Doctorates of Pedagogy were conferred in 1891. In 1890 the number of courses required for the Doctorate were increased from four to five. The requirement of residence for at least one year was made obligatory upon every student entering the school.

In this movement the position was taken that Pedagogy, like Law, Medicine or Divinity, should and could now assert its autonomy as a profession; that the history of education, psychology in its various aspects, the history of philosophy, school management and kindred disciplines constituted a sphere where definite pedagogical degrees might well be bestowed.

LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY, WASHINGTON SQUARE

In close connection with the founding of the School of Pedagogy, the Woman's Advisory Committee was organized. As soon as it became evident that women in large numbers would enter the University to take the pedagogical courses, it was deemed expedient to secure for the Council the co-operation of representative women interested in University work for women. Accordingly a statute was enacted under which an Advisory Committee of twelve women was elected, one fourth to go out of office each year upon the appointment of their successors. Miss Emily Ogden Butler became the first President of the Committee and Mrs. Eugene Smith the first Secretary. The latter remains

in office; the former, after several re-elections, declined the Presidency in favor of Mrs. Henry Draper. Miss Helen Miller Gould is Vice-President and Mrs. C. A. Herter Treasurer.

The School of Pedagogy continued under Dr. Jerome Allen as Dean until 1893-1894. He died May 26, 1894, the same month in which the University began the demolition of the old building at Washington Square. His work had been chiefly the awakening of the attention of teachers to the need and possibility of advanced pedagogical study under the University. Having spent his life in the cause of education, he gave with enthusiasm its closing years to preparing the way for advanced pedagogical science. Dr. Allen was succeeded by Dr. Edward R. Shaw, who had identified himself with the new movement from its beginning, taken his Doctorate of Philosophy from the University in 1890, given lectures upon Pedagogy 1890–92, and after that date had occupied a Professorship of the Institutes of Pedagogy. The school, without putting aside its more popular work, which was of the nature of University extension, devoted its principal efforts to its advanced students. Four Professorships were established: Institutes of Pedagogy; History of Education and Ethics; Experimental and Physiological Psychology; Descriptive Psychology. Also three lectureships: Comparative Study of National School Systems; Sociology in relation to Education; Physiological Pedagogics.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY, WASHINGTON SQUARE

Within this period of six years the school progressed from an experimental stage to a well-defined professional school. No difficulty has been found in marking the lines between its work and the work, on the one hand, of the Normal or Training College, and, on the other, of the University Graduate School.

The Woman's Advisory Committee of the University have continued their constant and generous support of the school. Their interest has reached every part of the school organization and work. By acquainting themselves thoroughly with the curriculum and methods of instruction and the requirements of students, they have strengthened the hands of the Faculty. Probably the members of this committee have heard more class-room lectures by the Faculty of Pedagogy than the members of all other committees of the corporation have heard in all the six schools of the University.

In 1890 the School of Pedagogy was an experiment. Now it is a recognized agent in education in the city and the nation. It has been the pioneer among pedagogical schools in connection with Universities, and has been the chief agent in first making the word pedagogy a very familiar word in the public prints of America.

In 1889 the University placed the ninth story of the building at Washington Square at the command of the School of Pedagogy, upon the condition that its use was to be regarded

as temporary until one hundred thousand dollars were secured to meet its cost, which had been provided for by a floating loan. In case the school should ever be removed to University Heights, the hall could be made a source of income to the school by renting it to suitable tenants. With this hall provided, and a second hundred thousand dollars added to the present endowment of Professorships, the School of Pedagogy would compare favorably with any of the other schools of the University in its equipment for the future.

School of Applied Science.

In 1886 the first action was taken towards the expansion of the course in Civil Engineering into a distinct school. It was provided that Bachelors of Science, who had pursued special engineering studies for three years, must add one year at least of higher engineering studies in order to receive the degree of Civil Engineer.

The old line between a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Science was obliterated. A more philosophical line was now marked out between the College of Arts and Pure Science, and the School of Civil Engineering. But of necessity the technological work remained very limited while it continued at Washington Square.

With the removal to University Heights the School of Engineering took on new vigor. Although no permanent building for science was provided at the new site, excepting the Havemeyer Laboratory of Chemistry, nevertheless the accommodations offered by the several temporary buildings were better than the school had before enjoyed; also a livelier hope was excited of additional facilities for work in the early future.

The former Dean of the School, Professor Charles B. Brush, resigned his chief work into the hands of Professor Charles H. Snow, who was elected Associate Professor of Engineering in 1891. Professor Brush remained the nominal head of the school until 1896, and was Emeritus Professor at his death in 1897. Professor Snow in 1896 became Dean of the School and Professor of Civil Engineering. The Faculty was strengthened by the addition of lecturers chosen from among eminent engineers of the city. Each lecturer was engaged to give not less than three lectures upon his special theme. Their instruction was constituted a part of the curriculum and their names added to the roll of the Faculty. The apparatus for the use of the school was largely increased in every case by gift. The chief additions are noted in Appendix XII.

A special endowment of $200,000 was provided in 1899, for instruction in applied Science. The School of Engineering was expanded into the School of Applied Science. A Department of Mechanical Engineering was added, under Collins P. Bliss as head Professor, also a Department of Chemical Engineering aided by the Professors of Chemistry and in 1900 a Department of Marine Engineering under Carl C. Thomas as head Professor. In the latter year workshops were provided by raising Association Hall one story and making use of the ground story. Over this shop a superintendent was appointed.

The environment of a School of Applied and Pure Science was already provided. The Campus with the Gymnasium and Athletic Field, the Library Building, the Dormitories, the Museum and the Auditorium, are more than adequate for the present College. They serve equally well the School of Applied and Pure Science.

The School of Science obtains from the College of Arts and Philosophy the needed instruction for its students in Language and Literature, in Political Science and History. On the other hand, the College obtains from the School of Science an equivalent in the instruction of its students in subjects offered by that school.

A new financial plan was entered upon, by which all income from the several endowments of the College was apportioned equally to the College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science. All the expenses of Pure Science were made chargeable to the

latter school. This arrangement is generous towards science and at the same time greatly simplifies accounts. All special endowments given expressly for the one or the other school remain unaffected by this arrangement.

The plant at University Heights is regarded as held alike for one or the other school. The Campus, Library, Auditorium, Dormitories, Gymnasium, Ohio Field, Association Hall, the heating and lighting plant, which are used by both alike, form at present four-fifths of the investment. Not over one-tenth is exclusively intended for Letters, not over one-tenth for Pure and Applied Science alone. This statement demonstrates the great economy of building up a School of Applied Science by the side of a College of Arts and Pure Science.

Probably nowhere in the world is there to-day such a sub-structure for a School of Technology or Applied and Pure Science, as at Univesrity Heights. For its complete inauguration two conditions are sought: First, the endowment of six or seven Professorships, averaging $60,000 to $70,000 each; second, a building costing $200,000 to $250,000, to be devoted to Mechanical Engineering. The northwest corner of the quadrangle to be reserved for this edifice.

H. M. M.

CHAPTER XI

The Hall of Fame

THE GENESIS OF THE IDEA, SUGGESTED IN PART BY HARD FACTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AT UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. — EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE. — BROAD VIEWS OF THE GIVER OF THE HALL. — THE CONTRACT OF THE UNIVERSITY WITH THE GIVER. — THE ELECTORS. — NOMINATIONS TO THE SAME. — THE CHOICE OF TWENTY-NINE NAMES. — THE RULES GOVERNING FUTURE ELECTIONS. — THE MATERIAL FORM OF THE HALL. — THE COLONNADE. — THE MUSEUM. — MURAL PAINTINGS.

THE general idea of the edifice known as the "Hall of Fame" came to the architect of New York University as an esthetic necessity growing out of the topography of University Heights. To secure a large interior campus it was necessary to place the three buildings which form the west side of the College Quadrangle close by the Avenue above the Harlem River. But since the grade of the quadrangle was one hundred and seventy feet above the river and forty to sixty feet above the Avenue, this would leave the exterior basement walls of these buildings exposed and unsightly. To conceal these walls and to present an ornamental effect towards the Avenue a broad terrace was suggested, to be supported upon granite walls, and crowned by a colonnade. The colonnade was to stand upon the outer curve of the terrace and extend full five hundred feet in length.

The argument for this structure upon the ground of beauty was very strong, yet by itself was hardly sufficient to justify a University of comparatively small resources in possessing so costly an ornament. It was felt by the Chancellor, as Chairman of the Building Committee, that an educational use must also be found for such an edifice. To fulfill this condition there came to him the idea of "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." Comparatively slight modifications of the architect's plans would adapt the building to this purpose. The educational use of such a foundation seemed likely to be extended and enduring.

The mind of the architect had thus found the "final cause" of the edifice to consist in its esthetic effect; the mind of the Chancellor had discovered the "final cause" in its educational use. But a third more hospitable mind was generously prepared to show favor to both purposes alike. Not for beauty only, nor for education only, but for both together, a noble gift was proffered to the University sufficient to complete the entire edifice and to adapt it

to be a perpetual memorial of great citizens of America. Accordingly in March 1900, the following contract was made between the New York University and the giver of the Hall of Fame:—

A gift of one hundred thousand dollars is accepted by New York University under the following conditions. The money[1] is to be used for building a colonnade five hundred feet in length, at University Heights, looking towards the palisades and the Harlem and Hudson River valleys. The exclusive use of the colonnade is to serve as "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." One hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, will be provided for inscriptions. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1900, provided fifty names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter, five additional panels will be inscribed so that the entire number shall be completed by A.D. 2000. The statue, bust or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed, may be given a place either in the "Hall of Fame" or in the museum adjoining. The following rules are to be observed for inscriptions:

(1) The University will invite nominations until May 1, from the public in general, of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to the Chancellor of the University, New York City.

(2) Every name that is seconded by any member of the Senate will be submitted to one hundred or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the Senate, as professors or writers of American history, or especially interested in the same.

(3) No name will be inscribed unless approved by a majority of the answers received from this body of judges before October 1 of the year of election.

(4) Further, each name thus approved will be inscribed, unless disapproved before November 1st by a majority of the nineteen members of the New York University Senate, who are the Chancellor with the Dean and Senior Professor of each of the six schools, and the President or representative of each of the six Theological Faculties in or near New York City.

(5) No name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been deceased at least ten years.

(6) In the first fifty names must be included one or more representatives of a majority of the following fifteen classes of citizens:

(a) Authors and editors. (b) Business men. (c) Educators. (d) Inventors. (e) Missionaries and explorers. (f) Philanthropists and reformers. (g) Preachers and theologians. (h) Scientists. (i) Engineers and architects. (j) Lawyers and judges. (k) Musicians, painters and sculptors. (l) Physicians and surgeons. (m) Rulers and statesmen. (n) Soldiers and sailors. (o) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

(7) Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year, the Senate may fill the same the ensuing year, following the same rules.

The granite edifice which will serve as the foundation of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. Its final exclusive use shall be the commemoration of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementos of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The room to be used first shall be named the Washington Gallery, and shall be set apart so soon as ten or more portraits of the persons inscribed shall be accepted for permanent preservation by the University. The other rooms shall be named and set apart for the exclusive use above specified so soon as their space shall, in the judgment of the University, be needed for the purposes of the Museum of the Hall of Fame. In the meantime they

[1] The total cost of the Hall of Fame, including the Museum, will reach one quarter of a million dollars.

THE HALL OF FAME

may be devoted to ordinary College uses. The outer western wall of the Hall of Languages and of the Hall of Philosophy, which look into the Hall of Fame, shall be treated as a part of the same, and no inscription shall be placed upon them, except such as relate to the great names inscribed in the one hundred and fifty panels. Statues and busts of the great Americans chosen may be assigned places either in the Museum of the Hall of Fame or in the Hall itself, as the givers of the same may decide with the approval of the University.

MUSEUM OF HALL OF FAME, CENTRAL ROOM

The Senate began its work of securing one hundred Electors by choosing first a few eminent Presidents of Universities, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard being the first chosen, and Dr. James B. Angell of Michigan next. After this it proceeded to select certain eminent scholars in American History, then a few men of science who were believed to be conversant with American achievements in science and invention. At this point the Senate arrived at a decision to adopt a definite method for the selection of Electors. Their action is comprehended in the following regulations: —

The Judges contemplated in the above action are selected by the New York University Senate in accordance with the three following rules:

First. They are apportioned to the following four classes of citizens in as nearly equal numbers as possible:

A. University or College Presidents and Educators.

B. Professors of History and Scientists.

C. Publicists, Editors and Authors.

D. Judges of the Supreme Court, State or National.

Second. Each of the forty-five States is included in the appointments. When in any State no one from the first three classes is named, the Chief-Justice of the State is invited to act.

Third. Only citizens born in America are invited to act as Judges. No one connected with New York University is invited.

Since these regulations are not part of the contract between the giver of the Hall and the University, they may be amended by the Senate if good reason be found for any change.

The considerations which led to the apportionment of Electors among the classes of citizens above named deserve attention. It has gratified the Senate to observe that while many inquiries have been made as to the manner in which the system adopted was arrived at, few serious criticisms have been heard respecting it. The most frequent criticism perhaps has been that what are known as the learned professions are not emphasized by the plan. There are no Electors specifically assigned to the clergy, to the bar, to the medical fraternity. In regard to this three remarks may be made, and one is that each of these professions must be necessarily represented according to the plan that has been adopted. Another is that the very fact of the devotion of any man to one of these three professions in an eminent degree is not calculated to qualify him for inquiry in an encyclopedic way respecting those who have merited and received distinguished fame in other walks of life. Third, each of the learned professions is represented in the New York University Senate by not less than two members. No less than six theological schools have each a representative. Thus these professions may exercise a modifying influence upon the entire work.

The considerations in favor of the selecting of judges among the classes above named, have never been formulated by the Senate, but may be easily comprehended. The University President, the first named, is required by the present American custom to be encyclopedic. How can he serve well all the departments of knowledge without knowing something of the past achievements in each important field of effort. He must become a lawyer to lawyers; to scientists he must be a scientist; to authors a man of letters; to the economist and historian a scholar versed in some degree in political science. He must be "all things to all men that he may by all means save" the University from making serious mistakes.

Equally plain is the appropriateness of choosing for Electors men versed in American history. The modern writer of history is not a mere chronicler of military or political occurrences. He inquires into the making of a nation and asks who they are that have done the most towards its upbuilding. A broad and thorough study of national progress must acquaint him with men of the past. He knows also what judgments have been passed upon them by those fitted to judge. He ought himself to be the best of all judges respecting who are and who deserve to be the most famous Americans.

The scientist is included as an Elector because he is able to announce with a certain authority who have received fame in science and that deservedly. It is true that fame confined to a circle of specialists is not intended to win an election to the Hall of Fame, because it is not really fame. But scientists ought to be the best historians of achievements in science, and hence they are associated with historians, that there may be a fair consideration of those who by achievement in pure or applied science have deserved honor from mankind.

Publicists and editors are made Electors for the same reason that has been named on behalf of Presidents of Universities. They are encyclopedic personages. Publicists cannot afford not to know what has been accomplished by their countrymen and who have achieved the greatest deeds. The publicist who has been at the helm of state is perhaps second to no person in his experience of measuring and weighing his fellowmen. Since the statesman Moses undertook as a publicist to choose "able men" who should be also "men of truth such as fear God, hating covetousness", publicists have been expected to discern ability and

character, or at least to discern each widespread reputation for ability and character. American publicists have seldom disappointed this expectation.

The editor of a great newspaper must be even more encyclopedic than the publicist. He reminds me of what was written by St. Basil of St. Athanasius. Basil employs a comparison respecting the great man of Alexandria which was perhaps suggested by the famous lighthouse of that city. It was uttered while the latter was still alive. Basil says "He stands on his lofty watch tower, seeing with his ubiquitous glance what is passing throughout the world. He is the mediator," he adds, "between the old generation and the new."

The Chief-Justice of the nation and each state are the fourth class from which one-fourth of the judges have been selected. The decision to include these was arrived at easily after that the Senate had decided to give at least one representative to each of the forty-five states. There were a few states in which no citizen was well known, either personally or by reputation, to any member of the Senate. Since, therefore, some one in high representative station needed to be selected, none loomed up so attractively as the Chief-Justice of a commonwealth. He could not have been placed in that high office, it was thought, without possessing a reputation for a judicial habit of mind, for ability to investigate important questions, and for fairness in his decisions. The Senate therefore decided, in addition to the Chief-Justice of the United States and one Associate Justice of that high tribunal, to add the Chief-Justice of each of twenty-three states. In the case of three states it happened, however, that the notice of election, so far as is known, did not reach the Chief-Justice. For this reason Arkansas, Idaho and Washington appear without any representative in the Board of Electors. These are the only states unrepresented excepting South Carolina. The

FOUNTAIN AND TABLET, HALL OF FAME

President of an important College in that state was invited to serve, but was not heard from, no doubt for some good reason.

In the case of one Elector, ex-Senator Edmunds, credit was given to the State of Vermont, with which his name has ever been associated, rather than to the state of his present residence.

No attempt was made to distribute the Electors according to any rule to the various parts of the country outside of this regulation that each state should be assigned an Elector. It is interesting to know that the distribution of Electors does not vary in a very great degree from the general distribution of population. A majority of the people of the United States, according to the last census, are comprehended within nine or ten states. A majority of the one hundred Electors are comprehended within eight states with the District of Columbia. It must be remembered, however, that some Electors are credited in this city who belong rather to the commonwealths in which they formerly resided. The same is true with those who are credited to Washington City. The only state which seems to have secured a body of Electors out of all proportion to its population is Massachusetts. This is not the first time that the Bay State has carried off honors because she had fairly earned them.

The summary shows that New England has twenty-two Electors, the Middle States twenty-five, the Southern States sixteen, and the Western, including Ohio, thirty. The National Capital has four, and three are in foreign countries acting there as Ambassadors either of the American Nation or of American education. It is believed by the Senate that without any exact system of distribution upon their part, the result indicates a reasonable and fair apportionment of Electors to the chief divisions of the United States in proportion to their productiveness in the various fields from which the Electors are called.

A part of the rules observed by the Senate in making nominations are imposed upon them by the deed of gift, especially the receiving by the Senate of every nomination from whatever source, and second the sending to the Board of Electors of every name which any one of the nineteen members of the Senate may choose to second. These rules, as has been noted above, are designed to secure the consideration of names from every important field of human effort. The Senate chose of its own accord to go beyond this and to pay respect to the result of the wide competitions instituted by important daily papers both in the east and in the west. These papers secured what was almost a plebiscitum respecting the names that deserved to be inscribed. When the twenty-nine names which stand foremost as the result of this plebiscitum are placed side by side with the twenty-nine which received a majority of the votes of the one hundred Electors, it appears that there are twenty names that are common to the two lists. The other nine names supported by the Electors were four of them included among the first fifty in the popular canvass, two more were included in the first sixty, two among the first seventy, while the ninth name of a learned jurist ranked eightieth in the popular mind.

The Senate having the highest respect for those who were to act as Electors, further decided to second any nomination which any of them might propose. This invitation to add nominations failed to reach some of the Electors because of their change of residence during the summer. Only twenty of the Electors availed themselves of this right of adding some thirty or forty names. The numerical result of these names were more than a thousand names altogether presented for the consideration of the Senate, out of which two hundred and thirty-four were transmitted to the Board of one hundred Electors. The criticism has been made that the list sent to the Electors was too large to admit of careful consideration. A more severe criticism is that it included many names that were of small importance. The Senate in opening the door for nominations so widely, were aware that their list would be open to both these criticisms. They

preferred to be censured for too long a list that was weighted down with unimportant names, than to be open to the charge of narrowing the field of selection offered to the one hundred judges. They had full confidence that each of the latter in a very brief period could dismiss the larger part of the nominees from further consideration. Nothing was lost, therefore, by sending up the names of a hundred lesser Americans save the extra printing. On the other hand, there was the great gain of permitting every great profession, as for example the engineering profession, to present its favorites; in like manner every religious denomination was enabled to present its American saints to the notice of the judges, for deliberate consideration. It may be noted by anticipating a little, that more than a score of the names placed in nomination failed to receive a single vote from among the hundred Electors.

The time of nomination is appointed by deed of gift to end on the first of May every year of inscription. The nominations are to be left in the possession of the judges until the last of September, thus giving the entire summer of more than three months for every Elector to arrive at a decision. As was said by Thomas Wentworth Higginson in an article which appeared in August 1900, "The hundred judges appointed by the New York University to designate the first fifty names to be inscribed in its proposed 'Temple of Fame' on University Heights, are supposed to be spending the peaceful summer days in pondering on their verdict to be rendered on the first of October." Except for this arrangement as to the times and seasons offered the Board of Electors, it would have been impossible to secure the assistance of men who with few exceptions hold positions of highest responsibility, and who with hardly an exception are among the most laborious citizens of our busy nation.

THE COLONNADE, HALL OF FAME

Each elector received from the Senate early in the summer, a printed sheet containing the

first two hundred names which had each received the second either of the Senate or of some individual member of the same. Each judge was requested to transmit within thirty days any nominations of his own. When the month had expired, a second printed sheet containing also these additional names, making two hundred and thirty-four altogether, was forwarded in duplicate. In general the Electors made their reports each by returning one of these sheets with those names underscored whom he deemed the more worthy of commemoration.

On October 10, 1900, the three principal officers of the Senate, namely, the Chairman, the Secretary, and the Superintendent of the University Press, the place of the last-named being filled in his absence by a substitute, began the canvass of the returns which continued October 11th and 12th.

Upon October 12th the Senate acted upon the report of its officers by adopting the following resolutions:

First. — The thirty-one names that have received each the approval of fifty-one judges or more shall be inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

Second. — The cordial thanks of the Senate of the New York University are returned to each of the judges for this service rendered to the public. While it has demanded no little thought and acceptance of responsibility on their part, it must receive abundant reward in the knowledge of important aid given thereby to the cause of education, particularly among the youth of America.

Third. — The official book of the Hall of Fame, the publication of which is authorized by the Senate, shall be sent to each of the 100 judges as memento of this service.

Fourth. — The Senate, acting under the rules of the Hall of Fame, will take action in the year 1902, towards filling at that time the vacant panels belonging to the present year, being twenty in number.

Fifth. — They invite each member of the Board of Judges to serve as judge in 1902. Should any one of the present Board of Judges at that time have laid down his educational or public office, his successor may by preference be invited to serve in 1902.

Sixth. — Each nomination of the present year to the Hall of Fame that has received the approval of ten or more judges, yet has failed to receive a majority, will be considered a nomination for 1902. To these will be added any name nominated in writing by five of the Board of Judges or by the New York University, in such a way as it may find expedient. Any nomination by any citizen of the United States that shall be addressed to the New York University Senate, will be received and considered by that body.

The following are the twenty-nine names approved by a majority of the one hundred Electors. The numerals following each name denote the number of electors by which it was supported.

George Washington	97
Abraham Lincoln	96
Daniel Webster	96
Benjamin Franklin	94
Ulysses S. Grant	93
John Marshall	91
Thomas Jefferson	91
Ralph Waldo Emerson	87
Robert Fulton	86
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	85
Washington Irving	83
Jonathan Edwards	82
Samuel F. B. Morse	82
David Glascoe Farragut	79
Henry Clay	74
George Peabody	74
Nathaniel Hawthorne	73
Peter Cooper	69
Eli Whitney	69
Robert E. Lee	68
John James Audubon	67
Horace Mann	67
James Kent	65
Henry Ward Beecher	64
Joseph Story	64
John Adams	62
William Ellery Channing	58
Gilbert Stuart	52
Asa Gray	51

The Senate further took note of the many requests that foreign-born Americans should be considered, by adopting a memorial to the University Corporation, as follows:

The New York University Senate, for a number of reasons, cordially approves the strict limitation of the Hall of Fame to native-born Americans. At the same time it would welcome a similar memorial to foreign-born Americans, as follows:

A new edifice to be joined to the north porch of the present hall, with harmonious architecture, to contain one-fifth of the space of the present hall; that is, not over thirty panels, ten to be devoted, the first year, to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been dead for at least ten years — an additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. We believe that less than one-fifth of the cost of the edifice now being builded would provide this new hall; and that, neither in conspicuity nor in the landscape which it would command, would it in any way fall behind the present one.

It is proper now that we turn from the ideal to the material. What visible and tangible

memorial in the Hall of Fame will be given to each name that has been chosen? A very simple memento, we answer, has been promised by the University. As soon as the colonnade is completed, we shall select, for each of the twenty-nine names, a panel of stone in the parapets at the side. In this the name will be carved at full length, together with the date of birth and of death, and some saying of the person commemorated.

The panels will be distributed among the classes into which the names are divided. For example, next the Hall of Languages is the "Authors' Corner," with its pavilion. This will receive the names of Emerson, Longfellow, Irving and Hawthorne. Next that is the "Teachers' Corner" and pavilion. To this will be assigned the Preachers also — Edwards, Beecher, Channing and Horace Mann. One-quarter of the way round the curve are the Scientists, together with the Inventors. Here will be Audubon and Gray; Fulton, Morse and Whitney. At the north end, in like manner, is the "Statesmen's Corner." Here are Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay and John Adams. Next is the "Jurists' Corner," with Marshall, Kent and Story. The soldiers' quarters are south of these, with Grant, Farragut and Lee. In the center of the curved colonnade is a seventh division, to include all others. This will be marked by the Latin word "*Septimi.*" Here will be the philanthropists, George Peabody and Peter Cooper, and the painter, Gilbert Stuart. The name of each of the seven divisions is recorded in brass letters, in a diamond of Tennessee marble, set in the center of the pavement.

VASE GIVEN BY MISS GOULD

Further, the University provides admirable positions in the colonnade for bronze statues or busts of those whose names are chosen.

On the ground-floor of the hall is a noble provision of a corridor of two hundred feet in length, with five large rooms, whose ultimate and exclusive use is to be the preservation of mementos of those whose names are inscribed above. These mementos will doubtless consist of portraits of the persons, with marble busts or tablets, autographs, and a thousand-and-one memorials which vividly call to mind the departed great. A quaint vase has already been contributed to the museum, which commemorates by engraved figures, the work in science performed by Franklin, Fulton and Morse. Probably the most important feature of the museum in future years will be the mural paintings. The Society of Mural Painters has carefully examined these rooms, and has presented a memorial to the University in which they record their conclusions. This is signed by the members of the Committee on civic buildings, — Joseph Lauber, Chairman; John La Farge, President of the society, *ex-officio* member; Kenyon Cox, Secretary; George W. Maynard, Edwin H. Blashfield and C. Y. Turner. The paper, in part, is as follows:

The committee on civic buildings of the National Society of Mural Painters, having carefully considered the possibilities of the embellishment of the museum of the Hall of Fame by appropriate mural painting, hereby makes the following suggestions:

That it is eminently fitting that, in a commemoration of national greatness such as the Hall of Fame, the three great arts — Architecture, Sculpture and Mural Painting — should collaborate, not only to perpetuate the memory of the great men of the nation for all time, but also to serve as an example of monumental art in America of to-day. . . .

In looking over the wall-spaces of the museum of the Hall of Fame, we find that there is an excellent opportunity for the exercise of the mural art, the architect of the structure having provided a frieze-line of over six feet in height, extending throughout the entire edifice and interrupted by partitions and windows. We find the divisions of space as they are, excellent, as they will serve to separate the depiction of one subject from another. We would suggest that, if the authorities of the New York University decide on the mural embellishment of this structure, the central gallery, which has the largest uninterrupted frieze-line, be taken up first, and *a painting be placed here, chiefly allegorical*, typifying *American progress, the Ideals of the nation, and its place in the history of civilization.* Right and left of this, on the side-walls and in the adjoining galleries, the work on the walls may have a more direct bearing on the men and their achievements, according to the space allotted to the various representatives of the nation's greatness in the museum. . . .

Then, as we understand, it is desired to set apart spaces in this museum for relics and memorials of these men; the rooms should have a direct bearing on the achievements of the men memorialized, whether the treatment is allegorical, historical, or individual.

Even in allegory, this can be beautifully done; there need be no vagueness in the significance of the artist's work.

Unfortunately, the University, being compelled to use all its efforts on behalf of its ordinary educational work, can lend no energy to the securing of means for the decoration of the Hall of Fame, beyond statements like the present. We offer the abundant space provided by the generosity of the giver of the edifice. When the hall, including only the colonnade and the museum, shall have been completed by the close of winter, it will have cost a little more than $250,000. It is, by itself, a most delightful memorial to great Americans — not only in its architecture and the names inscribed, but also in the surpassing landscape which it commands throughout its five hundred feet of length. The historic heights of Fort Washington, where one of the fiercest Revolutionary battles was fought; the Hudson and the Palisades, the Harlem and the Speedway — are in view. Close by are noble trees belonging to the park recently established by the city. Through this sloping University Park will be a popular approach to the hall from the west. From the east and the future rapid transit road, the visitor will come to the hall through the College campus and the "Mall." The Hall of Fame must be visited to be known, for it can be represented by no photograph. In order merely to read the eight connected inscriptions upon the eight pediments the sightseer must go around the exterior of the entire structure, front and rear, a full quarter-mile. He will find the object and the reason of the edifice described in the carved words, which chance to be precisely the same in number as the great names that the Hall of Fame will commend to the people of the twentieth century. The twenty-nine words are as follows:

THE HALL OF FAME

FOR GREAT AMERICANS

BY WEALTH OF THOUGHT

OR ELSE BY MIGHTY DEED

THEY SERVED MANKIND

IN NOBLE CHARACTER

IN WORLD-WIDE GOOD

THEY LIVE FOREVERMORE

H. M. M.

CHAPTER XII

Social and Athletic Notes of University Heights

THE great and radical change involved in the migration of 1894 was most strongly of all perhaps emphasized in the new life in social aspects and in athletic pursuits. Here indeed was a free field for association and a sphere of perpetual and lasting opportunities. It was then that The Item, ably conducted by John Ruth Evans, succeeded by The Triangle, became a record of the new life of new enterprises and social incident. The hardships of the first winter were cheerfully endured and humorously satirized in the College annual, The Violet, published in the spring of 1895, the Editorial Committee consisting of Frederick Skene, Claude C. Smith, Walter J. Greacen, William Seggie, Jr., Frederick P. Kafka, Chester F. S. Whitney and Charles G. Wheeler.

The faculty of organization, so dear to the national character of America, found vent in a Camera Club; the Young Men's Christian Association reached very greatly improved opportunities for work; there was a Chess and Checker Club, with a membership of thirty-one, of which in 1894–1895 Francis T. Clayton '96 was President; Lawrence W. Whitney '96, Vice-President; Bruce G. Phillips '96, Treasurer; and Moody B. Gates '97, Secretary; and the Glee Club grew in numbers and in wider field of artistic peregrinations, Frank J. Smith, who still efficiently fills that post, being Musical Director, George C. Mason, Assistant in Engineering, being Business Manager. There was a flourishing Brooklyn High School Club, of nine members, with J. Oscar Boyd, President; Charles G. Wheeler, Vice-President; John H. Pritchard, Treasurer; Frederick F. Clayton, Secretary; Lawrence W. Whitney, Registrar; and four high privates, Messrs. George F. Swan, Chester F. S. Whitney, Laurell W. Demeritt and Bruce G. Phillips. There was likewise a Hackettstown Club, representing the noted higher school of that place in New Jersey, with Evans, Prince (Leon Cushing), Meade and other choice spirits; to it belonged C. Soule Bok, a Christian Chinaman. A Biological Club was established, the new work under Professor Bristol greatly stimulating the prospective physicians and scientists of University Heights, with Alfred C. Benedict '97, President. There was an Engineering Society, with twenty-one members; poor C. W. Bogert, the President, did not survive this honor many years. A few years later he died amid the pines of the Adirondacks, a victim of consumption. Among the members were Gruenthal, Kafka, Erik Wallin, George Gere MacCracken and others. The Calculus Club of '97 we fear did not consider higher mathematics with sincere admiration; it consisted of none but officers, the lamented Howard Bill of '97 being one of these.

The "Harpies" of the Zeta Psi House dining-room chose as their motto these significant lines:

> "Both Table and Provisions vanished quite,
> With sounds of Harpies' wings and talons heard."

Nor must I forbear to mention the 10.30 p.m. Cocoa Club of Charles Butler Hall, the *Ichabod* of which, William J. Marshall, was the "Grand Old Founder" and the present Assistant-Professor of Semitic Languages, George W. Osborn, was the "Grand Vocal Gas-Venter."

The Zeta Psi Fraternity and the Psi Upsilon were (and are) the most vigorous Greek letter social organizations at University Heights, both beginning their life in the sylvan north with commodious houses taken on lease, many non-residents joining their friends at the luncheon-table. *The prelude of Life*, may we call it, so delightful in this republic of adolescent youth with the keen rubbing of character against character and the tentative testing of

various powers, soon to be tested by the sterner Taskmaster, Life itself — which often allows little choice to youth. Well did our New York University poet, Willis Fletcher Johnson, mark the new life with some fine lines of which we quote a few:

"Oh, brethren of the olden time, a scattered band and few,
Here, at the altar of our faith, that earlier faith renew.
Oh, brethren of these later days, with ardent souls and brave,
Build high the beacon-fires of hope above the past's dark grave."

The Delta of Psi Upsilon was established in 1837, being in age the second in the roll of chapters. At University Heights they at first, and in fact for five years, occupied a spacious house on Hampden Street, with twenty-four members in the College: H. H. Banks, A. H. Howland, James O. Boyd, O. S. Wrightman, J. J. Graham, of '95; W. L. Durant, G. F. Swan, B. Gr. Phillips, C. F. S. Whitney, whose succession of praenomina *Chester Field* seemed to verify the ancient saw of *nomen est omen*, Fr. Cl. Seckerson, L. W. Whitney, of '96; H. Bill, L. T. Snyder, E. L. Garvin, D. Orr, W. J. Tompkins, R. S. Povey, R. S. Wrightman, E. W. Wallin, of '97; R. W. Abbot, E. Huyler, W. M. Campbell, G. G. MacCracken, Frank M. Thorburn, of '98. The original members of Delta Phi, at the Heights, of which the Gamma of New York University was third chapter in chronological order, preceded by Brown and Union alone, were O. W. Snodgrass, G. G. Vogel, T. F. Adriance, of '95; C. C. Smith, E. S. Mills and W. H. Roberts, of '96; I. Turney Fetherstone, of '97; and M. Kempner, J. C. Gray, C. G. Mill and F. W. Tooker, of '98. The Zeta Psi Fraternity, 1846, whose Phi Chapter of New York University is the parental one of the entire body, had Becker, Ludlum, Kirby, and Stern, of '95; Clayton Meade, W. J. Greacen, C. M. Myers, J. P. Taylor, G. H. Matthews, W. Fr. Ottarson, of '96; G. W. Downs, E. W. Greacen, C. F. Lent, M. B. Gates, G. E. Mayer, of '97; R. Campbell, J. T. Gorton, J. R. Evans, L. C. Prince, of '98. Other fraternities represented at the Heights, though with less organization of their own *Lares* and *Penates*, were the Delta Upsilon and the Phi Gamma Delta. In December 1899, the Psi U. men had the satisfaction of entering their own house, built on a choice corner of University Heights, a dwelling most suitably and comfortably designed and equipped, — a strong plant we trust in the College garden, in the years that are to come.

PSI UPSILON HOUSE

Mrs. MacCracken throughout all these years freely opened her spacious and beautifully-placed residence to the undergraduates of New York University, either inviting one class at a time, or even the entire College. The three sons of Chancellor and Mrs. MacCracken have all been students of New York University, and it so happens that the undergraduate life of these three sons of the first Chancellor at

the Heights exactly fill the last decade of the century. John Henry MacCracken, 1890–1894, was the leading man of his class, which was the last of Washington Square, first winner of the James Gordon Bennett Prize, and later a graduate student of Philosophy and an Assistant Professor in University College. It may be noted as a matter of just satisfaction to those interested in the graduate work of New York University that J. H. MacCracken, after a residence of only three semesters at the University of Halle, acquired the Ph.D. of that seat of learning, with high honors near the same date, in the summer of 1899, he was elected President of Westminster College in Missouri, before completing his twenty-fourth year. George Gere MacCracken, the second son, took his four years at University Heights 1894–1898, and Henry Noble MacCracken, the youngest, was here from 1896 to 1900. The Chancellor thus may indeed claim the *jus trium liberorum* as the chief magistrate of the academic republic.

The Class of '95 gave a very successful promenade at University Hall in the new Gymnasium in 1896. This year social energies were concentrated largely on a remarkably successful production of "Patience," by amateur artists, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on March 19, 1896 — a monster production one may call it, organized by Frank Russak, Bachelor of Science, New York University, 1875, four months' preparation having preceded the presentation, largely under Mr. Russak's personal care. The fraternities were vigorously in evidence with colors and college yells. The participation by the friends of the College in this unique function was notable. Nearly all of the prominent families interested in the University were represented among the patronesses. A grand-stand for the new Ohio Field was built with the net proceeds of the production.

The Violet of the year 1896 (Class of 1897) contains a poem written in 1896 by the venerable Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe. He sent it from his seclusion at Lakewood, New Jersey, adding: "It is possible that some College *Chorale* might be cut and matched to it. I only send it to show my fealty to *Alma Mater*." The distinguished churchman, whose youth was connected with the very beginning of Washington Square, and whose silvery locks witnessed the change to University Heights, may well — the more so as he has since gone to rest — deserve a place here for his loyal lyric:

I.

Foremost in the firmament,
Where the rainbow's arch is bent;
Foremost on the meads below
Of the hues on earth that grow.
Let the Violet be ours,
First of colors, first of flowers.

II.

On the ground how low it lies!
How it shineth in the skies!
By the furrow and the soil,
Teaching lowliness and toil;
Teaching as it mounts on high,
How by toil we reach the sky.

III.

Moralist for life and death;
Fragrant as an angel's breath.
Sing we then, our color bright,
Foremost in the heavenly height,
Foremost on the grassy ground,
Where the gems of earth are found.

Chorus.

On the heart we place and wear it;
For our sign we boast and bear it;
Like our legend, wise and wary,
By *perstando* comes *praestare*.

In this connection it should be noted that the Bishop's father, Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, an early member of the Council, supplied the Latin motto of the University seal, viz.: "*perstando et praestando*," which has been changed recently to "*perstare et praestare*." The word "*utilitati*" which he intended for the obverse of the seal has been omitted.

The athletic work at the Heights in 1894–1895 was necessarily checked by the formative stage of Ohio Field, as well as of the Gymnasium. Surveying the six years 1894–1900 we may say that in track-work and gymnastic skill New York University men rapidly acquired a more than average position of prowess

and success, while in football and baseball they have had a career fully conforming to the measure of their circumscribed brawn and skill. Pitchers there have been who had great speed, but as they would not train regularly, had not perfect control in an actual contest. Clearly in physical training New York University is not seventy years old, but merely half a dozen. Commodore David Banks gave unstintedly and steadily to further and foster this very important branch of College work, not only in furnishing the gymnasium within but also in presenting cups to kindle competitive zeal of classes and of groups of men striving for particular forms of physical excellence. It was through Commodore Banks that Mr. Frank Cann was brought from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to take charge of the Gymnasium work from the autumn of 1895 on. Freshmen have three hours a week of obligatory training work under Director Cann, while Sophomores meet him twice a week. In the ledger of the Director each student in these classes has the data of his physical status entered at the beginning of training and again at the end, in Dr. Sargent's manner, deficiencies being worked up and overcome by forms of training individually adjusted.

In 1895, autumn, the football team, just out of their swaddling clothes, did not play a great part as yet, its strongest members being perhaps Barringer, Kafka (captain), Hatch, Nutter and Valentine, who was the chief punter. Still they scored against Wesleyan, October 19, 1895, the game being 46–6, at Middletown, Remington the runner securing the touchdown. On October 26, they lost to Rutgers at New Brunswick, on Neilson Field, 16–0. It was mainly a campaign of organization; the resources of substitutes always, however, were too slender to draw upon in the many contingencies of disablement incidental to this

LOOKING EAST FROM THE LIBRARY TOWARDS GOULD HALL

particular form of athletic competition. The game with Trinity was 30–0, and with the College of the City of New York 12–6, against New York University.

The champion gymnast of 1895–1896 was V. S. Tompkins of Yonkers, who received a gold medal from the Physical Director, he having scored 205 points. On Monday, April 20, '96, a game of baseball against Trinity was played at the Berkeley Oval with the close score of 14–13 against New York University, the latter team having Valentine as pitcher. On Saturday, April 25, at University of Pennsylvania relay races, Heath, Remington, Skene and Munson ran second to Swarthmore, defeating however Haverford and Rutgers.

The first dual meet in track and field athletics was held at the Ohio Field on May 17, 1896, with Wesleyan, and was lost by the University men by the very close score of 48–53 points ; a glee club concert on the preceding night in Staten Island being charged by the experts as the chief cause of the failure to make the few additional points necessary to win. The events won by New York University were the quarter, half, and mile, one mile walk, low hurdles. But in 1897, 1898, and 1899 New York University was brilliantly successful against Lehigh, Rutgers and Lafayette respectively, and in the spring of 1900 both against Lafayette at the latter's athletic home and against Hamilton, the commemorative banners now decorating as trophies the Gymnasium. These May games on the superb oval, the Ohio Field, with the mellow breezes of the most winsome of months, with a scenery in the west of rare beauty, the Corinthian vestibule of the Memorial Library set against the background of the Palisades, with fluttering youthful hearts under the charm of fair eyes to achieve victory : — indeed the meaning of spring and the springtime of human life is here most charmingly realized.

GYMNASIUM AND ASSOCIATION HALL

On May 15, 1897, the contest with Lehigh took place on Ohio Field, and was won by New York University, with 76 points to 28 for Lehigh. The winners for N. Y. U. were: 220 yards, Chabot; 440 yards, Foster; mile run, Mackey; 120 yards hurdle, Barringer; 220 yards hurdle, A. Smith; mile walk, Howard Bill; high jump, Mahoney; broad jump, Mahoney. The excellent winter training under Director Cann, with indoor running (20 laps to a mile) has much to do with this form of excellence. This May Day was a beautiful one, with little or no wind. The total result in the two indoor contests with Rutgers on February 16, and March 25, 1898, was 70½ for New York University and 53½ for Rutgers.

Most desperate was the gymnastic contest with Wesleyan, Friday evening, March 25, 1898, effort after effort being produced until almost midnight was reached. The final result was New York University 37, Wesleyan 35. On that evening in the city the graduate School Faculty were enjoying the hospitality of Dean Prince: but they took leave before the result could be learned through the Dean's telephone.

The baseball and football records of the season of 1896–1897 showed great improvement over previous years in the young records of the College. On October 16, 1896, New York University in football defeated the Montclair Athletic Club, 16–0, this being the first contest in football on the Ohio Field. On October 17, N. Y. U. defeated the New Jersey Athletic Club, 22–0. On October 24, Stevens Institute was defeated, 40–0; but Trinity defeated the Violet by the score of 40–0 on November 7. The season was ended with a game on November 20, against Hamilton, won by Clarence Foster by a fine run, 6–0.

Among the noted victories of the spring of 1897 in baseball was one, on Ohio Field, over

GYMNASTIC TEAM, 1899–1900

the University of Vermont, on April 8, Foster and Keane being the battery: the score was 11–9; and over Fordham, at Ohio Field, on April 28, score 17–10, Ladue pitching for New York. On May 20, Trinity was defeated 12–10, Dunn and Keane being the battery. The last game was on May 28, in which Cornell was defeated, 6–5. Foster's pitching was so fine that for five innings no Cornell player made first base. The game was saved by a fine catch of a high foul captured by Van Vleck of N. Y. U. on the steps of the grand stand in the ninth inning. For the winter of 1896–1897 C. F. Foster (1900) won the all-round championship for athletic excellence, and gained the Banks cup especially established by Commodore David Banks. In the fall of 1897 the best football victory of N. Y. U. was over Stevens Institute, on October 9, 24–0, on Ohio Field; the worst defeat suffered by the Violet being at the hands of Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 42–0. On March 8 and 10, 1898, Frank Belcher of New York won the Banks cup for all-round athletic excellence. Belcher is still considered the finest gymnast thus far trained at University Heights.

The first game with Columbia, April 13, 1898, was lost by N. Y. U., who had merely their undergraduate body to draw from, 13–10; the lack of steadiness in the chief pitcher of N. Y. U. that spring proving disastrous in every important contest.

FOOTBALL TEAM, '97

Rutgers was defeated in a dual track and field meet, at Ohio Field, May 14, 1898, by a very one-sided score; the winners for N. Y. U. being the following: Denchfield, 220 yards dash; Reese in the 400; Reese again in the 880; Barron, in the mile run; Fernald in the walk; Barringer in the 120 yards hurdles; A. Smith in the 220 yards hurdles; Young in polevault; Mahoney in both the broad and the high jump; Carey in the shotput; Mahoney with the discus.

In the fall of 1898 many of the scheduled games had to be cancelled, as there were no adequate resources of substitutes to draw upon. Still the brawny team of Lehigh was defeated on October 8, 10–0, and the Freshmen of N. Y. U. defeated the Freshmen of Columbia 32–0, on Ohio Field, November 21, having in Blunt, Thorne and others a particularly likely lot of athletic youths. The Banks cup for the winter's work of 1898–1899 was won by Jones, of the Class of 1902. The gymnastic meet with Lafayette resulted in another illustration of Director Cann's good work. The competitive tests were had in horizontal bar, tumbling, club swinging, fence vaulting, rings, parallel bars, high jumping and side horse. The result was a victory for N. Y. U., whose champions were T. C. Hermann at horizontal bar; H. Noble MacCracken in club swinging; W. A. Young and S. S. Jones in fence vaulting; rings, F. J. Belcher; high jumping, S. S. Jones; side horse, F. J. Belcher. Social amenities and an entertainment followed after this contest on the wide and smooth floor of the gymnasium.

But the crowning event — what were gymnastics without *events*, something to *come off* in the physical, palpable and visible world? — the crowning event in the annals of the young gymnasium at University Heights was the first Intercollegiate Gymnastic Meet, held there on Friday evening, March 24, 1899. Entries were made representing Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Haverford, Lafayette, Lehigh, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Trinity, Union, Union Theological Seminary, University of Virginia, Wesleyan, Yale. Twenty-one silver cups were offered by Commodore David Banks as prizes. At the west end of the Gymnasium a brilliant "N. Y. U." formed by incandescent electric-lights stood above the words "First Intercollegiate Gymnastic Contest." This took place

BASEBALL TEAM, '97

at horizontal bar, side horse, parallel bar, flying rings, club swinging, tumbling. In the all-round gymnastic contest the following scores were made, the points given being out of a possible 90: R. G. Clapp, Yale, $67\frac{5}{6}$ points; F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U., $59\frac{1}{3}$; E. L. Eliason, Yale, $56\frac{1}{3}$; W. L. Otis, Yale, $48\frac{1}{6}$; J. De La Fuente, Columbia, $47\frac{1}{2}$; E. S. Merriam, Trinity, 40 points. Other Colleges represented by those who won points were Princeton and Harvard. At the conclusion of the gymnastic events a complimentary dinner was given the visiting teams and the various officials in the assembly room in Gould Hall. Eighty covers were laid.

TRACK TEAM, '98

The baseball season of 1899 saw many bright achievements of New York University. The first Columbia game was lost by one run, in the last inning, 9–8; Trinity was defeated 12–9, Taylor pitching for N. Y. U.; Syracuse was defeated 9–8; Lafayette, much to their surprise, was beaten 20–19, Rutgers 4–2, and later, on May 27, more decisively, 25–7. The last game on the old Ohio Field was that with the Yale Law School team, held on the occasion of the N. Y. U. Alumni meeting, on the first Saturday in June, the Yalensians being defeated by the wearers of the Violet, 13–7.

The last game on the *old* Ohio Field we said. For during the summer and fall of 1899 — almost to Christmas day, a vast level of some 400×350 feet was made before the Memorial Library, to be a fine and wide lawn before that noble structure, with a mall running directly from the portico of the new library, eastward to the north entrance of Gould Hall. The temporary Ohio Field has substantially disappeared, there remaining of its high level but four tennis-courts. These are on a breezy plateau. The Gymnasium has been moved south nearly to the limit of the campus, placed on a new sub-structure giving fine locker-rooms, bath, base-ball-cage, and rooms for the dining club. A new Ohio Field

has been created, running almost north and south with an oval considerably wider than the old Ohio Field. Overlooking the field from the west is grand-stand space for several thousands of spectators. For the present only a single grand-stand is provided. When May shall have covered the vast improvements and newly created levels with new verdure, University Heights Campus will be indeed fair to see and sweet to remember.

New York University thinks with grateful regard of the *schools* from which her students come. If we make four categories — Greater New York, New Jersey, New York State, other states, which are as convenient as any other classification — the following results will present themselves for our survey (the numbers mean different preparatory schools, not students):

	In Greater N.Y.	In New Jersey.	In N.Y. State.	In Other States.	Total.
1894	14	9	7	1	31
1895	16	10	5	12	43
1896	12	10	9	8	39
1897	21	11	4	2	38
1898	15	13	8	4	40
1899	13	8	11	13	45

From this it is obvious that the Undergraduate College of New York University is steadily becoming less local. As for the enrollment of new names for the six years, without regard to upper-class men, preliminary examinations or other categories, these were as follows: In 1894, 85 new names; in 1895, 86 new names; in 1896, 73 new names; in 1897, 79 new names; in 1898, 94 new names; in 1899, 102 new names.

I. — PREPARATORY SCHOOLS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99
Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn	2	–	–	–	1	–
Barnard, New York	3	3	1	2	1	3
Berkeley, New York	–	1	3	–	–	2
Brooklyn Boys' High	–	4	6	5	–	3
Brooklyn Man. Tr. H.	1	–	–	–	1	–
Chapin, New York	1	2	–	–	1	3
College of the City of New York	11	4	2	3	4	8
Collegiate School	–	–	–	–	–	1
Columbia Grammar	–	–	–	1	3	3
Curtis, New York	–	–	–	2	1	–
Dwight	1	–	2	2	7	–
Flushing High	–	–	2	1	–	–
Halsey, New York	–	1	2	1	2	–
Hamilton Institute, New York	–	–	–	1	–	–
Harlem Evening High	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hebrew Technical Institute, New York	–	–	–	–	–	1
Home and Private Tuition	9	6	3	6	7	6
Long Island City High (Irving School)	–	1	–	3	–	–
M. W. Lyons	1	–	–	–	–	–
Mt. Morris Latin	–	1	2	–	–	–
J. H. Morse	–	–	–	1	–	–
N. Y. Mixed High	–	–	–	–	2	1
N. Y. Preparatory School	–	1	–	–	1	1
Polytechnic, Brooklyn	3	–	–	1	1	–
Public Schools	2	2	–	3	–	–
Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute	3	–	–	1	–	–
Dr. Samson	1	–	–	–	–	–
School of Social Economics	1	2	2	1	–	–
Trinity, New York	–	1	–	2	1	7
Trinity Chapel, New York	4	5	3	2	1	1
Trinity, Staten Island	–	1	–	–	–	–
University Grammar	1	–	–	–	–	–
University School	–	1	–	–	–	–
Westerley Collegiate Institute, Staten Island	–	–	–	–	–	2
Yale Preparatory School	–	1	–	–	–	–

Since this record has been made up, important accessions have come from the recently established High Schools of Greater New York.

II. — PREPARATORY SCHOOLS IN NEW JERSEY.

	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99
Bayonne High	1	–	–	3	2	–
Blair Presbyterian Academy	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bloomfield Seminary	–	2	–	1	–	–
Boonton High	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bordentown	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dearborn-Morgan	1	1	–	–	–	–
Dover High	–	–	–	1	–	–
E. Orange High	1	2	2	–	–	–
E. Orange University School	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hackettstown Institute	5	3	–	1	–	2
Hasbrouck Institute	–	–	1	–	3	1
Hoboken Academy	–	2	1	2	2	–
Jersey City High	–	1	1	3	1	2
Jersey City Institute	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lawrenceville	–	–	–	–	–	1
Newark High	1	2	–	2	4	–
Nutley	–	–	–	–	–	2
Paterson High	–	–	2	1	1	1
Paterson Classical Institute	–	–	1	2	–	1
Paterson, Mac Chesney	–	–	2	–	1	–
Pennington Seminary	–	1	1	1	2	2
Plainfield High	1	–	–	–	–	–
Plainfield, Leal's School	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stevens High	1	–	1	–	1	–

III.—NEW YORK STATE.

Andes, Delaware County.
Babylon High.
Binghamton.
Cayuga Lake Military Academy.
Cazenovia Seminary.
Delaware Academy, Delaware County.
Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy.
Mamaroneck High.
Mohegan Lake.
Mt. Morris Academy.
Mt. Vernon High.
Newburgh Free Academy.
New Rochelle High.
New York Military Academy.
New York State Normal School.
Patchogue, Long Island.
Peekskill, Drum Hill School.
Roxbury Union.
Spring Valley Union.
Tarrytown, Washington Irving High.
Ulster Academy, Kingston.
Utica Academy.
White Plains High.
Yonkers High.
Yonkers Military School.

IV.—OTHER STATES.

Maine: Wesleyan Seminary, Waterville Collegiate Institute.

Massachusetts: North Attleboro Academy, Fitchburg High School, Pittsfield High School, Worcester High, Springfield High, Williston Seminary, Mt. Hermon.

New Hampshire: Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Rhode Island: Friends' School, Providence.

Connecticut: Bridgeport High, Hartford High.

Pennsylvania: Wyoming Seminary.

Virginia: Virginia Military Institute.

Michigan: Plymouth High, Detroit School for Boys.

Kentucky: Covington High.

Wisconsin: Milwaukee Academy.

Kansas: Eldorado High.

Ohio: Coshocton High.

Arkansas: Hope Institute.

Texas: Fort Worth High, Fort Worth Polytechnic, Palestine High, El Paso High.

District of Columbia: Washington High.

Upper Class men have entered 1894–1899 from Amherst; Brown; Columbia College and School of Mines; City College, New York; Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia; Concordia, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Cornell; Dartmouth; Fordham; Geneseo Normal College; German Wallace; Indiana University; Lafayette; Manhattan; Northeastern College, (Pennsylvania); Northern Illinois Normal College; Oneonta Normal College; Princeton; Rutgers; Southwestern Presbyterian, (Tennessee); Syracuse; Union; Western University of Pennsylvania; Wesleyan; Wooster, (Ohio); Yale. From Foreign institutions: University of Palermo; Euphrates College, Harpoot, Syria; Realschule, Gefle, Sweden; University of Petersburg; Gymnasium of Mannheim, Baden; Gymnasium of Quedlinburg, Prussia.

It seems wise to spread on this record some exhibit of the actual operation of the Group System. Bachelors' Theses were presented for June 1899, as follows: In Engineering and Technology: The Effects of Irrigation on Civilization in the West; The Efficiency of Horizontal Tubular Boilers using Anthracite Coal; An Economic Phase of Sewage Disposal; Protective Coverings for Iron and Steel; The Determination of a Choice between a Plate Girder and a Framed Girder for a Bridge. In History and Political Science: An Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline of our Merchant Marine; Coöperation, as illustrated by the Society at Guise, France, founded by M. Godin; Necessity for, and Importance of, Forestry Legislation; Toryism in the Episcopal Church during the Revolution; The Great Families of New York, a history of the famous struggle of the Schuylers, Clintons, Livingstons and Burrs for Political Supremacy in New York State at the Beginning of the Century; The Negro in the South since the War: A Study of his Relations to Office-holding and the Franchise; Recent Aspects of Penology; Development of the American State Constitutions, particularly of Massachusetts from the English Trading Company's Charters; The Political Future of the Philippines; The Importance of Forests from an Economic Standpoint. In Biology: The Histology of Certain Endothelia; The Commissures of the Sheep's Brain; Examination of Renal Epithelium of *necturus maculatus;* A Comparison of the Blood of the Amphibians with that of Mammals. Philosophy: The Stoic Ideal of Life; A Defence of the Grecian Sophists; The Ethical Standard of Francis Bacon, as set forth in his Essays. In Classics: The Incorrupti-

bility of Demosthenes; The Centralization of the Powers of Government under Augustus; The Dramatic Art of Terence. In Semitics and Church History: The Historical Development of the Creed of Nicaea; The Historical Aspect of Cyprus; The Poetry of Nahum.

These themes are far removed from the pristine practice of rhetoric, or from the mere formal faculty of presentation. They illustrate how the American College to-day has been advancing above the postulate of uniform compulsory training of general and common powers, to the antechamber of specific professional training and diversified preparation for life. The rhetorical faculty of a cruder and earlier stage of American Higher Education has been definitely abandoned and left behind.

As we now are about to lay down our pen and to close this recital, we revert to the memory of those benefactors, teachers and administrators who have passed away, and gone before, with reverent and grateful feelings, and with profound gratitude do we say to those benefactors and friends who have so forcefully and generously advanced the work of University Heights and all of New York University's work in the present day: "GOD BLESS YOU!"

And as we all who may read these records are standing on the threshold of a new century, those who with the writer know that by far the greater part of their lives is spent, and who have faithfully labored for the growth and fame of New York University, all these may well join in the fine lines of our Academic poet, Willis Fletcher Johnson, '79:

THE SONGS OF N.Y.U.

We sing the Songs of N.Y.U.
  In youth's auspicious year,
While hopes are bright and friends are true
  And life is royal cheer —
And life is royal cheer, my lad,
  And the world is fair and new,
We sing with hearts and voices glad,
  The songs of N.Y.U.!

Oh, City of the Sunrise Gate,
  Enthroned 'twixt land and sea,
What everlasting glories wait
  To honor thine and thee —
To honor thine and thee, and crown
  Our home with splendors true,
While echo voices of renown,
  The songs of N.Y.U.!

Imperial city, on thy brow
  A fadeless gem is set,
A shrine at which our spirits bow,
  Where loyal sons have met —
Where loyal sons have met, to bring
  Their meed of homage true,
The while their voices blend to sing
  The songs of N.Y.U.!

The strains of auld lang syne return
  In many a pensive hour,
When heart-chords throb and spirits burn
  'Neath fate's remorseless power —
'Neath fate's remorseless power. To-night
  The present bides us true,
And no dark dreams of memory blight
  The songs of N.Y.U.!

Yet shall we sing of N.Y.U.
  When these bright visions fail,
And life is fading from our view
  Worn as a twice told tale,
Worn as a twice told tale, my friends, —
  Still, still, with spirits true,
We'll sing, till earth with heaven blends,
  The songs of N.Y.U.!

E. G. S.

NEW YORK CITY, *December 1900.*

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII

PHI ALPHA SIGMA, Alpha Chapter, was the first Medical College Fraternity founded at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Drs. H. A. Hanbold, Jesse G. Duryea, John E. Hutcheson, Frank Hollister, Nat. B. Van Etten, Howard McFadden and Walter Wilkinson, founded Φ.Α.Σ. in the spring of 1889. Soon afterwards Beta Chapter was established at the University of Pennsylvania; in April, 1899, Gamma Chapter at Cornell University, Medical Department; and in the fall of the same year, Delta Chapter at Jefferson Medical College. Its object is the furtherance of the interests, scientific, social and moral, of its members. Its emblem is a clasp-pin consisting of a winged staff, encompassed by two serpents, and upon the staff the Greek letter initials of its name. Its colors are black and white. Its flower is the Red Carnation. Among its Alumni may be mentioned Drs. John F. Erdman, C. G. Coakley, Austin Flint, Jr., George D. Stewart, H. Harlow Brooks, W. C. Lusk, Edward H. Carey, D. H. McAlpin, W. S. Adams, Chas. B. Slade and W. E. Studdiford. Its officers are C. H. Chandler, G. J. Howell, E. I. Huppert, W. F. Lorenz.

In January, 1899, the Epsilon Chapter of the Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity was established in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, by Messrs. W. W. Palmer, G. C. Boughton, A. H. Beaman, G. H. Clough, A. E. Munson, J. S. K. Hall, H. H. Halliwell, W. B. Brooks, E. S. Vass and E. M. Thompson. From this small beginning the chapter rapidly increased in size until at the end of the year twenty-two students were enrolled on the membership list and also two honorary members. During the session of 1899–1900 the chapter made up the loss in numbers, due to graduation, and held their first annual banquet at the Hotel Marlborough, covers being laid for twenty-five. This year also marked the participation of the chapter in college "politics," with the election to the chair of Class President, of Mr. Vernon Blythe, one of the fraternity members.

The College term of 1900–1901 marks the third year of the chapter's activity and shows a healthy increase both numerically and financially. The chapter was successful in electing six out of present twelve officers. The second annual banquet was held at the Hotel Marlborough and was notable for the fact that it represented four chapters of the fraternity in New York City, "Epsilon," U. & B. H. M. C., "Theta" Cornell, "Iota" P. & S. Columbia, and the Henry C. Coe Graduate Chapter. The chapter will lose a large per cent of its membership this year by graduations, but there will be left a good working balance for the year of 1901–1902.

The present membership roll includes: William B. Brooks, Harry H. Halliwell, Hugh H. Shaw, Jr., William V. Quinn, Philip J. Vetter, Jr., Arthur B. Bradshaw, George S. Comstock, James S. K. Hall, George A. Blakeslee, Alfred W. Love, 1901; George P. Paul, John J. Donovan, Stanton B. Drew, 1902; Morris Hathaway, Clinton Hyde, Harry A. Lakin, Rudolf Herriman, Paul B. Brooks, 1903; Calder Johnson, David Haviland, Emerson C. Rose, Paul P. Swett, Frank Warricke, Palmer R. Bowditch, Roy Taylor, 1904.

THE END

PART II

BIOGRAPHICAL

INTRODUCTION

PERSONAL influence has large place among the factors of education. Some minds indeed by force of will or stress of circumstance will put themselves in direct contact with what we may call the "raw material" of knowledge, and by this discipline may acquire a mastery of facts and a strength of command over them which mark, if they do not make, greatness of character. But those charged with the care of youth see the need of other aids and influences to secure the best conditions for their mental growth and culture. And the far-seeing founders of States have made it one of the first measures for the public welfare to provide local centers of instruction, and to organize systems for the harmonious development of the minds and characters of their youth. These are among the cherished institutions of a Country.

But the ancient libraries and museums, depositories of the materials for learning, were availing only for the few who could profit by them single-handed. For some time those so initiated into the mysteries of knowledge were regarded, or at least regarded themselves, as a class of superior rank and pretensions. A part of their dignity seemed to be to hold themselves inaccessible to the common mind. Among more favored races, or in more liberal spirit of the times, those who had achieved intellectual mastery by their personal efforts were prompted by a generous impulse to communicate their treasures to those capable of receiving them. This met an equal impulse on the part of aspiring minds to look for guidance and sympathy in fulfilment of their wishes by entering into personal relations with the living master. For there is that instinct in the ingenuous mind of youth to seek the sympathetic aid of a superior. The presence of one who has himself achieved, is a quickening and an inspiration; and living contact with a spirit that finds pleasure in communicating to those able to receive, not only its material acquirements, but also its experience in acquiring, both points the way and gives strength and cheer in following.

This contact with maturer minds and superior natures brings out deeper meanings in things, deeper truths and deeper thoughts, than could be evident to the unassisted spirit, however earnest. "Understandest thou what thou readest?" was the bold but kindly question of Philip to the powerful treasure-keeper of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, riding in his chariot and reading, for something more than pastime surely, the Prophecy of Esaias. "How can I, except some man should guide me?" was the answer of a sincere and modest spirit intent on truth.

Striking illustrations of this influence of the personal superior, both in science and in art, are familiar in history. The "Old Masters" in grammar, logic, rhetoric or dialectics, — in knowledge of nature's works and ways, once called philosophy, and later, science, — and in the rich fields of sculpture, painting and architecture, are shining lights in history. Disciples thronged around them in the Academy, the Lyceum, the Porch or the Garden, or in the studios and laboratories, or traversed with them the open fields of earth and sky, quickened to newness of life by drinking of the master's spirit.

The affection which sprang up from this personal intercourse, especially on the part of the pupil towards the master, was itself no unimportant part of a liberal education, — if this means the harmonious development of all the powers and susceptibilities of the mind.

"And what delights can equal those
That stir the spirit's inner deeps,
When one that loves but knows not reaps
A truth from one that loves and knows."

A curious illustration of the strength of such a feeling in the hearts of pupils, and in the acceptance of the community, appears in the habit among the pupils of the great masters of music in Italy and Germany a century or more ago, of calling themselves by their masters' surnames; — thus almost sinking their selfhood in the great communion of the master's spirit and ideal. That might indeed be giving too much way to adventitious or accessory influence, even though the spring of such action were in the wish to crave a portion of the master's merit, or on the other hand to waive all other merit than that which belongs to him, — both not unworthy motives; for after all there can be no true personality without self-assertion and self-responsibility, and such personality is the highest estate in art, as in ethics, and in life itself.

But it may be fairly doubted if something has not been lost in the modern tendency to introduce machine systems of classifications, rank-lists, and paper tests of proficiency, to dis-

place that old relation of pupil and master which carried along with growth of knowledge and skill that of the heart and soul. We shall surely miss something from the balance and symmetry of educational influences, if we do not make an effort to countervail or supplement existing tendencies in education by bringing students into contact with men of experience and noble character and personal magnetism, as well as of scholarly attainments. It is not multiplication of electives, however attractive, throwing the student back upon himself for choices in his most inexperienced and uncritical years, — it is not merely multiplication of tutors, or increased personal inculcation and drill of faithful teachers, nor even of specialists in research on single lines or in narrow limits, which can best bring out the powers and aptitudes of personality, or the practical value of knowledge as something better than earning power.

What is of most importance in any large view of the subject is to secure for the youthful student the personal contact, or even presence, of a noble character, a mature mind, an experienced sensibility, a large and sympathetic personality, which takes hold on the impressionable and nobly-tending spirit of youth, and draws it, as well as directs it, to its best. Such privilege of discipleship is a great boon. It is held beyond price by those capable of truly apprehending it. The importance of this element of education cannot be overestimated by those who are entrusted with the vital office of providing the best conditions for the training and culture of youth. It was President Garfield who said: "To sit on the other end of a log and talk with Mark Hopkins is a liberal education."

Not only do the true masters wake new ideals and inspire new zeal for action in their followers, but by their sympathetic apprehension of the pupil's individuality, they bring out his best powers and help to build him up on his own foundations. One good thing about those old times of master and pupil was the close personal intimacy between them; the daily contact of mind with mind, in questions and answers, the searching interest which detected weaknesses or disadvantages of habit or temperament, and offered correctives which would tend to a balance and symmetry, and afforded discipline which makes one master of himself, ready for any action to which the chances of life may call. For often we cannot follow choices, but must act as exigencies demand. It is one thing to flatter the wish, but quite another to discipline the will. Systems of education which offer to a student what is most to his liking, even when they are supported by written examinations and conventional tests for rank, which things cannot disclose lacks and weaknesses that must be overcome if one would win in the battle of life, do not make good the place of personal interest and friendly criticism of a large-hearted master, who fits one to meet things he does not like, even in the high career of the "learned professions."

Recognizing the importance of the principles here adverted to, the publishers of *Universities and Their Sons* have followed their stereoscopic presentation of New York University which constitutes the first half of this volume by a supplementary one, which sets forth in some detail the characters of the men who have had part in moulding the characters of the University's Sons, and possibly in forecasting their careers. And these careers in the history of our Country, following them out in their branches and sequences, have had much to do in the active, formative and directive powers which have made the nation what it is. At all events these Presidents and Professors and Teachers noted here are the men whose spirit in their respective times has vitalized the educational system and carried forward the organic life of the institution which has now become a great University that is an honor and a power which the whole Country holds high, and which has sent its light over all the world.

It is surely a worthy object to turn attention to the noble characters which have wrought their worth into the very fiber of the nation's life.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS
OFFICERS AND ALUMNI

THE short sketches which are presented in this volume are not intended as biographies of the persons who are made the subjects of representation. The purpose is to bring together in a single group the names, faces and condensed records of the wise founders, generous benefactors, earnest teachers and faithful officers who have established, fostered and developed the great institution of learning to which this historical record is devoted. The number of men who have at one time or another filled positions which entitle them to a place in this galaxy is so very great, that merely to record their names would itself fill several hundred printed pages. Hence not only is the collective representation which has been attempted in these pages necessarily incomplete, but from similar necessity the life-records given are in the main very brief. Yet it is believed, at least is hoped, that the work of selection and presentation has been done with a sufficient degree of intelligent judgment, painstaking thoroughness and historical accuracy, to fulfil the plan outlined with reasonable completeness, and to secure results both interesting and valuable to all New York University Sons.

From the very nature of the work herein attempted, any omissions or shortcomings must be too palpably evident and conspicuous to escape notice. Criticism as to general incompleteness, methods of selection, manner of treatment and matter treated of, is therefore anticipated; in fact, is inevitable. That the strictures of the critics may be based upon just grounds, with a clear understanding of the limitations of the undertaking and the difficulties involved in its performance, this brief prefatory statement is made. It may also properly be added that, while authors may write and publishers may print whatever they please about the dead, they are debarred from taking such liberties with the living. Hence it is that the non-representation in this volume of a number of eminent teachers, and the exceedingly meager treatment accorded certain others, whose attainments and official connections make them conspicuous subjects, are due solely to the excessive modesty of these men of learning, which would not permit them to sanction the publication of anything whatever relating to their personal or official careers. For these omissions the publishers can only express regret, while disclaiming responsibility. The Public has certain claims upon every citizen which it can and does enforce at times in various ways; but with the Publisher, who is but a servant of the Public, the personal wishes of the Teachers of Men must be respected.

THE PUBLISHERS.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OFFICERS AND ALUMNI

GALLATIN, Albert, 1761–1849.

First President of the Council, 1831.

Born in Geneva, Switzerland, 1761; graduated Univ. of Geneva, 1779; came to America, 1780; member Pa. State Legislature, 1790–92; entered Congress, 1795; Sec. of U. S. Treasury, 1801–13; U. S. Minister to France, 1816–23; Pres. Nat. Bank of New York, 1831–39; first Pres. of Council of N. Y. Univ., 1831; died 1849.

ALBERT GALLATIN was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761, and died in Astoria, Long Island, August 12, 1849. Of those who in 1830–1831 shared in the founding of the University of the City of New York, he was the second in age and the first in national reputation. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, standing first in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Latin translation. His love of political freedom and an idealizing aspect of the nascent republic of the Western World induced him to sail for America from l'Orient late in May 1780. He reached Boston, July 14, 1780. In October 1781 he returned from a luckless trading venture in Maine. He then supported himself by giving French lessons in Boston, and received $300 from Harvard for French instruction to students. After the peace in 1783 he went to Philadelphia and then made successful investments in land in Western Virginia, opening a country store in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, (then a part of Virginia). From 1790 to 1792 he served in the State Legislature and was elected to the United States Senate in 1793, but was declared ineligible on the ground that he had been a citizen of the United States only eight years. In 1794 he was largely instrumental in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the "Whiskey Insurrection." He entered Congress in December 1795, becoming identified with the Anti-Federalists, remaining in the House until he was made Hamilton's successor as Secretary of the Treasury in 1801. He was a most orderly and systematic financier, initiating the system of separate departmental appropriations, and the establishment of the Committee on Ways and Means was due to his suggestion. He presided over the national treasury to 1813, acquiring great and deserved renown in this career. He was one of the United States Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Ghent, Christmas day 1814, and was rewarded by the appointment as Minister to France in 1815, entering the duties of that post in 1816. He returned in 1823, refusing a seat in the Cabinet and the nomination to the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic party, choosing New York as his home. From 1831 to 1839 he was President of the National Bank of New York. He urged in 1840, at seventy-nine years of age, in a publication of his own, the "Right of the United States to the Northeastern Boundary." He was bitterly opposed to the annexation of Texas and the entire policy which led to the Mexican War. His publications had much to do with the establishment of peace. The cosmopolitan sentiment which ran through his character and political philosophy was partly due to his own career, but partly imbibed through the eighteenth century ideas ultimately deduced from Rousseau. His share in the Literary Convention of 1830, which was connected with the establishment of New York University, has been fully presented in the first chapter of the History of New York University. His own position in the whole matter — popularization of education as a safeguard of democratic institutions — was stated by himself a few years after he withdrew from the movement, in a letter to his intimate friend Badollet, dated New York, February 7, 1833: "I had another favorite object in view, in which I have failed. My wish was to devote what may remain of life to the establishment, in this

immense and fast-growing city, of a system of *rational and practical* education, fitted for all and gratuitously opened to all. For it appeared to me impossible to preserve our democratic institutions and the right of *universal* suffrage unless we could raise the standard of *general* education and the mind of the laboring classes nearer to a level with those born under more favorable circumstances. I became accordingly the President of the Council of a new University, originally established on the most liberal principles. But finding that the object was no longer the same, that a certain portion of the clergy had obtained the control, and that their object, though laudable, was special and quite distinct from mine, I resigned at the end of one year rather than to struggle, probably in vain, for what was nearly unattainable." Albert Gallatin is considered as the father of the science of American ethnology; Henry Adams says of him: "he devoted immense labor and many years of life to the routine work of collecting and sifting vocabularies, studying the grammatical structure of languages, and classifying the groups and families of our American Indians on the principles thus worked out. Thus it was he who first established the linguistic groups of the North American Indians on a large scale, and made the first ethnographical map of North America which had real merit." E. G. S.

[See portrait page 57, Part I.]

LEWIS, Morgan, 1754–1844.

President of Council 1831-1834.

Born in New York City, 1754; attended Grammar School, Elizabethtown, N. J.; graduated Princeton, 1773; served in the Revolution with rank of Colonel; practiced law; Assemblyman, 1783; Atty.-Gen. of N. Y., 1791; Judge of Supreme Court, 1792, and Chief-Justice, 1793; Gov. of N. Y., 1804–1807; a founder of N. Y. Univ., and 2nd Pres. of Council, 1831–34; died 1844.

MORGAN LEWIS was born in New York City in 1754. His name is one to be uttered with particular veneration by every friend and alumnus of New York University; for he it is who forms the link between our academic beginnings and the era of the days and years of our incipient independence from Great Britain, the pioneer era of the Republic. Francis Lewis, his father, was born in Llandaff, Wales, in 1713 and died in New York City in 1803. He emigrated to the New World and became a shipping merchant in New York, personally venturing to the African coasts in his trading enterprises. In the French and Indian war of 1756–1761 he was delivered by the cruel French to the Indians with some fifteen fellow victims of whom many were slain by the savages one at a time; Lewis escaped. He shared not in the Tory sentiments after 1765 but joined the "Sons of Liberty" and later signed the Declaration of Independence. His second son, Morgan Lewis, went to school in the country where Morrisania now is, visiting his parents in New York (mainly south of Wall Street then) by a stage which went once a week. He once, as a young boy, lost himself in the woods where Greenwich Street now is, pursuing a squirrel. Later he attended a grammar school at Elizabethtown and graduated at Princeton in 1773, maintaining at College a friendship with young James Madison of Virginia. His law studies were interrupted by the war with England, at the beginning of which he was made Major in the Second New York Regiment, soon advancing to grade of Colonel and serving at Ticonderoga in the winter of 1776–1777. He served on Gates's staff during the campaign which ended with the convention of Saratoga. His own father, by the by, who was then an influential member of the Continental Congress was largely instrumental in foiling the designs of a certain cabal of public men to depose George Washington and put Horatio Gates in his place. Morgan Lewis in May 1779 married Margaret Livingston of the New York family which then — taking all in all — was probably the most influential in the post-colonial generation of New York City and State — the autocratic era of our political history. Morgan Lewis thus entered that circle to which also belonged the Schuylers, Cortlandts, Rensselaers, Beekmans, Ten Broecks: mainly Dutch families. At Washington's inauguration in 1789 Morgan Lewis was the Commander-in-Chief of the militia. Resuming law after 1783 he entered the Assembly for Dutchess county, having established himself at "Grassmere" on the Hudson. In 1791 he became Attorney-General; in 1792 was placed on the Bench of the Supreme Court; in 1793, at thirty-nine, he became Chief-Justice. In 1804, at fifty, he was elected Governor. His farm at Staatsburgh-on-Hudson extended a full mile inland from the noble river, the "Kaatskills" constituting the western sky-line. He also built a winter home in Maiden Lane, New York City. His only child, Margaret

Lewis, married Maturin Livingston, May 29, 1798; their daughter Julia married John Delafield, son of an Englishman, who came to New York in 1783 with the first copy of the Treaty of Peace in his pocket. The strong interest in education which Morgan Lewis exhibited in his old age in the founding of New York University he had evidenced as Governor twenty-six years before, when, advocating the establishment of a permanent fund for common schools, he uttered the following: "In a government resting on public opinion and deriving its chief support from the affection of the people, religion and morality cannot be too strongly inculcated. To them science is a handmaid, ignorance the worst of enemies. Literary information should be placed within the reach of every description of citizens, and poverty should not be permitted to obstruct the path to the sacred fane of knowledge." (The phrase "sacred fane" occurs also in his centenary address of 1832; Lewis trained himself in his early manhood in reproducing the Spectator of Addison and Steele.) "Common Schools under the guidance of respectable teachers should be established in every village, and the indigent educated at the public expense. The higher seminaries also should receive every support and patronage within the means of enlightened legislators; learning would then flourish and vice would be more effectually restrained than by volumes of penal statutes." In 1807 Lewis was succeeded by Governor Tompkins. Of Lewis's important services in the War of 1812 no account can be given here; he suffered great privations in his expedition in the St. Lawrence country with General Wilkinson, and was after the Peace of Ghent a member of the court-martial that tried that military functionary. About this time his brother-in-law, Chancellor Livingston, who had as United States Minister in Paris negotiated the Louisiana purchase, died and in his will gave to each of his six sisters twenty thousand acres in the "Hardenbergh Patent;" thus General Lewis became the owner of a vast tract of land between what is now Delhi, New York, and Margaretville, New York, the name of the latter being derived from Mrs. Lewis or her daughter. In 1824 he received General Lafayette on his Hudson River estate. His descendants preserve letters from the eminent Frenchman bearing date December 29, 1828; and August 8, 1830. (Of his services as presiding officer in the meetings of 1829–1830 for the establishment of New York University we have spoken in the History: the reader will consult Chapter I. and appendix thereto.) In 1832 he was chosen to deliver the address in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. After 1777 he had been not a little near the person of that revered man. And it is a noteworthy coincidence that in the fall of that year (1832) actual instruction in New York University began — in Clinton Hall; whereas the first permanent home of the academic institution was on *Washington Square;* while University Heights looks out upon *Washington Heights.* In his Washington address the most venerable of our Founders thus — in part — spoke of George Washington from his personal knowledge: "His temper was by nature quick and his passions strong; but by strict and constant discipline brought into subjection to his reason and judgment and thus subdued, excited him to nought but deeds of high renown. His heart was warm and affectionate, his attachments firm and enduring, and his resentments disarmed by the slightest contrition. In his manners dignified without austerity, polite without affectation, easy of access, mild and affable in his intercourse with strangers as well as friends, giving confidence to timidity and dispelling restraint without diminishing respect; of a temperament cheerful and social, convivial though abstemious, assiduous and laborious in the discharge of his duties he was rigid in the exaction of similar observances from others. In stature he was tall, his form and mien noble, his frame large, well-proportioned and athletic; his physical powers great and his mental vigour adapted as well to civil as military pre-eminence." General Lewis died April 7, 1844, one year after the present President of the Council graduated from Washington Square. General Lewis was the President of the Historical Society and President of the Order of Cincinnati. The funeral was held at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, and the interment was made at Hyde Park on the Hudson. E. G. S.

[See portrait page 51, Part I.]

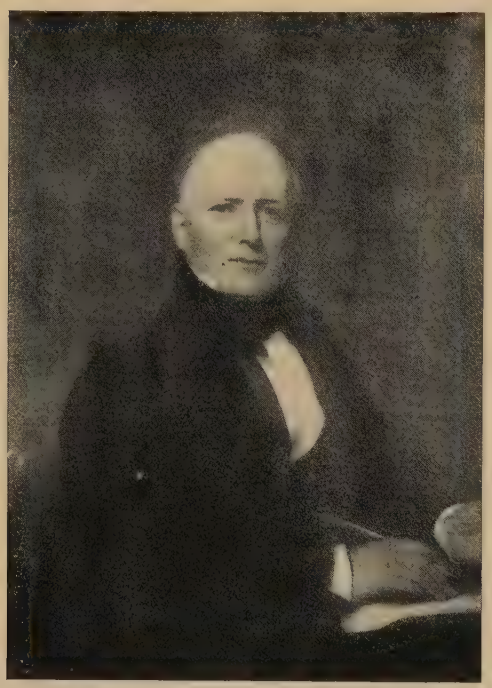
BETTS, Samuel Rossiter, 1787–1868.

Member First Council, 1830–1835.

Born in Richmond, Mass., 1787; graduated Williams, 1806; studied law, and began practice in Sullivan Co.,

N.Y.; served in army during War of 1812, and appointed Judge-Advocate; elected to Congress, 1815; Dist.-Atty. for Orange Co., N.Y.; Judge of U.S. Dist. Court, 1823–67; LL.D. Williams, 1830; member Council N.Y. Univ., 1830–35; died 1868.

SAMUEL ROSSITER BETTS, LL.D., was born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 8, 1786. He was graduated at Williams College in 1806, and after studying law in Hudson, New York, was admitted to the Bar of that state and entered upon practice in Sullivan county. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he left his professional duties to serve the country, and after a term of service in the army he was appointed Judge Advocate by Governor Tompkins. Elected to Congress for the district comprising Orange and Sullivan counties, he served from 1815 to 1817,



SAMUEL R. BETTS

and then declined longer to abandon his professional work for the re-election which was assured. At this time there were in active practice at the New York Bar such eminent lawyers as Martin Van Buren, Elisha Williams, Thomas J. Oakley, Prescott Hall, George Griffin, Ogden Hoffman, Thomas Addis Emmet, and others of equal note, and being in constant association with them, the young lawyer soon profited so far by their influence and his own untiring effort that he became recognized as a peer of the master minds of the profession. For several years he was District Attorney of Orange county, and in 1823 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, his continual office during the next forty-four years, with his residence in New York City. At all times exercising the greatest care and patience in legal investigation, and a singular profundity of knowledge of the law, and treating all with an affable, though dignified courtesy, he won the universal respect of all with whom he became associated. A notable achievement of his judicial career was the formulation into a definite code of the maritime laws of the United States, the obscure laws regulating salvage, general average, wages of seamen, freighting contracts, prizes, etc., being reduced to clear and adequate system. It is recorded that during the first twenty years of Judge Betts' connection with the District Court there was never an appeal from his decisions. His opinions in his own court on maritime questions, and in the Circuit Court on patents, have been uniformly upheld. In the Civil War period, when the questions of neutrality laws, slave-trade and other new issues arose, involving an entirely new class of questions, affecting national and international rights, with no precedents established, Judge Betts, although nearly eighty years of age, applied himself vigorously to the task of meeting the new conditions, and many of his decisions on these questions are referred to as notable cases of constitutional judgment. Judge Betts was one of the first to serve in the Council of New York University and retained his seat there until 1835. He received the honorary degree Doctor of Laws from Williams in 1830. In 1838 appeared his work on Admiralty Practice, which became a standard. He resigned his judicial office in 1867, and removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he died at his home, in his eighty-second year, November 3, 1868. *

MATHEWS, James M., 1785–1870.

Councillor 1830-1847 — First Chancellor, 1831-1839.

Born in Salem, N. Y., 1785; graduated Union College, 1803; graduated Theol. Sem. of Associate Reformed Church, 1807; Assist. Prof. Ecclesiastic Hist. and Biblical Lit. at the Seminary, 1807–17; Pastor

South Ref. Dutch Church, New York City, 1812–40; First Chancellor N. Y. Univ., 1831–39; died 1870.

JAMES M. MATHEWS, D.D., was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, March 18, 1785. His parents were Scotch Presbyterians who emigrated to America before the Revolution against England. Dr. Mathews's father served in the war. James was educated in the Academy of Salem and entered the Junior Class at Union, graduating in 1803, at eighteen years of age. Spending some time then on his father's farm he joined the church of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit in Salem, and in 1807 he graduated from the

JAMES M. MATHEWS

Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church. Attracting the attention of Professor John M. Mason of the Theological Seminary, he was after graduation appointed Assistant Professor of Ecclesiastic History and Biblical Literature, which post he held for nine years. From 1812 he held the Pastorate of the South Dutch Church in Garden Street (Exchange Place) New York, at first in connection with his Professorship, but ultimately alone. After the great fire of 1836 it was thought best to remove the place of worship. The wishes of the congregation were divided. A part of the members established a church on the corner of Murray and Church streets, near the College Green of Columbia College. Dr. Mathews however established a new and thrifty organization on Washington Square, near the University building, the location and building of which had very largely been his work as first Chancellor. He was twice married, his second wife being Julia Hone, of a family which at that time was foremost in wealth and social standing. When Mathews was a young clergyman in New York in the earlier part of the century, there were old clergymen like the Rev. Dr. Livingston of the Dutch Church who in their outward carriage still manifested that palpable eminence freely accorded to leading clergymen at the time. In moving in the street Dr. Livingston walked "erect as a grenadier on parade, his gold headed cane carried upright before him, his spacious and broadbrimmed hat surmounting the white wig which spread its curls upon his shoulders, the ample square skirts of his coat falling below his knees, and his shoebuckles glittering on his feet as though the dust did not dare to soil them." Dr. Hobart (afterwards Bishop) was particularly active in the Episcopal Church. Temperance societies were not yet generally established; in fact intemperance ruined probably a far greater proportion of college men than is now the case. Dr. Mathews recalled the exultation of Robert Fulton when the "Car of Neptune" and the "Paragon" steamed to Albany, with wind and tide in their favor, in sixteen hours. Dr. Mathews knew De Witt Clinton well, as he did Chancellor Kent and Stephen Van Rensselaer. As to another New Yorker of a different kind of fame, Aaron Burr himself, Dr. Mathews was commissioned by a church society of ladies to make a pastoral visit to Burr, at a time not long after Burr's return from a prolonged sojourn abroad. Dr. Mathews in his memoranda made at the time (but published only when the author was an octogenarian, in 1865) shows the weight of social proscription under which Burr suffered at the time. Colonel Burr, by the by, was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards. Dr. Mathews also was well acquainted with Colonel Henry Rutgers, the eminent philanthropist. When John Quincy Adams passed through New York he generally spent an evening in a small circle, containing Albert Gallatin, James Kent and others, of whom Dr. Mathews was one. Gallatin and Adams "were about of the same height, both bald, with well developed heads, and notwithstanding the collisions of past

years in the political arena, you could see in every expression of their speaking countenances not only that mellowed benevolence which is a fitting ornament of old age, but a very hearty delight in the company of each other." Dr. Mathews was a very sociable man and in the quasi-literary circle, of which he was a frequent member in the free association at the different houses, the plan of a new institution of learning was first broached and ultimately brought to execution. He himself said in his memoirs (p. 192): "As these views were constantly acquiring new weight among us, at the request of several gentlemen in December 1829 I invited a meeting of a few friends at my house, when the outline of a plan embracing these various objects was laid before them." These "various objects" were, in the main: (1) lines of suitable training for boys who had completed merely the public and common schools, with scholarships to be founded for this class of candidates; (2) higher branches of learning for which Americans had been compelled to go abroad; (3) Pedagogy, then called "The Philosophy of Education"; (4) a school for artists; (5) Medicine; (6) Law; (7) a school of Commerce and Finance; (8) the applications of science to all the great pursuits of life; (9) public lectures; (10) harmony of science and religion. If Dr. Mathews and his friends had either limited their efforts to one or two of these, or if they had succeeded in creating an endowment nine or tenfold of what they actually achieved, substance and design would have been more in harmony. From 1840 to his death Dr. Mathews lived as a private gentleman in New York City, which, however, he frequently left to deliver lectures in the principal cities of the country, on the relations of the Bible and science, and on the Bible and civil government. Toward the close of his life he became greatly interested in the welfare of the medical students who thronged to New York from all parts of the country; these he tried in every way to benefit. His last earnest work was bringing together the representatives of the various branches of Evangelical Churches in the Council which met in the autumn of 1869, at the invitation of the General Synod of his Church. This Council was his project, and over its assemblage he watched with eager interest. Very soon after its adjournment he gave signs of rapidly increasing infirmity and after a tedious sickness he passed away January 28, 1870, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of superb physical development and wonderful vigor of health, with great native dignity and attractive courtliness of manner. He was, perhaps, in too great a degree that which he saw himself reflected in others — in the goodwill or encomiums bestowed upon him. He too easily transferred from the wonderful material growth around him a computation of similar growth in the domain of higher education, his own ideals having never been subjected to, and modified by, a first hand knowledge of European education. E. G. S.

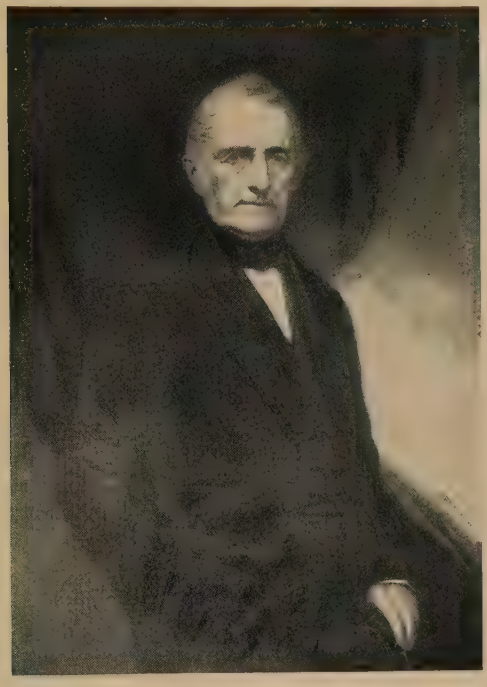
GRISWOLD, George, 3rd, 1777–1859.

Councilor 1830–1851 — Benefactor.

Born in Giant's Neck, Lyme, Conn., 1777; with his brother formed firm of Nathaniel L. & George Griswold, merchants in foreign trade; member of first Council incorporated at the University, 1830–51; died 1859.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, third, was born in Giant's Neck, Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, in 1777, his ancestor, Matthew Griswold, having in 1635 emigrated from Lyme, England, to Windsor, Connecticut. He began his commercial life as a clerk in a store in Hartford, and at nineteen years of age, in 1796, he followed his elder brother Nathaniel to New York. Early in 1798 he formed a partnership with that brother under the firm name of Nathaniel L. & George Griswold, which remained in the commercial nomenclature of New York until dissolved, January 1, 1876. The firm in time acquired numerous vessels and directed their commercial operations to every port of the world. Not only was George Griswold eminently successful in the larger walks of commerce but also his personal integrity and fairness commanded wide public confidence, so that his services were frequently sought by merchants who desired an arbitrator or umpire in the settlement of various disputes. He served as Director of insurance companies, banks and railways and ever discharged his duties with diligence and ability. In the law of marine insurance he was so well versed that his opinion in difficult cases for many years carried a weight not surpassed by any contemporary, lay or professional. He was a member of the first Council incorporated in the beginning of New York University, being, we believe, the third in age of the members of the original Council in 1830, Morgan Lewis and Albert Gal-

latin alone being his seniors. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1832 (the year in which instruction began in New York University), he remained in the city and gave of his means to the suffering. He had a very extensive acquaintance with the leading men of all professions and counted Daniel Webster among his intimate friends. Early in life he was a Federalist; later he joined the Whig party and remained devoted to it to the end. He was an Elector for the State of New York in 1848 when Zachary Taylor was chosen President of the United States. He was elected to the Chamber of Commerce in 1817.



GEORGE GRISWOLD

In person Mr. Griswold presented a fine specimen of vigorous manhood. Nearly six feet in height, with broad shoulders and chest, erect, muscular and well balanced, his carriage was graceful, and his activity and strength seldom surpassed. He died after a short illness in New Brighton, Staten Island, September 5, 1859, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

E. G. S.

VAN SCHAICK, Myndert, 1782–1865.

Member Council 1830–1865—Benefactor.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1782; engaged in business in New York City at an early age; member Council of N. Y. Univ., 1830–65, founder and benefactor; member Bd. of Aldermen and Treas. Bd. of Health, New York City; active in building Croton Water Works as Pres. of Croton Water Dept.; died 1865.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK was born September 2, 1782, in Albany, New York, a year before the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, and died December 1, 1865. The Van Schaicks are a Dutch Albany family, whose earliest known ancestor there was Gozen Gerritsen Van Schaick, Albany 1652. In the eighteenth century they had close associations with the Cuylers and Schuylers of that Dutch community. A Van Schaick was joint proprietor with Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler of the land on which Waterford now stands. Gozen Van Schaick, the father of the subject of our sketch, was in 1759 Major in a New York regiment; in 1762 he was Lieutenant-Colonel and was wounded at Ticonderoga. On June 28, 1775, he received his commission from Congress as Colonel of the Second New York, serving on the Upper Hudson and Lake George. In 1777 he received orders to defend Cherry Valley against the Indian chief, Joseph Brandt, and then resumed command at Albany. In 1778 he was in the Battle of Monmouth. In 1779 he commanded an expedition against the Onondaga Indian settlements, covering one hundred and eighty miles, going and returning without losing a man. During most of the remainder of the Revolutionary War he was placed at Fort Schuyler, Utica, suffering much from the extreme destitution and resourcelessness of the congressional administration. In October 1783 he received the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet and died on July 4, 1789. His son Myndert went to New York in his youth and entered the business of John Hone, whose daughter Elizabeth he married in 1815. The great services of Myndert Van Schaick in the first three administrations of New York University have been repeatedly brought out in the history proper, especially in the crisis of 1850. A simple glance at the length of service of the members of the first Council will best emphasize the record of Myndert Van Schaick, a name which to all true sons of New York University should be especially dear. Five members of that body served but one year; three, two years; two, three years; five served four years; two served five years; two, six years; two, seven years; six served eight years; one, Stephen Whitney, served nine years. Within the first decade, therefore,

twenty-eight out of the original thirty-two members of the Council had retired; four remained: James Tallmadge, James M. Mathews, George Griswold and Myndert Van Schaick. Tallmadge retired in 1846, Mathews in 1847, George Griswold in 1851, Myndert Van Schaick in 1865, only when his life itself was ended, after thirty-five years of service. As this patriarch of New York University thus exemplified a high devotion to virtues which at bottom are and are to be designated as civic virtues (for such is fostering education in any given community) so he manifested the same sturdy devotion to civic service in his labors for the establishment of the first general supply of water for New York City and the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. In 1832 the ravages of the cholera fearfully decimated the population of New York, Myndert Van Schaick being a member of the Board of Aldermen at the time and Treasurer of the Board of Health. The main water supply had been from pumps. Good drinking water from beyond Manhattan Island was hawked about by the bucket. Mr. Van Schaick, thirty years later said: "One of my daily official duties was to look after the dead and dying, and with my associates in the Board of Health to contrive such measures as would stay or remove this pestilence. Nothing struck us with so much force, so irresistibly indeed, as the conviction that New York must at once, if possible, be supplied with good and wholesome water." His chief comrade in the task of convincing the others and in other forms of initiative was the Hon. James B. Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Water and Sewerage. In the fall of 1832 (not long after the inauguration of instruction in New York University in Clinton Hall) an informal meeting of the Fire and Water Committee was held at Mr. Van Schaick's house, and then and there the first Bill was prepared by Peter S. Titus, Robert Emmet, counsel of the Corporation, and by Mr. Van Schaick himself; this bill was passed through the Board of Aldermen, and was made a law by the Legislature on February 26, 1833, and signed by Governor Marcy who appointed five Commissioners. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Van Schaick submitted the names of the particular men designated for this very important service. Some imperfections were promptly revealed. Mr. Van Schaick entered the State Senate in January 1834 as a member, and said, twenty-eight years later: "The enactment of the Organic Law of May 2, 1834, which I prepared and copied in my rooms in Congress Hall, Albany, handed to the Senate as reported and on its passage through the Legislature recommended to the Governor (Marcy) the appointment of the same commissioners," etc. The first general report by an expert was made by DeWitt Clinton, Jr., late in 1832; the first accurate and scientific observation of the volume of Croton and the survey of the route was made by D. B. Douglas, Professor of Engineering in New York University, who was succeeded in October 1836 by John B. Jervis, who carried the work through substantially on the same lines. The Commissioners named by Myndert Van Schaick were Stephen Allen, William W. Fox, Saul Alley, Charles Dusenberry and Benjamin M. Brown. A municipal election on the Croton project was held in the City of New York on April 5, 1835, when Mr. Van Schaick's project was adopted by an overwhelming majority. On June 22, 1842, the Aqueduct received the water from the Croton reservoir; on June 27 the water entered the receiving reservoirs and on July 4 the distributing reservoir. On October 14 a great celebration was held, a vast procession in ten divisions turning the splendid fountain in lowest Manhattan Island; the Professors and students of New York University marching in the third division (No. 7), being immediately preceded by the members of the Bar, and followed by the New York Lyceum. "In 1848," said Mr. Van Schaick fourteen years later, "I recommended to the Council to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of land" (for the storage reservoir now at Eighty-Sixth Street, Central Park). On Saturday April 17, 1858, (under Mayor Tiemann) ground was broken and a statistical address made by Mr. Van Schaick to whom the contractors of the new Reservoir presented a shovel inscribed to him as President of the Croton Aqueduct Department. In 1862 on August 19, at last the new reservoir was completed and inaugurated and again the chief address was by Myndert Van Schaick the octogenarian. On August 16, 1862, the Hon. James B. Murray wrote from Saratoga: "You, who more than any other living man labored in this good cause." On August 11, 1857, the following letter was addressed to Mr. Van Schaick by ex-President Van Buren: "Lindenwald (Kinderhook, New York, August 11, 1857). I cannot thank you too much, my dear Mr. Van Schaick, as well for your obliging letter as for the accompany-

ing interesting pamphlet by Colonel Murray on the subject of the origin of the Croton Aqueduct. The good sense and good taste displayed by the Colonel in the preparation of his work cannot be overpraised. Without employing his time or taxing the attention of his readers in enlarging upon the importance of a work which speaks in that respect sufficiently for itself and which all admit to be the greatest boon conferred upon your city since the establishment of our independence, he proceeds at once to the designation of the individual to whose meritorious services New York is most indebted for its successful accomplishment. In selecting your name from those [literatim: E. G. S.] your public-spirited associates, among whom Colonel Murray himself occupied an honorable position as the one best entitled to bear the palm, he has I am very certain, but avowed their united opinion as well as that of a grateful public. This is an honor upon which you have reason to congratulate yourself, and I beg you to be assured that among your numerous friends there is not one who derives more satisfaction from your success than myself. As a personal and political friend, — one who has steadily applauded the purity in act and intention with which you have for so long a period and through such perilous times resisted as well in public as in private affairs the corrupt influences to which many strong minds have succumbed — and as a brother Knickerbocker of the olden stamp I feel also that there cannot be many who have a better right than myself to indulge such feelings." (Mr. Van Schaick's son Henry, an alumnus of 1843 and long a member of the Council, has kindly furnished the original matter from which this delineation has been derived.) E. G. S.

[See portrait page 106, Part I.]

DELAFIELD, John, 1786–1853.

Member First Council, 1830–34 — Secretary 1831–32.

Born in New York City, 1786; graduated Columbia, 1802; entered shipping business in New York City; banker in London, Eng., 1808–10; Pres. Phoenix Bank, New York City, 1820–38; Pres. N. Y. Banking Co., 1838; spent latter part of his life in agriculture; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1830–34; died 1853.

JOHN DELAFIELD was born in New York City, January 22, 1786, son of John Delafield, a wealthy merchant. He was educated in the city of his birth, graduating at Columbia in 1802, and at an early age commenced his commercial career as confidential clerk and supercargo in the shipping business. In 1808 after making various voyages he entered the banking business in London, England, where he was engaged in managing his large fortune until, in the financial crisis following the War of 1812, his entire property was swept away. Returning to New York City in 1820 he became in that year Cashier of the Phœnix Bank and soon after its President. In that relation he remained until 1838, when he was chosen President of the New York Banking Company, whose subsequent suspension again deprived him of his partially recovered fortune. He then withdrew from the commercial world and devoted himself to scientific agriculture, in which he had always taken keen interest, and at the "Oaklands" estate near Geneva, New York, which came to be known as the model farm of the state, he spent the remainder of his life. In the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1847, of which organization Mr. Delafield was for several years President, appears a description of this farm. This country seat at Hell Gate, upon which he spent much money and careful attention, was also noted as a place of great horticultural beauty. Mr. Delafield was the first Presiding Officer elected by the State Agricultural College. He was active in the movements leading to the establishing of New York University and served as a member of the first Council, from 1830 to 1834, and as Secretary of the Council, 1831–1832; much of the money originally subscribed to the foundation was obtained through his efforts. He was the first President of the New York Philharmonic Society, and suggested the plan for the Musical Fund Society, of which he was one of the original members. It is an interesting circumstance that the author, Washington Irving, dedicated to Mr. Delafield the narrative entitled The Wife, which is one of the Sketch-Book stories. Mr. Delafield died October 22, 1853. *

DELAFIELD, Joseph, 1790–1875.

One of the Founders.

Born in New York City, 1790; graduated Yale, 1808; studied law, and admitted to practice, 1811; in U. S. Army service, 1810–14, gaining rank of Major; U. S.

Agent engaged in placing northern boundary, 1821–28; a founder of N. Y. Univ.; scientist; died 1875.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD was born in New York City, August 22, 1790, one of nine sons of John Delafield, a rich merchant of that city. He graduated Bachelor of Arts at Yale in 1808, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1811. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was a Lieutenant of the Fifth Regiment, New York State Militia, and in 1812 became a Captain of drafted militia and was assigned to Hawkins's regiment for service under a United States commission. From that position he was advanced to the rank of Major of the Forty-sixth United States Infantry in April 1814. Under the Sixth and Seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, Major Delafield was appointed a government agent in charge of parties engaged in placing the northern boundary of the United States, and that work, which occupied the years from 1821–1828, he performed with such notable efficiency as to win the special thanks of Congress and the President. It was while engaged in the northern region that he began the collection of minerals which was for many years one of the best in the country. Joseph Delafield and his brother, John Delafield, were among the nine citizens of New York City from whose meetings resulted the plan for founding New York University, and in the events incident to the establishment of the institution they were constantly active workers. Major Delafield attained a considerable reputation as a scientist aside from the fact of being the owner of the mineral collection. For fifty-two years a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, he served as its President from 1827 to 1866, in the latter year refusing re-election. At his county-seat in Yonkers he constructed a continually burning lime-kiln, a contrivance at that time unknown in the United States. He died in New York City, February 12, 1875. *

LENOX, James, 1800-1880.

Councilor 1830-1834.

Born in New York City, 1800; graduated Columbia, 1818; A. M. Princeton, 1821; member first Council N. Y. Univ., 1830-34; founder of the Lenox Library, New York City, 1870; benefactor of Princeton and Trustee, 1833-57; LL.D. Princeton, 1867, and Columbia, 1875; died 1880.

JAMES LENOX, LL.D., Founder of the Lenox Library, was born in New York City, August 19, 1800. His father, Robert Lenox, was of Scotch birth; he accumulated a princely fortune as a merchant in the City of New York, and was actively interested in the welfare of Princeton; from 1813 to the time of his death in 1839 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton. His son, James, graduated at Columbia in the Class of 1818, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1821, in which year Princeton also conferred upon him the same degree. The Lenox Library was founded by him in 1870. The large fortune which he inherited from his father had enabled him to make a valuable private collection of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, engravings, busts, statues, mosaics and curios, the gathering of which consumed nearly half a century. These he presented to the City of New York, together with a substantial fire-proof building for their safe-keeping, the collection, land, structure and endowment, representing the sum of $2,000,000. James Lenox inherited not only his father's wealth, but also his devotion to the Presbyterian Church, and the various institutions connected with it. His contributions to religious and educational objects included large gifts to Princeton College, the Princeton Theological Seminary, and the American Bible Society, of which last he was President for some years. He served as Trustee of Princeton from 1833 to 1857, when he resigned the position. In 1867 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton and in 1875 from Columbia. James Lenox served as a member of the first Council of New York University, from 1830 to 1834. He died in the City of New York, February 17, 1880.*

WARD, Samuel, 1786–1839.

Councilor 1830-34 — Treasurer 1831-32.

Born in Rhode Island, 1786; engaged in banking as member of firm Prime, Ward, & King, New York City; founder and Pres. Bank of Commerce; founder N. Y. Univ. and member 1st Council, 1830–34; Treasurer, 1831-32; died 1839.

SAMUEL WARD was born in Rhode Island, May 21, 1786, son of Samuel Ward, a prominent officer in the Revolution, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rhode Island Line; the father was also a delegate to the Convention in Annapolis, Maryland, for the regulation of inter-state commerce, and President of the New York Marine Insurance Company. Samuel Ward, Jr., after a public school education entered a New York

banking-house as clerk, and thenceforth his career was intimately concerned with financial enterprises. At the age of twenty-two he was taken into the banking firm of Prime, Ward & King, as a member, so continuing until his death. He established the New York Bank of Commerce, and was its President. A notable negotiation was the securing of a loan of $5,000,000 through the Bank of England which enabled the United States banks to resume specie payments in 1838. Samuel Ward was a member of the first Council of the University, serving in that body from the time it convened in 1830 until 1834, and for the years 1831–1832 filled the office of Treasurer. He was a generous patron of various educational and beneficent institutions in various parts of the country, his benefactions being directed chiefly toward churches and Colleges of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married in October 1812, Julia Rush Cutter, a writer of some notable verse.*

MOTT, Valentine, 1785–1865.

Councilor 1830-1836 — Medical Professor 1841-1865.

Born in Glencove, L. I., 1785; graduated Columbia Medical School, 1806; studied abroad; Prof. Surgery Columbia, 1810-26; founded Rutgers Medical College, and Prof. there, 1826-30; Prof. at Columbia, 1830-35; traveled, 1835-41; Prof. Surgery and Relative Anatomy N. Y. Univ., 1841-65; Emeritus Prof. after 1852; Pres. Faculty of Medicine; LL.D. Regents N. Y. State Univ., 1851; died 1865.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., LL.D, was born August 20, 1785, near Oyster Bay, Long Island, the son of Dr. Henry Mott, a member of the Society of Friends. His earlier training in general education he received in a private school at Newtown, Long Island. In 1804, at nineteen, he began the study of medicine and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Physic of Columbia in 1806, at twenty-one years of age. His graduation thesis did not deal with any surgical topic. During his student period he was a pupil of his relative in New York City, Dr. Valentine Seaman. Immediately after graduation he went to Europe. The facilities for clinical experience, according to Samuel Francis, M.D., were at this time in the United States woefully inadequate; prisonships, jails and almshouses being then mainly under the supervision of ignorant and unprincipled politicians. Going to London, therefore, Valentine Mott pursued Therapeutics and Surgery in St. Thomas's, Bartholomew's and Guy's hospitals, under Abernethy, Sir Charles Bell and Sir Astley Cooper; Practice of Medicine under Currie, and Gynecology under Haighton. At Edinburgh he pursued his professional studies under Hope, Playfair and Gregory, attending also philosophical lectures under the famous Dugald Stewart. On his return to our country Dr. Mott was at once called to fill the Chair of Surgery in Columbia. When this Medical School was merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1813, under the Presidency of Dr. Samuel Bard, he retained that chair to 1826, when differences with the Trustees of Columbia led to the formation on the part of Mott of a new medical body, known as Rutgers Medical College, with that impalpable relation to that College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, which prevented a longer life than one of four years' duration. His associates were Hosack, Mitchell and others; the Albany Legislature put a stop to the work of the new Medical College after 1830. The fame of Dr. Mott was based on the fact that he performed more difficult and original operations than any surgeon of his time in America. This fame was further, (in the words of Samuel Francis) due to "his bold carefulness and self-possession when undertaking that which was entirely new, and his great success in rescuing from prolonged torture the victims of a morbid growth." In 1818, when but thirty-three years of age, Dr. Mott placed a ligature around the bracheo-cephalic or arteria innominata (unnamed artery) only two inches from the heart, for aneurism of the right subclavian artery, for the first time in the history of surgery. The patient survived the operation twenty-eight days, secondary hemorrhage having set in on the twenty-fifth day. In 1828 he cut out the entire right clavicle for malignant disease of that bone, forty ligatures being placed. The patient survived the operation more than thirty-seven years. Dr. Mott was the first to tie successfully the primitive iliac artery for aneurism. He tied the common carotid artery forty-six times, cut for stone one hundred and sixty-five times and amputated nearly one thousand limbs. He cured the immobility of the lower jaw by an original operation in 1822. In referring to him — we say this on the authority of Samuel Frances — Sir Astley Cooper once exclaimed: "He has performed more of the great operations than any man living or that ever did

live." In 1830, when the organization of the first Council of New York University was effected, Valentine Mott accepted a seat in that body, as he also attended the Literary Convention of October, 1830, without, however, taking any personal or direct part in the discussions. In 1835 at fifty years of age Dr. Mott's health was greatly impaired and he went off to Europe, but did not content himself with the beaten paths of tourists, but left Italy for Malta, the Grecian Archipelago, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia and Hungary. After his return in 1842 Harpers published his Travels; this book

VALENTINE MOTT

remains a valuable contribution to the history of medicine in the nineteenth century. For the observations and judgments of a man of the very first rank are vastly more valuable than the most painstaking microscopic delineation of the general observer. He was, indeed, overworked, for contrary to the vulgar opinion (as to the proverbial insensibility of surgeons) he had been nervously exhausted by the peculiar drain involved by the practice of his profession, so much more harrowing before the discovery and application of anaesthetics. At London he visited his old preceptor, Sir Astley Cooper, whom he called "a mind not brilliant but sound, inductive and of sleepless energies and specially adapted for abstruse anatomical inquiry; while also his dexterity with the knife enabled him to give to his operations a finish and a neatness seldom or never surpassed." Before leaving London Dr. Mott received from Sir Astley a beautiful case of surgical instruments of his own invention. Referring to the earnest Christian devotion of Sir Astley's later years Mott says: "Of that religious faith, and in the daily observation of those ennobling duties which, when all worldly sources of consolation that 'keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope,' have deserted us forever, can alone extract the thorn from the couch of pain, disarm death of its terrors, and bring hope and cheering joy to the wounded and wearied spirit." Among distinguished medical men whom he met with in London were Lawrence, Travers, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Liston, and others. Of his Scottish teachers he speaks with affectionate regard, in fact, the great surgeon was so radically removed from cynicism that whatever remnant or memorial in the courses of his travels suggested something great of the past or something admirable in the present time of his actual observation, roused in him lively emotions of sympathy and regard. He had in fact much of those elements of character, and that peculiar composition of powers and impressibilities which constitute the artistic temperament. In Paris he met Lisfranc Roux, the successor of the great Dupuytren, Velpeau Ricord; his remarks on the physiological medicine of Broussais are most instructive, a system whose author claimed to have utterly annihilated the science of past authorities such as Hoffman. Napoleon's great surgeon, Baron Larrey, was also met by Dr. Mott, Larrey being then of fourscore years; Guerin's orthopædic institution was visited. In Brussels Sentin's "Bandage Immobile" was noted. In Leyden he lingered over memorials of the immortal Boerhave; the town struck him as almost sepulchral in its desolation. And so he passed on through Prussia and Austria to Italy and Greece, much interested in archæological matters there, endeavoring even on occasion to give an interpretation of some of the legends e.g. of Hercules, and citing St. Paul when on the Isthmus of Corinth, and taking the ancient Pausanias into the traveler's equipment. His interests in the Peloponnesus were largely centred on Epidaurus, site of the most renowned temple of Aesculapius in the Grecian world. In

the orchestra of the amphitheatre Dr. Mott in an exuberance of professional and antiquarian reverence for the tutelary deity of Healing, sacrificed a cock, which he had brought on from Nauplia. When in 1841 the first Faculty in Medicine which actually entered upon didactic operations in connection with New York University was definitely established, Mott had not actually returned. It need not be urged that his was the greatest name in that Faculty, soon coupled for eminence with Draper, great in the lines of pure science. "He never," said Samuel Gross, "committed to memory or wrote out his lectures; a few notes carefully digested and the dissection always before him furnished sufficient topics to carry him rapidly and pleasantly through the hour. His manner in the amphitheatre was quiet and dignified; his voice clear and distinct. His great forte was clinical teaching, in which he was generally very animated, frequently facetious, always edifying." In 1856 he founded the gold, silver and bronze medal which perpetuates his memory in the New York University. "I shall be cheered," he said, in connection with this matter in his will, "both now and hereafter by the thought that I have thus been enabled to show my regard for him [the successful student]. I shall be cheered by the thought that any little distinction which the possession of this medal shall obtain for him may enable him more manfully and successfully to contend with the vicissitudes of life. I shall be still more cheered by the thought that perhaps the last words I shall ever utter, in relation to the recollections and associations which this emblem recalls and inspires, shall enable him to meet his fate with serenity, when, like me, he is preparing for the messenger of death." In personal appearance Valentine Mott was exquisitely scrupulous as to dress and urbane manners; "the handsome Quaker doctor" was the appellation by which he was well known during the earlier decades of his professional career. The general course of his life was serene he eschewed quarrels and quarreling. His son, Dr. Alexander Mott, was his constant assistant for the last sixteen years of his life. On April 22, 1865, he left his residence on Gramercy Park for the last time, dying of a typho-malarial fever and gangrene of the left leg, resulting from occlusion of the arteries of that lower extremity. He was attended by Austin Flint, M.D., Sr. He expired at his residence April 26, 1865, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln having given him a shock which may have been conducive to the decline of the octogenarian. On the marble slab which seals the chamber of his tomb in Greenwood are inscribed these words: "Valentine Mott, M.D., LL.D., born at Glencoe, Long Island, August 20, 1785; died in New York, April 26, 1865.

> My implicit faith and hope are in a merciful Redeemer Who is the Resurrection and the Life. Amen, Amen. — V. Mott."

Dr. Mott was married in 1819 to Louisa Denmore Mums, a lady of English descent, who in 1866 incorporated the Mott Memorial Library in memory of her husband. He took an active part in the establishment of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was for some time President of the same. He was for fifteen years Senior Consulting Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, also for some time at St. Luke's, the Jews', St. Vincent's and the Woman's Hospital. E. G. S.

DELAFIELD, Edward, 1794–1875.

Councilor 1830–1838.

Born in New York City, 1794; graduated Yale, 1812; College Phys. and Surgeons, 1816; studied abroad; founder of N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1820, and Surgeon there 1820–70; Prof. Obstetrics, College Phys. and Surg., 1835–38; President, 1858–75; Pres. Roosevelt Hosp. Bd. of Governors; member first Council N. Y. Univ., 1830–38; died 1875.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M.D., Physician, was born in New York City, May 17, 1794. He was a son of John Delafield, who came to this country in 1783, established himself as a merchant in New York and became one of the wealthiest men in the country in his day; of his nine sons one, also named John, was a graduate of Columbia in 1802, a banker in London and New York. Edward Delafield was graduated at Yale in 1812, studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1816. Dr. Delafield had obtained valuable experience from his service as Surgeon in the United States Army during the war with Great Britain, before taking his degree, and soon after peace was declared he went abroad for further study. He became a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy in London, passed several months in the hospitals of Paris, and returning to

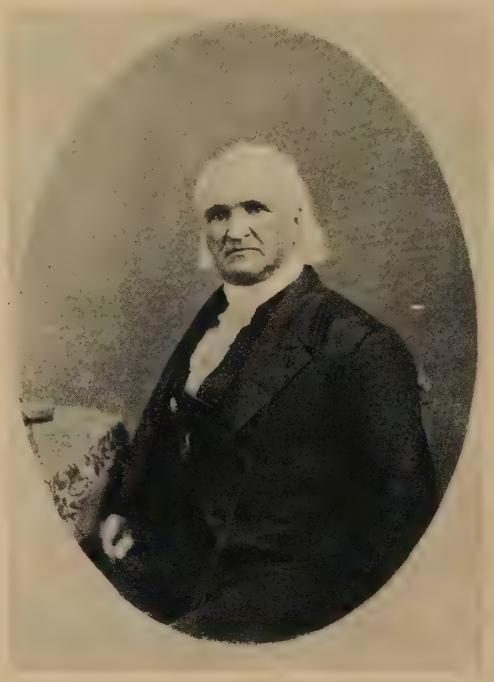
New York in 1820, founded the Eye and Ear Infirmary in that city, with which he retained his connection as Surgeon for fifty years. His private practice was very large, and in 1838 he was obliged to resign the Professorship of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons which he had held since 1835, and also the position of Attending Physician at the New York Hospital, because of the pressing demands upon his time. In 1858, however, he accepted the Presidency of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and held that office until his death. He was one of the founders and the first President of the New York Ophthalmological Society and held professional and official connection with a number of hospitals, being a member of the Board of Governors of the Roosevelt Hospital from its organization and President of that body during the latter years of his life. He was a member of the first Council of New York University from its inception in 1830 until 1838. Dr. Delafield died in New York City, February 13, 1875. *

COX, Samuel Hanson, 1793–1880.

Councilor 1830–1835, 1837–1838.

Born in Rahway, N. J., 1793; studied law, and later divinity; licensed by N. Y. Presbytery, 1816; Pastor at Mendham, N. J., 1817–20; Spring St. Church, New York City, 1820; lectured at the University, 1831–32; Prof. at Auburn Theol. Sem., 1834–37; Pastor First Church Brooklyn, 1837–54; member University Council, 1830–35, 1837–38; died 1880.

SAMUEL HANSON COX, D.D., LL.D., Clergyman, was born August 25, 1793, in Rahway, New Jersey. While studying law in 1813 he voluntarily withdrew from the Society of Friends in which he was born and joined the Presbyterian Church at Newark, New Jersey. Soon after he substituted the study of divinity for that of law and in October 1816 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York. The Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring of the Brick Church, New York City, took a strong interest in young Cox at the beginning of Cox's professional career. In July 1817 Cox was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, New Jersey, and in 1820 was called to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church in New York City, the greater part of the congregation in 1825 removing to a new edifice on the corner of Laight and Varick streets, and being known thenceforth as the Laight Street Church. Dr. S. H. Cox was very active in the establishment of New York University, delivering himself a memorable course of lectures — popular lectures we would say now — on Moral Philosophy in the winter of 1831–1832. During the cholera season of 1832 he remained at his post until stricken down. Visiting Britain in 1833 to restore his health he publicly defended his country when anti-slavery agitators attacked it. Still, soon after his return he delivered a celebrated sermon against slavery which ultimately made him one of the objects of the furious pro-slavery riots during Cornelius Lawrence's Mayoralty, although the



SAMUEL H. COX

systematic riots of that disgraceful year in the annals of New York City were directed not only against Abolitionists or their sympathizers. The motives of that mob of 1834 included hatred of Christianity, of temperance and of all moral reforms. The free Presbyterian Church system had become hateful to the libertine element and was to be overthrown by violence. Dr. Cox's house and church were mobbed. "His windows were broken and his parlor strewn with stones but his family escaped uninjured, and he himself passed out through the crowd without molestation, receiving only a sprinkling." From 1834 to 1837 he served as Professor of Pastoral Theology at the

Auburn Theological Seminary. He was a member of the first Council of New York University for one year, 1837–1838. From 1837 to 1854 he was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. In the latter year his health declining he returned to a pleasant property which the devotion of his parishioners enabled him to purchase, at Owego, on the Susquehanna, New York. In May 1846 Dr. Cox was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of singular directness and of strong sympathies and antipathies, of quick impulses which, said Rev. Dr. Prentiss, "not infrequently found vent in extravagant words, but back of them all and beneath them all was a heart glowing with the piety and charities of the Gospel." For thirty-six years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, and for several years acted as Professor Extraordinary of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. His faculty of memory was extraordinary. He died in 1880, having spent the closing years of his life in retirement at Bronxdale, New York, in Westchester county. Bishop A. C. Coxe of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, his oldest son, was one of the earliest Alumni of New York University. E. G. S.

MILNOR, James, 1773–1844.

Councilor 1830–1838, 1842–1844 — Vice-President 1834–1838.

Born in Philadelphia, 1773; educated in Philadelphia Academy and Univ. of Pa.; admitted to Philadelphia Bar, 1794; practicing lawyer in Philadelphia; member Philadelphia City Council, 1800, 1805–09; member of Congress, 1811–1813; studied for ministry and ordained Deacon P. E. Church, 1814; Presbyter, 1815; Rector St. George's Church, New York City, 1816–44; founder of N. Y. Univ.; member First Council, 1830–38, and again member of Council, 1842–44; Vice-Pres. 1834–38; D.D. Univ. of Pa., 1819; died 1844.

JAMES MILNOR, D.D., was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1773, son of parents who belonged to the Society of Friends. His education preparatory to College was had in the Philadelphia Academy, and then he entered the University of Pennsylvania as a student of the Academic Department. He did not graduate, as financial resources failed, and leaving the College work he applied himself to the study of law, in 1794 being admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia. He commenced practice in Norristown, Pennsylvania, but soon after returned to Philadelphia where he became established in a large practice. Entering political life in 1800, James Milnor was elected a member of the Select Council of Philadelphia in that year and again in 1805, the latter term lasting until 1809; during the last year of that service he was President of the Council. He was also a member of Congress from November 1811 to March 1813, and being of strong Federalist principles, he opposed the second war with Great Britain. Soon after the close of his term in Congress he determined to prepare himself for the ministry. In August 1814 he was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church and became a Presbyter in the following year. As Rector of St. George's Church in New York City he continued in professional duties from 1816 until his death in 1844. He was made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. Dr. Milnor may properly be spoken of as a founder of New York University, as he was one of that body who, elected by the citizens who endowed the foundation, composed the First University Council, of which more adequate mention is to be found in the History of New York University. Dr. Milnor's term of service in the Council extended from 1830 to 1838, and during the latter half of that period he acted as Vice-President. He was widely known as a promoter of educational and beneficent institutions, and was one of the founders of the American Bible and American Tract Societies. His bibliography consists of various addresses and sermons. Dr. Milnor died in New York City, April 8, 1844. *

MACLAY, Archibald, 1776–1860.

Member First Council, 1830–1838.

Born in Killearn, Scotland, 1776; educated in Univ. of Edinburgh; entered the University; emigrated to New York City, 1805; and there preached in a Baptist Church thirty years; Gen'l Agt. Amer. and Foreign Bible Soc.; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1830–38; died 1860.

ARCHIBALD MACLAY, D.D., was born in Killearn, Scotland, May 14, 1776, and when but twelve years old by the death of his father he was forced to provide for the support of the family. He managed to obtain educational advantages at the University of Edinburgh, and while there began to preach with immediate success. He became

a regularly installed Pastor in Kirkcaldy in 1802, and two years later received an appointment to engage in missionary work in India. This, however, he was unable to do, and in 1805 he left for America, landing in New York City, where he soon assumed charge of a Congregational Church. In 1809 Dr. Maclay went over to the Baptist faith, to which he had been drawn by a change of view in regard to the scriptural mode of baptism. He was appointed Pastor of a Baptist Church which he continued to serve during the next thirty years. He resigned in 1837 to become General Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, a position which entailed extensive travel throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain. The Bible Translation Society of England was organized mainly under Dr. Maclay's suggestion and direction. He was also active in the founding of the American Bible Union, of which he was elected General Agent. In the work of revision his views were at first opposed, but he finally succeeded in winning coöperation and, raising by subscription large sums of money for the purpose, he became recognized as a leader in that movement. He occupied a seat in the first Council of New York University from 1830 to 1838, and was an earnest friend of the institution. He also secured the funds for founding a Baptist College in Canada, called the Maclay College. Dr. Maclay died in New York City, May 2, 1860. *

CONE, Spencer Houghton, 1785–1855.

Member First Council, 1830–1838.

Born in Princeton, N. J., 1785; entered Princeton College, 1797; taught schools in Princeton, Burlington, N. J., and Philadelphia; followed actor's profession, 1805–12; fought in War of 1812; publisher and part owner of The Baltimore Whig; began to preach in Washington, and elected Chaplain U. S. House of Reps., 1815; Pastor Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Pa., 1816–23; Oliver St. Baptist Church, New York City, 1823–41; First Baptist Church, New York City, 1841-55; Pres. American and Foreign Bible Soc., 1837-50; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1830–38; D.D. Princeton, 1832; died 1855.

SPENCER HOUGHTON CONE, D.D., was born in Princeton, New Jersey, April 30, 1785. At the age of twelve he had passed through all the studies preliminary to College work and was admitted to the Freshman Class at Princeton. After two years, obliged by the permanent illness of his father to confront the problem of supporting the family, he left College and applied himself to teaching. Until 1805 he was engaged as teacher in various schools — in Princeton and Burlington, New Jersey, and in the Academy at Philadelphia, where he was associated with Dr. Abercrombie, the Principal. The meagre salary to be earned in this work soon proved insufficient for the proper support of the family and the young man turned to the actor's profession, for which he was peculiarly adapted on account of a highly musical and powerful voice. In July 1805 he presented the part of Achmet in the tragedy Mahomet, and then for seven years acted with much success in various rôles, appearing in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, Virginia. This profession, which he had entered rather from necessity than from choice, became, finally, entirely distasteful, and in 1812 he entered the employ of The Baltimore American, soon after becoming, in association with his brother, owner and publisher of the Baltimore Whig. The War of 1812, in which Dr. Cone took active part, left the business of the city in a seriously constricted state, and though thousands of dollars were standing on the credit side of the newspaper's books, collections were all but impossible and the enterprise was abandoned. Dr. Cone's first experiences in ministerial work were in Washington, District of Columbia, where he had obtained a position in the Treasury Department after the collapse of his paper. In that city he began preaching about 1814 and with an immediate and striking success, so that in 1815 he was elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives. Seven years were spent with a Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, Virginia, and he was then called to the Oliver Street Baptist Church in New York City, where he continued as Pastor until 1841, in that year entering the Pastorate of the First Baptist Church in the same city, in which work he was engaged during the remaining fourteen years of his life. He was one of the original Council of New York University, serving from 1830 to 1838. In 1832 Princeton conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Divinity. From 1837 to 1850 Dr. Cone was President of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and at the foundation of the American Bible Union he was chosen President, so continuing until his death. He was also President of the Baptist Triennial Conventions of 1832 and 1841. He died August 28, 1855. *

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, 1792–1854.

Councilor 1830–1831.

Born in Liverpool, England, 1792; prepared for College at Sandwich Acad., Mass.; graduated Harvard, 1812; Proctor and Tutor at Harvard; studied divinity, and ordained Deacon, 1816; served in Christ's Church, Hartford, Conn.; Asst. Minister Trinity Church, New York City, 1819-1821; Rector Grace Church, New York City, 1821–34; Trinity Church, Boston, 1834–38; Trinity, New York City, 1838-52; Provisional Bishop, P. E. Diocese of N. Y., 1852–54; member N. Y. Univ. Council, 1830–31; founder; died 1854.

JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., was born in Liverpool, England, February 24, 1792, son of Peter Wainwright, an English merchant, who had established himself in Boston not long after 1783, and had there married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., one of the earliest representatives of Unitarianism in the Congregational Church of America. His earlier training Bishop Wainwright received in part at the school of Rev. Mr. Hughes, an Anglican clergyman of Ruthven, North Wales. In 1803 Peter Wainwright returned to America and his son Jonathan was prepared for College at the Sandwich Academy, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard in 1808 and graduated in 1812, at twenty. For several years afterwards he was a Proctor and Tutor at Harvard. Subsequently he began the study of law but soon changed to divinity, studying chiefly under the care of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and was ordained Deacon in 1816, at twenty-four. While serving at Christ Church, Hartford, he was ordained Priest by Bishop Hobart (then in provisional charge of the diocese) and in 1818, May 29, was instituted Rector of the same parish. In November 1819 he was called to be an assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York City, and in 1821 accepted the Rectorship of Grace Church, which post he held from 1821 to 1834. It was as Rector of Grace that he was active in the plans and initial steps that led to the establishment of New York University, had a seat in the Literary Convention of October 1830, and became a member of the first Council in the same month of the same year. "He had collected," says Bishop William Croswell Doane of him, "an extensive library, admirably chosen. He found or made the leisure, amid his numerous and arduous duties, to be much among his books. . . . His hearth was the center of the most refined and generous hospitality and strangers of every clime were attracted about him by his cultivated tastes, his wide and varied information, his elegant manners and his kind and sympathizing heart." In 1834 he went to Trinity Church, Boston, but remained not long, returning early in 1838 to Trinity, New York City, the congregation of St. John's Chapel being more particularly assigned to him. In 1852 he, as Secretary of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, was sent to Canterbury, England, as a delegate to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, receiving during his visit to England the degree Doctor of Canon Law at Oxford. He was also made a Doctor of Divinity by Union in 1823. On November 10, 1852, he was consecrated Provisional Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, the ceremony taking place in Trinity Church. The diocese had long been without a diocesan and the friends of Dr. Wainwright fondly hoped for him a long episcopate, but he died on September 21, 1854, in the sixty-third year of his life, having visited in the first eleven months of his episcopate all the three hundred clergymen of his diocese. "His work," said Bishop Doane, "seemed just begun. And yet he had settled and harmonized a diocese which had been long distracted, and had given to the whole Church, till every life and heart was filled, 'assurance' of a Bishop." The church edifice occupied by the Parish of St. John the Evangelist is regarded as the "Wainwright Memorial," but there never was any parish bearing the name.

E. G. S.

[See portrait page 48, Part I.]

DISOSWAY, Gabriel Poillon, 1799–1868.

Member First Council, 1830–1838.

Born in New York City, 1799; graduated Columbia, 1819; A.M. in course; merchant in New York City; a founder of Randolph-Macon College, Va.; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1830–1838; writer and antiquarian; died 1868.

GABRIEL POILLON DISOSWAY was born in New York City, December 6, 1799, and was graduated at Columbia in 1819, receiving the Master's degree in course. For several years he was a resident of Petersburg, Virginia, and subsequently returned to New York City and there entered mercantile pursuits. He was a constant

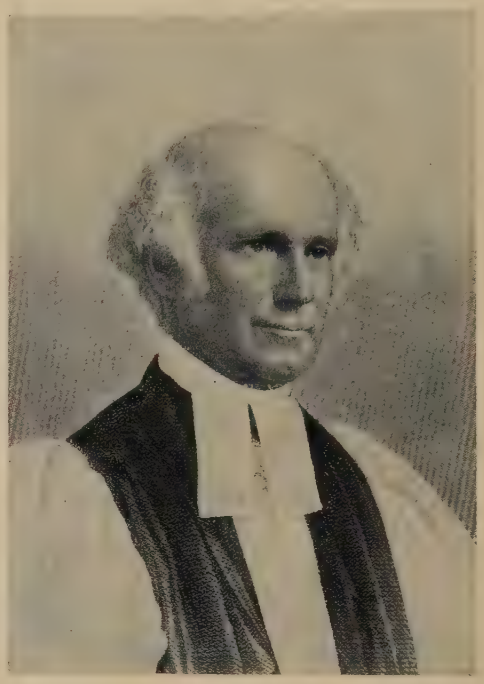
student of antiquities, and freely contributed his learning to the newspapers and current magazines. He published in 1865 The Earliest Churches of New York and its Vicinity. Mr. Disosway was a member of the first Council of New York University when that body convened in 1830 and so continued until 1838. He was also a founder of Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia, established in 1832. He died on Staten Island, July 9, 1868. *

McILVAINE, Charles Pettit, 1799–1873.

First Lecturer in University College, Professor Evidences of Revealed Religion, 1832–1833.

Born in Burlington, N. Y., 1799; graduated Princeton, 1816; Rector Georgetown, D.C., 1821–35; Prof. Ethics and Chaplain West Point Mil. Acad., 1835–37; St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1837; Prof. Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities, N. Y. Univ., 1832–33; Bishop of Ohio, 1832; Pres. Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, 1832; D.C.L. Oxford, England, 1853; LL.D. Cambridge, 1858; died 1873.

CHARLES PETTIT McILVAINE, D.C.L., LL.D., was born in Burlington, New Jersey, January 18, 1799, and died in Florence, Italy, March 13, 1873. His father, Joseph McIlvaine, was a native of Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born 1768, died in Burlington, New Jersey, August 19, 1826. He was chosen United States Senator from New Jersey to take the place of the Hon. Samuel S. Southard, who resigned in 1823, and served from December 1823 to his own death. Charles Pettit McIlvaine graduated from Princeton in 1816 and took orders as Priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1821, serving as Rector of Christ Church, Georgetown, District Columbia, to 1835, when he became Professor of Ethics and Chaplain at West Point. After two years he was called to St. Ann's Church, in the (then) village of Brooklyn. He was in 1831 appointed Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in New York University and lectured as such to large audiences, a year before general instruction was begun in Clinton Hall. In 1832, October 31, he was in New York City consecrated as Bishop of Ohio and became at the same time President of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and of the Theological Seminary connected with that institution of learning. He received the degree of Doctor of Canon Laws from Oxford, England, and that of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge, the first in 1853, the second in 1858. Bishop Bedell was appointed Assistant Bishop in 1859. Bishop McIlvaine was a man of earnest evangelism and not friendly to the High Church movement in his own denomination. His lectures in the preliminary work of New York University proved not only his own most successful work but one of the most successful American books dealing with so serious a subject. Published first in 1832, they were reprinted in 1833 in England under advice of Dr. Olinthus Gregory of the Royal Military Academy, (Woolwich). In 1844 the book had reached its sixth edition and altogether it has



CHARLES P. McILVAINE

passed through thirty editions. There is in this book a temperate form of statement, coupled with warm and spiritual eloquence. We take the following from the preface: "In the autumn of 1831, when the University of the City of New York had not yet organized its classes nor appointed its instructors, it was represented to the Council that a course of lectures on the Evidences of Christianity was exceedingly needed and would probably be well attended by young men of intelligence and education. On the strength of such representation the author of this volume was requested by the Chancellor of the University to undertake the work desired; not, he is well aware, on account of

any special qualifications for a task which many others in the city would have executed much more satisfactorily, but because having lectured on the Evidences of Christianity while connected with the Military Academy at West Point he was supposed to be in a great measure prepared at this time for a similar effort." . . . "The next thing was the honour of an appointment by the Council of the University to the office of Lecturer on the Evidences of Christianity." . . . "Meanwhile a class of many hundreds from among the most intelligent in the community and composed to a considerable extent of members of the New York Young Men's Society for Intellectual and Moral Improvement had been formed and was waiting the commencement of the course. A more interesting, important or attentive assemblage of mind and character no one need wish to address." . . . "The idea of publication did not originate with the author. He began the work with no such view. Had it not been for the favorable opinion of the Council of the University as to the probable usefulness of the step, and the urgent advice of distinguished individuals of that body, he would have shrunk from contributing another volume to a Department of Divinity already so well supplied by authors of the highest grade of learning and intellect." E. G. S.

TORREY, John, 1796–1873.

Professor Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany, 1832–33.

Born in New York City, 1796; educated in public schools; graduated N. Y. College Phys. and Surg.; Asst. Surg. U. S. Army; Prof. Chem. Mlneralogy and Geol. West Point, 1824–27; Prof. Chem. and Botany College Phys. and Surg., 1827–55, and Emeritus; Prof. Chem. Princeton, 1830–54; Prof. Chem. Mineralogy and Botany N. Y. Univ., 1832–33; U. S. Assayer in New York; Trustee and Emeritus Prof. Chem. and Botany Columbia; LL.D. Amherst, 1845; died 1873.

JOHN TORREY, LL.D., Botanist, was born in New York City, August 15, 1796, son of Captain William Torrey, a Revolutionary soldier. After completing his early education in the public schools of his native city he seriously contemplated the adoption of mechanical pursuits, but through the influence of Amos Eaton he was taught the rudiments of Botany, Mineralogy and Chemistry. In 1815 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Wright Post, and after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons he engaged in practice, at the same time devoting his leisure to the accumulation of knowledge relating to Botany and other sciences. The simple practice of medicine was, however, far from being pleasant for one whose chief delight lay in the investigation of other sciences more congenial to his tastes, and entering the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon in 1824, he was for the succeeding four years Acting Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the United States Military Academy. He was Professor of Chemistry and Botany at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1827 to 1855, when he was made Professor Emeritus; was Professor of Chemistry at Princeton from 1830 to 1854; and Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany at the University of the City of New York in 1832–1833. In 1853 the United States Assay office was opened in New York, and Dr. Torrey received the appointment of Assayer, which he filled with marked ability until his death. In 1856 he became a Trustee of Columbia College, to which he presented his herbarium containing some fifty thousand specimens. In 1860 he was made Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Botany, and after the consolidation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia, which took place in the same year, he continued to remain upon the Board of Trustees, and also held his Emeritus Professorship. Dr. Torrey died March 10, 1873. He was the last surviving charter member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now the Academy of Sciences), of which he was at one time President, held the same office in the Torrey Botanical Club and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was one of the original members of the National Academy of Science, to which he was nominated by Act of Congress. Besides being the author of many books he contributed numerous articles upon botanical and other subjects to the various periodicals and made voluminous reports upon the plant specimens collected by different government and private expeditions. His report as Botanist of the Geological Survey of the State of New York surpasses anything of the kind ever issued in the United States. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale in 1823, and that of Doctor of Laws by Amherst in 1845. A sketch of his life by his pupil and collaborator, Asa Gray, was prepared and contributed to the Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Science (Washington) in 1877. *

VETHAKE, Henry, 1792–1866.

Prof. Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, 1832-33.

Born in British Guiana, 1792; came to U. S. 1796; graduated Columbia, 1808; Instr. Math. Columbia, 1813; Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil. Queen's College, 1813-17; in Princeton, 1817-21; in Dickinson, 1821-29; in N. Y. Univ. 1832-33; Pres. Washington College, 1835-36; LL.D. Columbia, 1836; Prof. Math. Univ. of Pa., 1836-54; Provost, 1854-59; Prof. Higher Math. Philadelphia Polytechnic, 1859-66; died 1866.

HENRY VETHAKE, LL.D., was born in British Guiana in 1792 and was brought to this country by his parents when a child of four years. He was educated at Columbia, graduating at that University in 1808 and subsequently studying law. He was engaged for a short time as Instructor in Mathematics and Geography at Columbia in 1813, but resigned the position in that year to become Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, New Jersey, where he remained four years. He then went to Princeton to fill a chair in the same branches, 1817–1821, and occupied similar positions at Dickinson College, 1821–1829, and New York University, where he also taught Astronomy, 1832–1833. He was President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, during the year 1835–1836, taking the Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and then accepted a call to the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Mathematics. He retained his connection with this University for twenty-three years, being chosen Vice-Provost in 1846 and Provost in 1854, when he resigned that office, together with the Chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and became Professor of the Higher Mathematics in the Philadelphia Polytechnic College. This position he held to the time of his death. Dr. Vethake's published works include: Principles of Political Economy; a supplemental volume of the Encyclopedia Americana, and numerous monographs. Columbia gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1836. He died in Philadelphia, December 16, 1866. *

[See portrait page 64, Part I.]

BUSH, George, 1796–1859.

Professor Oriental Languages, 1832-1846.

Born in Norwich, Vt., 1796; graduate of Dartmouth and of Princeton Theol. Sem.; Tutor at Princeton two years; missionary in Indiana; Prof. Oriental Languages N. Y. Univ. 1832-46; joined the Church of the New Jerusalem; contributor to religious literature; died 1859.

GEORGE BUSH, D.D., was born in Norwich, Vermont, June 12, 1796. The Bachelor's and Master's degrees were conferred upon him by Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1818. His divinity studies were pursued at Princeton, where he acted as a Tutor in 1822–1833, and after his ordination to the Presbyterian ministry he spent four years in Indiana as a missionary. In 1832 he accepted a call to the Chair of Oriental Languages at New York University where he taught courses in Hebrew language and literature until 1846. He subsequently withdrew from the Presbyterian faith and united with the Church of the New Jerusalem. Prior to his conversion to the latter faith he wrote: A Life of Mohammed; Treatise on the Millennium and Illustrations of the Scriptures; a Hebrew Grammar, and Commentaries on the Exodus and other books of the Old Testament. He opposed the doctrine of the literal resurrection of the body in a work entitled Anastasis which created no little excitement among theologians, and he responded to the attacks made upon it in a subsequent work called The Resurrection of Christ. After joining the New Jerusalem Church, he issued a translation of the Diary of Swedenborg and became Editor of the New Church Repository in 1845. His later works are: The Soul, an Inquiry into Scripture Psychology; Mesmer and Swedenborg, in which he maintains that the developments of the former corroborate the doctrine of the latter; New Church Miscellanies, and Priesthood and Clergy unknown to Christianity. Dr. Bush died in Rochester, New York, September 19, 1859. *

GALLAUDET, Thomas Hopkins, 1787–1851.

Professor Philosophy of Education, 1832-1833.

Born in Philadelphia, 1787; graduated Yale, 1805; studied theology at Andover, and licensed to preach, 1814; established School for Deaf-Mutes in Hartford, Conn., 1817, and remained in charge as President until 1830; Prof. Phil. of Education N. Y. Univ., 1832-33; Chaplain of Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, 1838-58; LL.D. Western Reserve, 1850; died 1851.

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET, LL.D., founder of the system of instruction of deaf-mutes in the United States,

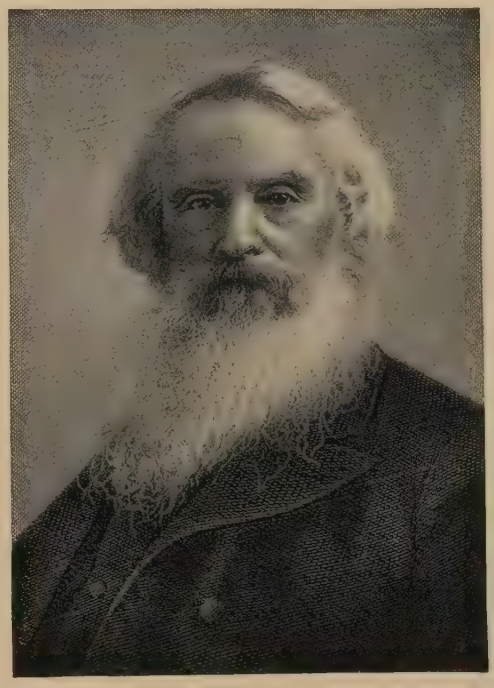
was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1787, of Huguenot descent. While he was yet a child his parents removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and he was sent to Yale and there graduated in the Class of 1805, receiving the Master's degree in course three years later, and serving as Tutor there from 1808 to 1810. After hesitating for some time between business and professional life, he entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1811, pursued the course there and was licensed to preach in 1814. Meantime he had become impressed with the prevalent neglect of the deaf and dumb in this country and went abroad to examine the methods of education pursued in France by the Abbé Sicard and in England by Dr. Watson. He brought back with him a pupil of Sicard, Laurent Clerc, as assistant, and in 1817 opened in Hartford, Connecticut, a school for deaf-mutes. Beginning with seven pupils, his school grew to a large and prosperous institution, the pioneer of this great work of humanity in the United States and the most widely noted. Dr. Gallaudet remained in charge as President until 1830, when failing health compelled his retirement from active labors. In 1832 he again entered upon active duties as Professor of the Philosophy of Education at New York University, in which position he continued for one year. In 1838 he also took upon himself the duties of Chaplain at the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. Just before his death, which occurred in Hartford, September 9, 1851, the Western Reserve College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, 1791–1872.

Prof. Literature of Arts of Design, 1832–1882.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., 1791; graduated Yale, 1810; M. A., 1816; engaged in art work in London, 1811–15, as member Royal Acad.; Pres Nat. Acad-Arts of Design, 1826–42; Prof. Lit. of the Arts of Design N. Y. Univ., 1832–72; inventor of Morse magnetic telegraph; LL.D. Yale, 1846; died 1872.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, LL.D., was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791, son of Jedidiah Morse, D.D. He died in New York City April 2, 1872. The career of Samuel Finley Breese Morse belongs not to us, but to America, and indeed to the world. Still, so essential in his great career was his association with New York University and with the structure on Washington Square, that he must not be excluded from this part of this volume. We know that he cherished the title of Professor, which came to him from his honorary Professorship in New York University. We have traced his life in the third chapter of the History of New York University. He is not recorded in John Delafield's volume as having sat in the "Literary Convention" of October 1830; although his older rival, Colonel John Trumbull, had a place there. Morse was thirty-nine years old when the first Council was chosen from and by the shareholders. During



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE

these initial years of organization Morse was on his second visit in Europe. In one of the earliest single sheets of announcement of courses, in the thirties, Professor Morse is placed second in the Faculty, as Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design. Whether in that early period, if a proper endowment had been secured, the history of art as we now take it could have found fitting reception among professional or merely culture-loving auditors may be doubted. We may, in the absence of firsthand utterances, assume that while Morse in his divided allegiance to the useful and to the beautiful was in a measure trying to serve two masters, the telegraph clearly

kept gaining on the fine arts; the latter were probably conceived by him, in his plan of the immediate future, as a possible means of sustentation for the former: curious and unique mutation of their proper relations. The names of Gale, professor, and Vail, student and partner, both of the Washington Square College, will always be associated with the name of Professor Morse in the annals of his life. The Morse of the last decade, with his features framed by a venerable beard, hardly permits the modern visitor to Central Park, who gazes upon the familiar statue, to recognize the Morse of middle life, with closely shaven features, wan and spare, a missionary of a great idea, living on a minimum of physical substance and sustenance; endeavoring amid severe privations to support himself with the painter's brush while establishing telegraphic circuits in the University Building. The date of fall 1832, when Morse returned from Europe with his design fairly matured in his mind, is coincident with the beginning of College instruction in Clinton Hall; twenty-one years later, in June 1853, when Morse addressed the Alumni Association of New York University, and referred to the (later) Philomathean room at Washington Square as the place where he perfected his invention — at this date we say — he could survey the battle of life and consider it won. Professor Morse late in 1852 sent to Myndert Van Schaick $2000 in telegraph stock, toward the extinction of the debt on the University Building. E. G. S.

TAPPAN, Henry Philip, 1805–1881.

Professor Philosophy, 1832–1838.

Born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1805; graduated Union, 1825; studied theology at Auburn (N. Y.) Seminary, 1825–27; Asst. Pastor Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, N. Y., 1827–28; Pastor Cong. Church, Pittsfield, Mass., 1828–32; Prof. Intellectual and Moral Phil. and Belles-Lettres, 1832–38; conducted school for young ladies in New York City; first Pres. Univ. of Michigan, 1852–63; died 1881.

HENRY PHILIP TAPPAN, D.D., PH.D., was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, April 23, 1805. His College training was had at Union under President Eliphalet Nott, he graduating there in 1825, after which he studied theology in Auburn, New York, Seminary for three years. He served as Assistant Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Schenectady and as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, until, on account of impaired health, he was obliged to go to the West Indies. In 1832 he took his seat in the Faculty of New York University, as Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres, and remained in the University for six years, carrying on his metaphysical and logical studies, and maturing those views on the topics of Psychology which he afterwards gave to the world in his several works on the Philosophy of the Will. His work along these lines in the University College afterwards was elaborated in forms which attracted public attention both at home and abroad. In the conflict of 1838 Professor Tappan severed his relations with the young College. Professor B. N. Martin, writing in February 1882, said of him: "He was then one of the most earnest of the younger thinkers and writers of our country, and the central and influential position which he ocupied was one of the most favorable for the prosecution of such studies. The Chair of Philosophy has never found an abler student or a nobler man to succeed him." For some fourteen years after this time Dr. Tappan conducted a private school for young women in the city of New York. During this time, in 1839, 1840, 1841, his great treatise on The Will was published: the first part being An Examination of the Doctrine of Edwards; the second The Doctrine of the Will as Determined by Consciousness, and the third The Application of the Doctrine of the Will to Moral Agency and Responsibility. Professor Martin designated the second part as the most important, and says of it: "He shows the fatalistic doctrine to be inconsistent with the dicta of consciousness directly, and at variance with the profoundest convictions of mankind. He carries the scheme out into its consequences with great directness and vigour, and presents a view of it which shows beyond dispute its inconsistency with all moral distinctions. We do not know anywhere in our philosophical literature, a more thorough and convincing discussion of the subject, or a more satisfactory exhibition of the moral bearings of the fatalist scheme, whether asserted in the interest of a theological system as was the case with the reasonings of Edwards, or advocated on philosophical grounds, for its own sake. In all the criticisms to which his writings were subjected, we have seen no reply to this portion of Professor Tappan's work." These

treatises were very widely read and were subsequently republished in a single volume in Glasgow. In 1852 Professor Tappan was again elected to the Chair of Philosophy in New York, June 28, conjointly with Howard Crosby who was designated for Greek on the same date. But he never resumed his seat in the College Faculty of New York University, being called to a much greater charge, viz. the position of President of the University of Michigan. (v. History of Higher Education in Michigan by Andrew C. McLaughlin, Assistant Professor of History in the University of Michigan, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1891, pp. 47–58.) This foremost of the State Universities of the country had been opened in 1841, with a Faculty of two, and six students enrolled. Immediately before Tappan's advent the contention between the Faculty and the secret fraternities had reached such a point of bitterness that the number of students was reduced to fifty-seven. It was only in 1852 that Regents were elected, and these began their work with a clean sweep of retiring the entire extant Faculty — with one exception. Dr. Tappan (whose chief fellow candidate was Henry Barnard of Connecticut) was chosen on August 12, 1852, the first President of Michigan University. In assuming this important task he said: "A young, vigorous, free, enlightened and magnanimous people had laid the foundation of a State University; they were aiming to open to themselves one of the great fountains of civilization, of culture, of refinement, of true national grandeur and prosperity." Among the ideas which he carried into action were e.g. these: to have the fixed four year course of the Literary Department and its frigid rigidity give place to a more liberal and inspiring system; to keep the preparatory schools, i.e. the public high schools of the State of Michigan, in close union with the State University, which was the highest organic part in the educational system of the state. James R. Boise became Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages at first, the Rev. Erastus O. Haven taking the Latin Chair in the following year. An Astronomical Observatory was built and equipped at an expense of about $22,000 and Professor Brunnow, an assistant of Encke of Berlin, was called to take charge: his most eminent pupil being James C. Watson. Henry S. Frieze in 1854 came from Providence to fill the Chair of Latin which he held until 1889. Andrew D. White of the famous Yale Class of 1853 became the first Professor of History in 1857, a chair which he held to 1867. In 1854 Alexander Winchell began to teach engineering. In fact President Tappan successfully combated the idea that the Professorships in the State University should be divided with some equality and fairness among the different denominations, his own standards being simply good character and professional superiority. He thus solved the sectarian problem. A parallel course for the degree of Bachelor of Science, a course of four years and requiring no classics for entrance was established; dormitories were done away with; a "partial course" was announced. In 1861 the requirements in Greek reached the limit which they have since maintained. In 1856 a Chemical Laboratory was built. In March 1859 the first Law Faculty was appointed, viz. James V. Campbell, Thomas M. Cooley and Charles T. Walker. The library of the Law Department in the first thirty-two years reached the number of ten thousand volumes. In 1863 the essential danger of the constitution of the State University was revealed in an Act prompted, so it is claimed, by personal rancour. At the June meeting, 1863, after the transaction of other business the following resolution was introduced: "Whereas it is deemed expedient and for the interests of the University that sundry changes be made in the offices and corps of professors: Therefore, *Resolved* That Dr. Henry P. Tappan be and he is hereby removed from the offices and duties of President of the University of Michigan and Professor of Philosophy therein." We quote from the Michigan historian to whom we owe this account: "Dr. Tappan withdrew" (he was ex-officio a member of the Board of Regents) "and the resolution was at once passed, as well as a number of others, making extensive changes in the Faculty. The Board was on the very eve of dissolution. Their duties closed December 31, 1863, and their action was all the more spiteful and malicious, that, at the very last moment, actuated almost entirely by personal motives, they removed from office him who had done so much for the University, him who had founded a College and created a University, who, with constant care, had nourished and protected the interests committed to him until he could well say: "This matter belongs to history; the pen of history is held by Almighty Justice and I fear not the

record it will make of my conduct, whether private or public, in relation to the affairs of the University." The Regents in 1874 and again in 1876 passed resolutions commending in the highest degree the work of Henry Philip Tappan. Professor Tappan's daughter we believe was married to Professor Brunnow, and as this gentleman subsequently was appointed Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and Professor in Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Tappan spent much of the remainder of his life in Europe. He died in Vevay, Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva, November 15, 1881. Professor Tappan's other noted work in philosophy was The Elements of Logic, 1844, of which Victor Cousin, the distinguished French philosopher, said: "It is equal to any work on this subject that has appeared in Europe." Professor Tappan had a fine countenance, a tall and commanding form and an air of great dignity and self-respect. He was at the same time cordial in feeling and genial in manner and commanded the respect and the love of his associates. E. G. S.

[See portrait page 72, Part I.]

DOUGLASS, David Bates, 1790–1849.

First Prof. Natural Phil. 1832-33, Prof. Civil Engineering and Architecture 1839-53.

Born in Pompton, N. J., 1790; entered U. S. Engineer Corps, 1813; served in War of 1812, reaching rank of Major; Asst. Prof. Natural Phil. West Point, 1819-20; practicing civil engineer; first Prof. Natural Phil. at the University, 1832-33; Prof. Civil Engineering and Architecture, 1839-53; Pres. Kenyon College, Ohio, 1840-44; Prof. Math. Hobart College, N. Y., 1840-49; died 1849.

DAVID BATES DOUGLASS, LL.D., Engineer, was born in Pompton, New Jersey, March 21, 1790. He graduated with high honors from Yale, September 18, 1813. The need for men in the army was at that time great, owing to the war with England. Douglass applied for an appointment in the Army Engineer Corps of the United States. He was at once successful, so that by October 1, 1813, as Lieutenant of Engineers he was ordered to the front. After the battle of Lundy's Lane Douglass was assigned to duties at Fort Erie where he constructed and maintained entrenchments which were instrumental in saving the little army of defense from total annihilation. The siege of Fort Erie extended over a period of nearly six weeks. General Gaines writing of it in 1815, remarks that "among the brilliant scenes that enlighten the gloom of this period the defense of Douglass battery stands equalled by few: the constancy and courage of the young commander in this defense against a vast majority of numbers cannot cease to be cherished in my memory as among the most heroic I have ever witnessed." This defense was followed by promotion. At the end of the war he became engaged in works in connection with the harbors of New Haven, New London, Stonington and Newport; and he was then appointed Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point. The next fifteen years of his life were occupied with official duties and the practice of civil engineering. During this period he was interested in many canal constructions and other enterprises. Among the most important of these was one which finally caused his resignation from the army. The Directors of the Morris Canal wished him to assume charge of a large portion of their undertaking as chief engineer; he several times applied for a furlough, but as the Secretary of the Navy was unwilling to grant it he wrote: "As this work is one of great importance to the civil engineer, I think it best to give it my whole time and attention. For this reason and not because the office is one of higher pay, I submit to you my resignation." In 1832 he entered the University of the City of New York as its first Professor of Natural Philosophy. His outside duties so multiplied as to interfere with this work so that the year afterward he was obliged to relinquish it. He was however retained on the roll of the University as Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture, and during 1836–1837 he delivered a course of eighty lectures upon these subjects. Professor Douglass designed the University Building on Washington Square so lately familiar to us. This building was at the time of its erection one of the wonders of the city. In 1833 he was called upon to survey the route for the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railway, Long Island. In the same year (February 26, 1833) an Act was passed, the most important features of which had been prepared by Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, one of the founders of New York University, for supplying New York City with water. Professor Douglass and Canvass White were immediately appointed engineers. Mr. White soon resigned and the whole responsibility devolved upon

Douglass. While the selection of the Croton as source of supply was determined upon by Myndert Van Schaick before Mr. Douglass was called in, the latter was the first expert who made a scientific computation of the volume of water passing in the bed of the Croton at a given point. While Douglass was relieved in October 1836 — largely it seems because Myndert Van Schaick's Commissioners demanded greater speed in the operations, the general plans of Douglass were not changed by his successor, John B. Jervis. Professor Douglass later laid out Greenwood Cemetery, whose beautiful surface is largely due to his artistic skill. Over $5,000,000 have been here expended since 1839. In January 1841 he withdrew to the Presidency of Kenyon College, Ohio, where he remained until 1844 when he again returned to important professional work. In 1848 he was called to the Chair of Mathematics at Geneva, now Hobart College. He accepted this appointment although many other propositions involving offers of greater remuneration were made to him. President Hale of Hobart states of Professor Douglass at this time that "he was a man who looked reverently upon books, reading not for amusement but for nourishment of mind and heart. He loved books, but was less a reader than a thinker. He possessed great power of analysis. He knew what he knew thoroughly and systematically, his views were therefore always definite and hence the depth and clearness of his instruction. In conversation he was still a teacher and without any of the forms of argument his discourse was clear and full of information." He died in Geneva, New York, October 21, 1849, at the age of fifty-nine, and is now buried at Greenwood.

C. H. S.

HACKLEY, Charles William, 1809–1861.

Professor Mathematics, 1834–1838.

Born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1809; graduated West Point, 1829; Asst. Prof. West Point; studied theology, and ordained clergyman, 1835; Prof. Math. N. Y. Univ., 1834-38; Pres. Jefferson College, Miss.; Rector St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; Prof. Math. and Astronomy Columbia, 1843-61; died 1861.

CHARLES WILLIAM HACKLEY was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 9, 1809. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1829, and remained there as Assistant Professor until 1832. He then studied law, and later theology, and in 1835 was ordained as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon afterwards he became Professor of Mathematics in New York University, remaining in that position from 1834 to 1838, and subsequently President of Jefferson College, Mississippi. He was also for a time Rector of St. Peter's Church at Auburn, New York. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia in 1843, and in 1857 assumed the Chair of Astronomy alone, which he held until his death. Professor Hackley was particularly active in his efforts to establish an astronomical observatory in New York City. He was a profuse contributor to secular and scientific journals and periodicals, and published a Treatise on Algebra, an Elementary Course in Geometry, and Elements of Trigonometry. He died in New York City, January 10, 1861. *

NORTON, William Augustus, 1810–1883.

Professor Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, 1833–1838.

Born in Bloomfield, N. Y., 1810; graduated U. S. Mil. Acad., 1831; Asst. Prof. there two years; served in the Black Hawk expedition as 2d Lieut.; Prof. Natural Phil. and Astronomy N. Y. Univ., 1833-38; held same chair at Delaware College till 1849; Pres. Delaware College 1849–50; Prof. Nat. Phil. and Civil Engineering at Brown, 1850–52; Prof. Civil Engineering at Yale, 1850–83; died 1883.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NORTON was born in Bloomfield, New York, October 25, 1810. Appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, he was graduated in 1831, and was detailed as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy for two years, during which time he served in the Black Hawk expedition as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. Resigning from the army in 1833 to accept the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at New York University, he remained there until 1838, accepting in 1839 a similar Professorship at Delaware College, which he retained for ten years and was elected President of that institution in 1849. Joining the Faculty of Brown University as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering, he served in that capacity until called to the Chair of Civil Engineering in the then recently organized Scientific Department of Yale, and he continued in active service there until his death,

which occurred September 21, 1883. Professor Norton was made a Master of Arts by the University of Vermont in 1842. He was a member of several learned bodies, including the National Academy of Sciences. He contributed numerous papers on molecular and astronomical physics and terrestrial magnetism to the American Journal of Science, and to scientific societies to be read at the meetings; and he was also the author of the First Book of Natural Philosophy, and An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy. *

BECK, Lewis Caleb, 1798–1853.

Professor Chemistry, 1834–1838.

Born in Schenectady, N.Y., 1798; graduated Union, 1817; studied medicine and entered practice in Schenectady, N.Y., 1818; Prof. Botany Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1824–29; Prof. Botany and Chem. Vt. Acad. of Medicine, 1826–32; Prof. Chem. and Nat. Hist. Rutgers, 1830–37, and 1838–53; Prof. Chem. N.Y. Univ., 1834–38; Prof. Chem. and Pharmacy Albany Med. College, 1841–53; Mineralogist to N.Y. Geol. Surv., 1837; author scientific writings; died 1853.

LEWIS CALEB BECK, M.D., was born in Schenectady, New York, October 4, 1798, and graduated at Union in 1817. He later studied Medicine and followed the physician's profession, commencing to practice in his native place in 1818, and later living in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Albany, New York. In 1824 Dr. Beck became Professor of Botany in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he remained five years, in the meantime receiving and accepting the additional appointment as Professor of Botany and Chemistry in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, retaining the latter position from 1826 to 1832. He was also Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at Rutgers College from 1830 to 1837, and again from 1838 to 1853, Professor of Chemistry in New York University from 1834 to 1838, and Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Albany Medical College from 1841 until his death in 1853. He conducted a course of lectures at Middlebury in 1827. Dr. Beck was appointed Mineralogist to the Geological Survey of New York in 1837, and while serving the state in that office gained material and inspiration for the greatest of his notable scientific writings — The Mineralogy of the State of New York, 1842. This work, which constitutes Part III. of the Natural History of New York, presents detailed descriptions of the minerals of the state with comments as to their economic value. He also contributed to scientific literature: A Manual of Chemistry, 1831; A Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, 1823; An Account of the Salt Springs at Salina, 1826; On Adulterations, 1846; and Botany of the United States north of Virginia, N.Y., Harper & Brothers, 1848. Dr. Beck died in Albany, New York, April 20, 1853. *

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, 1795–1858.

Founder of Law School, and Law Prof. after 1837.

Born in Kinderhook Landing, N.Y., 1795; practicing lawyer in N.Y. State; U.S. Atty. Gen. under Jackson, 1833–38; revised N.Y. Statutes; U.S. Dist. Atty. So. Dist. N.Y., 1838–41; planned organization of the Law School of N.Y. Univ., 1835; Law Prof. after 1837; died 1858.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, Lawyer, was born in Kinderhook Landing, New York, December 17, 1795, son of Medad Butler, an industrious painstaking man, who for a while held a seat in the Assembly at Albany. Favored by the support of his older townsman, Martin Van Buren, whom he soon followed to Albany, he rose rapidly to a high rank in the councils of the Democratic party of the State of New York as well as of the nation. The bitterness of the struggle about the United States Bank, the act of Jackson which most strongly embittered his political opponents, caused Mr. Butler too to become the object of political animosity which found vent in publications of unmeasured fury and reckless assaults, from all of which he emerged with personal and political integrity unstained and unassailable. It was in Jackson's second term that he held the distinguished post of Attorney-General of the United States. He had before this manifested his fitness for higher work in jurisprudence as one of the three commissioners named by the Legislature of New York to revise the statutes of New York. Of this work Chancellor Kent said: "the plan and order of the work, the learning of the notes, the marginal references should be ascribed to Mr. Butler." From 1838 to 1841 he was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He was one of the men who lent dignity and strength to the Democratic party in the State of New York, but his strong sense of justice and equity could not

stomach the devices of the successful ultras in his own party to propagate slavery in the territories and to undo measures of compromise and delimitation in these grave issues. Although not the recipient of a Collegiate education in his youth Mr. Butler through reading and literary effort gained culture of the highest order; his plan for a Law School in New York University, while far in advance of the actual demands of the law education in the thirties and forties, reveals a man at once of great penetration and great breadth. Mr. Butler belongs to those distinguished Americans who, like the Romans before the first and second Scipios, attained the highest personal eminence and lofty standards of judgment and faculty of expression in the service of the state, and very largely *through* that service. Mr. Butler died in Paris, France, November 8, 1858. He was a brother of Charles Butler, who was one of the chief patrons and perhaps of all men of his generation the most consistent and faithful supporter of New York University. B. F. Butler's son is William Allen Butler, the distinguished author and jurist.

E. G. S.

[See portrait page 85, Part I.]

KELLY, Robert, 1808–1856.

Member Council, 1835–38 and 1839–50.

Born in New York City, 1808; graduated Columbia, 1826; had successful business career in New York City; Chamberlain New York City, 1856; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1805–08 and 1809–50; founder and Pres. Trustees Univ. of Rochester; Pres. Bd. of Edu., New York City; died 1856.

ROBERT KELLY was born in New York City, December 15, 1808, and died April 29, 1856. His father emigrated from Ireland seeking American freedom about the time when Robert Emmet was tried, condemned and executed. The elder Kelly, Robert, Sr., engaged in mercantile pursuits and accumulated a considerable fortune. Robert Kelly, Jr., the subject of this sketch, entered Columbia in 1822. Here he devoted himself to classics with vigor, consulting many commentaries in his study of allotted texts. His love of learning, however, which he carried into mature life was a satisfaction of an inner impulse rather than an outward decoration. Upon graduation he entered the counting-room of his brothers, and in ten years was able to retire from it and assume that form of life which corresponded to his deeper and nobler impulses, viz., to take an active interest in every form of public amelioration, and his fortune was esteemed by him mainly as the support which gave him the freedom to do so. Even during his business career he kept his classics afresh, and, besides, made himself master of French, Spanish, Italian and German. Nor was he a mere bookworm but took a most honorable and active part in public affairs, serving at ward meetings and on General Committees, being identified with the Democratic party, holding at the time of his death the post of Chamberlain of the City of New York. In the work of the new New York University his regular attendance in Council and his faithful and substantial work in Committee mark him one of the most active and useful members, particularly in the eleven years between 1839 and 1850, from his thirty-first to his forty-second year, when there were associated with him men like the Rev. Drs. Skinner, Phillips, and Gardiner Spring, and Messrs. Shepherd Knapp, George Griswold, John Cleve Green, Myndert Van Schaick and others, particularly Charles Butler with whom he was associated on the Committees which discussed and helped to organize the Medical School in 1841. He took also much interest in the establishment of the University of Rochester and of the Free Academy of New York City, and was for some time President of the Board of Education. One of the central figures in the Columbia College Alumni Association, he still was of mind so broad as to welcome growth or birth at many other points in the field of education and of intellectual betterment. His home at 9 West Sixteenth Street, now the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. W. P. Prentice, was gradually adorned with a library which at the time of his death was reputed to be one of the very best private libraries in New York City. Particularly in classics it remains to-day a notable collection. The second host of this house, Colonel Prentice, was for many years a member of the Greek Club which most fitly often met for its readings in the library gathered by Mr. Kelly. One of the grandsons of Mr. Kelly, William Prentice, now a junior member of the Faculty of Princeton, took a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Greek studies at the University of Halle, Germany. Robert Kelly and his brothers had the rare fortune of weathering the financial gale of 1837, and it is said by eminent authorities that they even steadied

by their counsels and their money several young firms which they had encouraged to go into business and would not permit to fail. In March 1843, Robert Kelly was married to Arietta A., daughter of George Hutton, Esq., of Grasmere on Hudson, not far from Ellerslie, the well known present seat of Hon. Levi P. Morton. At the time of his death (besides being Chamberlain of the City of New York) Mr. Kelly was Trustee of the Clinton Hall Association and of the Mercantile Library Association, being Chairman of its Board, Vice-President of the Bank of Savings for Merchants' Clerks, President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, President of the Board of Education, and a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. E. G. S.

BUTLER, Charles, 1802-1897.

Councilor (1836–97), President of Council 1844-51 and 1886-97, Benefactor.

Born in Kinderhook, N. Y., 1802; attended Greenville Acad.; studied Law with Martin Van Buren; prominent in political campaigns; one of the Founders of the University and of Union Theol. Sem.; Pres. of the University Council; made important gifts to the University; died 1897.

CHARLES BUTLER, LL.D., was born in Kinderhook-on-the-Hudson, February 15, 1802, a few years after the death of Washington. He was the fifth son of Medad and Hannah (Tyler) Butler, in a family of twelve children. Among his ancestors he counted the Rev. Daniel Buckingham, one of the founders of Yale. The first American abode in the annals of the Butler family was Saybrook, Connecticut. His education was had in the district school of Kinderhook Landing and in the Greenville Academy. After this he studied law with Judge Vanderpool in Kinderhook, and with Martin Van Buren in Albany, to which place his brother, Benjamin Franklin Butler, had already preceded him and had become there the junior partner of Van Buren. At that time the western part of the State of New York was to a great extent fresh territory and offering large possibilities to diligence and enterprise. At Geneva, New York, Mr. Butler settled as lawyer, and soon after married Eliza A. Ogden of Walton, Delaware county, New York. He soon entered upon the pursuit of furnishing, as agent and attorney of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, loans to the farmers of that part of the state. It was then that many leaseholds, held from the so called Holland patent and other land grant interests, were converted into estates in fee simple. And in occupations of this type which ever expanded Mr. Butler came to invest great funds in the development of Michigan, of Indiana, of Illinois. In the summer of 1833 he visited Fort Dearborn (Chicago); his interesting letters are among the very *incunabula* in the literary documents of that great city. "At this time," he says, "there were perhaps from two to three hundred people in Chicago, mostly strangers to each other. The tavern was filled with emigrants and travellers, many of whom could only find a sleeping place on the floor which was crowded with weary men at night." In 1834 Mr. Butler removed to New York City, and here he soon identified himself with three very important movements, viz., the founding of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, the University of the City of New York and the Union Theological Seminary. Soon in his professional career vast interests came to be entrusted to him. His efforts to baffle the demagogues in Michigan and Indiana, who under guise of unimpeachable and politically irresponsible state sovereignty were openly or secretly clamoring for repudiation — these patriotic efforts of Charles Butler, in Michigan in 1843, and in Indiana in the winter of 1845–1846, are remarkable. They reveal a character resourceful, large, well balanced, rigidly honorable and unyielding in matters of conscience and right, wise and endowed with a freedom of soul which kept itself free from rancor and vindictiveness, no matter in what contact or however assailed. In Indiana particularly the task was one of appalling magnitude. He says in a letter to his wife dated Indianapolis, December 7, 1845: "This morning I heard a sound, practical discourse in Mr. Gurley's church, and this evening another like it from Mr. Beecher. What a different world this would be if all its inhabitants were influenced by the simple principles of the gospel! What a beautiful world it would be and how sweet would be our existence in it! The Sabbath has come to me as a thing to be coveted. My spiritual nature was famishing and wearied and needed food and rest. I find that I am engaged in a great undertaking, involved in the most complicated and perhaps insuperable difficulties. I am

fully persuaded that it is only by addressing myself to the conscience of the people, stirring that up, and bringing that to bear, that I stand the slightest chance of success; and this cannot be done in a day. A revolution, a reformation, is required to be wrought. The whole population has got to be, in a sense, made over again, before justice can or will be done to the holders of the pledged faith of the State. Who is sufficient for these things? I am sure I am not. The difficulty in the way is radical; it lies at the very heart of the people. Such is the sentiment produced by the efforts of heartless, unprincipled politicians, that it has become a question whether it would be honest and right to pay the debt!" This great struggle in the case of Michigan was crowned with success. The growth and prosperity of our great commonwealths owe not a little to men like Charles Butler, who have stoutly urged them to maintain their credit and keep unsullied their financial honor. This intimate personal relation of Mr. Butler with the growing and advancing portions of the newer states of our common country had a powerful influence upon his disposition and bent of character. As he saw over and over again how the weakness of to-day became the strength and hopefulness of to-morrow he treated questions of design and construction with a broadness of view and an eye to the future, revealed in his services in connection with New York University. To her he gave a service of sixty-one years, during which he never, like many others, abandoned the institution or even temporarily lost heart. The splendid benefactions which he bestowed upon New York University are recorded elsewhere. We owe to the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent a delineation of his characteristic traits, a delineation which was a part of his funeral address. "It has been truthfully said of Mr. Butler that a prophetic instinct dominated all his acts, and that each act was so conceived and so fulfilled as to insure increasing usefulness with the increasing lapse of years. This was manifest in that work by which he is best known — the promotion of liberal learning. He was one of the earliest patrons of the New York University, and became a member of its Council six years after its organization. He completed the fiftieth year of his service in the Council in December 1886, and was its President to the day of its death. During all these years, by the example of his character, by his wisdom and energy, and by his generous gift he helped to prepare the way for that new and larger career upon which the institution has entered, the beginnings of which he lived to witness and rejoice in." His only son, Abraham Ogden Butler, founder of the Butler Eucleian Essay Prizes, a graduate of the Class of 1853, died at Mr. Butler's country seat, Fox Meadow, Scarsdale, Westchester county, New York in June 1856. He was carried forth to rest out of the old city home on Fourteenth Street. Among the mourning friends were William C. Bryant, Samuel J. Tilden and a score more of the most eminent citizens of New York. Among the absent friends who despatched to the grieving father a message of sympathy in writing was Thomas Carlyle. For many years his only surviving child, Miss Emily Butler, cared for her venerable father with incessant and indefatigable care. Mr. Butler's features betrayed strength and firmness coupled with prudence and wisdom. A marble bust designed by his grateful friend, Mrs. Anne Lynch Botta, commemorates in the Council Room this noble benefactor. Mr. Butler passed away peacefully on the morning of December 3, 1897, having almost completed his ninety-sixth year, having lived under all the Presidents of the United States save the first two: for John Adams gave way to Jefferson only eleven months before the birth of Charles Butler, who lived to see the election and inauguration of McKinley. The physical laboratory on the brow of the beautiful slope at University Heights overlooking Inwood and providing the delighted eye a skyline of the Palisades, is called the Charles Butler Hall.[1] E. G. S.

[See portrait page 104, Part I.]

FERRIS, Isaac, 1798–1873.

Councilor 1837 and 1852-73, Chancellor 1853-70, Chancellor Emeritus 1870-73.

Born in New York City, 1798; graduated Columbia, 1816; graduated New Brunswick Divinity School, N. J., 1820; Pastor Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, 1821–24; Second Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y., 1824–36; D.D. Union College, 1833; LL.D. Colum-

[1] The Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York: Its Design and Another Decade of its History, with a sketch of the Life and Public Services of Charles Butler LL.D. by G. L. Prentiss. Asbury Park, N. J. M. W. & C. Pennypacker, 1899.

bia, 1853; Pastor Market St. Church, New York City, 1836–53; Councilor N. Y. Univ., 1837 and 1852–73; third Chancellor, 1853–70; Chancellor Emeritus, 1870–73; Sec. Finance Com. of the Council; Prof. Moral Phil. and Evidences of Revealed Religion, 1850–70; died 1873.

ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., was born in New York City, October 9, 1798. He traced his ancestry to Guolscheme de Feriers, who came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and who received lands in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire. Seven Earls of Derby were descended from Henry de Feriers, Lord of Tutbury. Lateral branches were scattered over England and Scotland, the name appearing as Ferrerr, Ferrers, Ferreis and Ferris. John Ferris emigrated from Leicestershire to Fairfield, Connecticut, and thence in 1654 removed to New York state, becoming one of the proprietors of Throckmorton's (Throgg's) Neck in Westchester county on the Sound. The great-grandson of the immigrant was John Ferris of New York, the father of Isaac Ferris. John Ferris was born in 1771. The third of his ten children was Isaac Ferris. John Ferris had accumulated a goodly sum of money in the form of Continental currency, which in the economic development of our early history, having no intrinsic value behind it, became a total loss, which fact threw young Isaac Ferris largely upon his own resources. His liberal education began by an act of barter; he exchanged a pair of skates for a Latin grammar. His father, John Ferris, was Captain and Quarter-Master in War of 1812, and although Isaac often aided his father in this work, the lad had the good fortune of enlisting the help of the noted blind classical teacher Neilson, by whom he was prepared for College. Isaac Ferris graduated from Columbia in 1816, before completing his eighteenth year. Immediately afterward he became teacher of Latin in what was afterward the Albany Academy. He decided, however, for a permanent vocation to follow theology and began that study under Dr. John M. Mason in the Associate Theological Seminary. Dr. Mason's failing health caused the closing of this seminary and so Isaac Ferris turned to the Divinity School of New Brunswick whence he graduated in 1820. Having worked in home missions in the Mohawk Valley from Mannheim to Herkimer for part of a year he was in 1821 installed as Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick. In 1822 he was elected a Trustee of Queen's (now Rutgers) College. In October 1824 he accepted a call to the Second Reformed Dutch Church at Albany, where he remained for twelve years, to 1836. His fidelity was particularly tested by the cholera epidemic of 1832, when during the whole summer he continued to search out and care for the sick and dying of all creeds and denominations. So strong was the impression which he left at Albany that, although in 1873, when he died, thirty-seven years had elapsed after he had dissolved connection with his Albany church, the consistory adopted a suitable minute and the church edifice was draped in mourning. From Union College in 1833 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and that of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1853. He left Albany in 1836 with the purpose of assuming the position of Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, but as matters turned out, he accepted an urgent call from the Market Street Reformed Church of New York, a field demanding much labor from the Pastor. It was pursuant to his advice that the Reformed Dutch Church had withdrawn in November 1832 from the American Board, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church was organized under his direction and through his exertions. He was the first Corresponding Secretary of the Board under the present organization, and to his energy were due in great measure the extensive labors of the Board in India, China and Japan. The large girls' school in Yokohama, Japan, was named Ferris Seminary in memory of Dr. Ferris. In 1840 Dr. Ferris became connected with the American Bible Society. He was Chairman of the Committee on Distribution for the last twenty-six years of his life. His Jubilee Memorial, 1866, resulted in an extension of the distributions to cover all the southern states. In May 1852 he took a most active part in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, being one of the seven original honorary members and becoming later a life member of the Association. In the corner stone of the building of the Association on Twenty-third Street was placed a copy of the address delivered by Dr. Ferris at that meeting of organization. Dr. Ferris furthermore planned and established the Rutgers Female Seminary in New York City, afterwards the Rutgers Female College. In the fall of 1852 Dr. Ferris made those arrangements to enter into the

Chancellorship of the struggling New York University, which had been as to administration in an unsettled status since 1850, and was inaugurated in 1853. The prospect was dark; only a man of great courage, strong self-reliance and marked ability would have dared to assume the responsibilities involved at that time. Of his service in the Chancellorship the history of New York University gives a full account. During his seventeen and a half years of active labor some $215,000 was gathered into the University Treasury, the gifts of Loring Andrews, John T. Johnston and John C. Green marking the beginning of larger gifts. Besides, the debt was removed. Dr. Ferris did the College a great service in assuming the Secretaryship of the Finance Committee of the Council, his practical mind clearly discerning the essential importance of such service at that stage of the University's career. *J. Ferris, Scriba*, is the signature which he was wont to append to the transactions of that important committee. No undertaking was too great for his energy, no detail too petty to receive his attention. He saved in one instance $2000, nearly lost through the dishonesty of a collecting agent. It was his plan to obtain further endowment so as to secure all the professorships, and then to make the Classical and Scientific departments free. Had he remained in the University a few years longer the plan would have been matured. After his retirement from the active duties of the Chancellorship, Dr. Ferris removed to Roselle, New Jersey, where he had built a home; and here his life ended June 13, 1873. Perhaps no more fitting close to this sketch can be found than these words, written by a graduate of the University at the time of the death of the Chancellor: "Wise in instruction; enthusiastic in encouragement; kindly in reproof; warm in praise; just in punishment, the white-haired Chancellor was truly a model teacher; and, oh, rarer type! a wise man. He returns now a pleasant picture to the memory as he stood at prayer in the College chapel, his tall form bowed with age, his snowy locks, his face beaming with the blessed knowledge of that fountain of divine goodness whence he sought a daily bounty for those committed to his care. Chiefly shall his memory be dear to those who drank knowledge from his teaching and profited by his faithful counsels." E. G. S.

[See portrait page 114, Part I.]

VAN RENSSELAER, Cortlandt, 1808–1860.

Professor Sacred Literature, 1837–1838.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1808; graduated Yale, 1827; studied at Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries; missionary to the slaves in Virginia, 1833–35; Pastor in Burlington. N. J., and Washington. D. C., 1837; Prof. Sacred Literature, N. Y. Univ., 1837–38; Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, 1846–60; D. D. N. Y. University, 1845; Trustee of Princeton, 1846-60; died 1860.

CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D.D., was born in Albany, New York, May 26, 1808, and graduated at Yale, 1827. After studying at the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, and at the Princeton Seminary, he went as a Missionary to the slaves in Virginia in 1833, laboring in that field until 1835, in which year he was ordained, and shortly after was called to the Pastorate of a Presbyterian Church in Burlington, New Jersey. During the year 1837–1838 Dr. Van Rensselaer was Professor of Sacred Literature at New York University. His next charge was the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington, District of Columbia, which he assumed in 1841. During his Pastorate at Washington he was made Agent of the Princeton Theological Seminary and raised $100,000 for its endowment. He was Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education for a number of years before his death, and was the founder and Editor of The Presbyterian Magazine. From his large private fortune he gave liberally to benevolent and religious enterprises. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by New York University in 1845. He was a Trustee of Princeton from 1845 to his death, which occurred in Burlington, New Jersey, July 25, 1860. *

JOHNSON, Ebenezer Alfred, 1813–1891.

Professor Latin, 1838–1891.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1813; graduated Yale, 1853; taught school in Conn., 1833–35; Tutor in Yale, 1835–37; studied law, and admitted to Bar, 1837; Prof. Latin Language and Literature, N. Y. Univ., 1838–91; LL.D., N. Y. Univ., 1867; L.H.D, 1888; died 1891.

EBENEZER ALFRED JOHNSON, LL.D., L.H.D., was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 18, 1813, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Bryan (Law) Johnson, and died at Yonkers, New York, July 18, 1891. He was born near the old

"brick row" of the famous campus of Yale, and there he graduated with credit in 1833. From 1835 to 1837 he served as tutor at Yale, studying law meanwhile, and was admitted to the Bar in 1838. In the convulsions of 1837–1838 at Washington Square the classical chairs became vacant. Johnson was called to New York University in the fall of 1838, and served to his death in 1891, fifty-three years in all. Of his service and personality some account will be found in the History proper of New York University, with which indeed he was identified in a most extraordinary measure. "Professor Johnson's fondness," said his biographer, Professor A. S. Isaacs, in 1891, "for rural life and occupations, as well as a constitutional inclination to avoid publicity, led him in 1857 to retire from his city home to what was then Westchester county where he resided until the end. Here in the intervals of College life he carried out the theories of his favorite Horace and to some extent the practice of the elder Cato. He was never happier than when working in his garden or exhibiting to a visitor the flourishing products of his industry. On the last day of his life he had been busy some hours with his vegetables, and was found by his daughter, after the fatal stroke of apoplexy, lying by the garden gate with his garden tool in his hand." . . . "He taught more than the study of language — he taught the language of study — earnestness, thoroughness, high ambition, simple duty. He was strict, but not stern; reserved but not unapproachable; dignified, but kind; exacting, but always just." We are greatly favored in being able to append the following lines from the pen of Dr. H. M. Baird, who was a pupil of Professor Johnson from 1846 to 1850, and was his colleague from 1859 to 1891: "Professor Ebenezer Alfred Johnson was one of the most remarkable men in the history of the University, for over half a century a Professor, for all this time the senior Professor, and generally the most influential member of the Faculty. As a scholar, he was marked by the singular accuracy that characterized his work, even to the minutiæ of the subject. He seemed to grasp it in every aspect. This was the impression he gave to the students under his charge. He was the enemy of slavish translation, and demanded of the student what he himself exhibited — a thorough appreciation of the spirit of the authors with whom he dealt. He taught English while teaching Latin. Men that possessed any literary taste and discrimination delighted in after years as they recalled the terse and forcible phrases into which he turned the Latin, whether prose or poetry, of the author in hand. In his treatment of the students he was always just, though leaning to what they were apt to regard as severity, more so during his earlier years than in the later years when mellowed by age. His temperament was calm. He was never perturbed. He saw clearly and with precision. He formed his judgments with judicial impartiality. He was as fair as possible, and having deliberately taken a position he never swerved from it. He was never discouraged and was a tower of defence in adversity. The faint-hearted gained fresh hopes from his wise and judicious suggestions. He was withal a man of great considerateness, ready to help the younger and weaker by his sound and wise counsel. These qualities exhibited themselves conspicuously in his intercourse with his colleagues his juniors in years and experience. The Council of New York University which had conferred on him the Doctor of Laws degree in 1867, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Humanities in 1888, on the occasion of his completion of the fiftieth year of his professorate." E. G. S.

[See portrait page 93, Part .I]

DRAPER, John William, 1811–1882.

Prof. Chemistry and Natural History, 1838–1882.

Born near Liverpool, England, 1811; attended Univ. of London; came to U. S., 1832; graduated, M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1836; Prof. Chem. and Nat. Phil. Hampden-Sidney College, 1836-38; Prof. Chem. and Nat. Hist. N. Y. Univ., 1838-82; made many scientific discoveries; first to use daguerreotype process in making portraits; author of many writings on philosophy and science; LL.D. College of N. Y., 1860; died 1882.

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., was born in the Parish of St. Helen, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811; his father, the Rev. John C. Draper, being a clergyman of the Wesleyan denomination, who was greatly interested in chemistry and astronomy, and possessed a Gregorian reflecting telescope. John W. Draper at the age of eleven was sent to a public school at Woodhouse Grove, then supported by the Wesleyans. Here young Draper studied with marked success and distinguished himself so that he was selected in 1824 to deliver the customary address

from the school to the Wesleyan Conference which met in that year at Leeds. The University of London having been opened for instruction in 1829, Draper was sent there to study chemistry under Dr. Turner. The death of Draper's father cut short these studies and had otherwise a most incisive influence upon his life. The mother determined — it was in 1832 — to cross the Atlantic and join her kindred in the State of Virginia, where in fact there was a colony of Methodists. So they settled in Christiansville, Mecklenburg county, young Draper devoting himself entirely to research, for in him the impulse towards solving the problems of nature directly and to pursue the vista of problems opened up by the solution of the initial problem was very strong. These early inquiries were largely concerned with the nature of capillary action. The winters of 1835 and 1836 he spent in Philadelphia, attending the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and gaining the friendship of Dr. Robert Hare, who taught physics and chemistry in that institution, as well as of Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College. He did much work of scientific observation in the laboratories of both, graduating as Doctor of Medicine in March 1836. His thesis clearly was in line with his previous work. It dealt with *Glandular Action*, and discussed the passage of gases through various barriers not having visible pores, such as soap bubbles. Two papers covering much the same ground appeared shortly afterward: The first, Experiments on Endosmosis, came out in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for March and July, 1836; the second, Experiments on Absorption, was printed in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for May, 1836. Draper was then twenty-five-years old. The attainments and powers thus manifested caused his appointment as Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward County, Virginia. Here he remained for three years. In 1839 he was called to New York. It was indeed the proposed organization of a Medical School in connection with the University of the City of New York which caused the authorities of that institution to invite him to New York. With this was coupled the direct and definite post of teaching Chemistry in the Undergraduate College. As the organization of the Medical Faculty was delayed it was only in 1841 that his association with the chemical instruction in that school began. In both College and Medical School Draper lectured in conjunction with his own experiments; the students themselves were not directly placed at the work of observing for themselves. The necessity of entertaining not less than instructing, particularly in the case of the vast classes of the Medical College, really induced Draper at an early stage of his academic career into the pursuit of literary polish and excellence in many of his popularizations of scientific doctrines, and laid the foundations of his authorship in lines of work which we may fairly designate as

JOHN W. DRAPER

digressions from his scientific pursuits. We are told that there was personal friendship between the elder Bennett and Dr. Draper, and that entire pages of the Herald were devoted to reports of the lectures and clinics; and says Mr. Barker in his Memoir on Dr. Draper, "a strictly medical journal called the Lancet kept the doings of the University school constantly before the medical profession." As a matter of fact the puzzling vacillation of the New York Lancet in dealing with the "Stuyvesant Institute School" — the name of New York University never being mentioned — and the tone of sneering malignity in the comparative references to the new school as

over against the operations of the older school, "the Crosby St. School," (Physicians and Surgeons) as well as the incessant hounding of Pattison and Bedford in that short-lived medical publication—all this leads us to entertain some doubt as to the auxiliary importance of the New York Lancet. Up to 1850 Draper was Secretary of the University Medical School. In that year he succeeded Dr. Valentine Mott as President of the Medical College. In the fire of May 1866, Dr. Draper lost his extensive library, his lecture notes and the notebooks which contained the results of his experimental investigations, as well as his entire collection of chemical, physical and physiological apparatus; he estimated his pecuniary loss at $15,000. A fire at Harper's in 1853 destroyed almost the entire edition of his scientific memoirs and essays up to 1844. In 1873 Dr. Draper ceased to lecture at the Medical School, but continued teaching chemistry in the College at Washington Square until 1881, a year preceding his death. It cannot be seriously undertaken in this brief sketch to give an adequate presentation of the vast array of original contributions to science by Dr. J. W. Draper; it seems to be the consensus of opinion among scientific men now living that Draper's contributions to physics in solidity and importance far outweighed those which he made in the domain of chemistry. In the domain of physiology he held that the theses of physics and chemistry were absolutely sufficient to explain the biological processes noted in that science. This work was noticed, reproduced, or reported in the scientific publications of Great Britain and France, and in a few journals of Germany as well as of Italy, particularly in the decade between 1840 and 1850. On May 25, 1875, Dr. Draper received the two Rumford Medals of gold and silver, bearing the following inscription: "Awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to John William Draper for researches on radiant energy." On presenting these medals to Dr. Draper, the committee appointed by the society to ascertain who was deserving of the honor, reported, that "After a careful review of the service of Professor Draper in this great field of inquiry, the committee having the subject in their charge, have, for reasons given by them, recommended, through their Chairman, that the medals prescribed in the deed of trust should be presented to him as having fully deserved them." The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, President of the American Academy of Sciences, on presenting these medals said: "In an elaborate investigation, published in 1847, Dr. Draper established experimentally the following facts: (We shall here only enumerate the five most important; there are ten mentioned in the address). "1. All solid substances, and probably liquids, become incandescent at the same temperature." "2. The thermometric point at which substances become red hot is about 977° Fahrenheit." "3. The spectrum of an incandescent solid is continuous; it contains neither bright nor dark fixed lines." "4. From common temperature, nearly up to 977° Fahrenheit, the rays emitted by a solid are invisible. At that temperature they are red, and the heat of the incandescing body being made continuously to increase, other rays are added, increasing in refrangibility as the temperature rises." "5. Dr. Draper claims, and we believe with justice, to have been the first to apply the daguerreotype process to taking portraits." Of European scientists who recognized and appreciated Draper's researches we may mention the Italian Melloni, the Englishman Herschel, the Swede Berzelius, the Germans Bunsen, Kirchhoff, and others. Among the learned societies of Europe who honored Dr. Draper with membership, were the Academia dei-Lincei of Rome and the Physical Society of London. Dr. Draper married when he was but twenty years of age, in 1831, Antonia, daughter of Dr. Gardner of Rio Janeiro, Attending Physician of the Emperor Dom Pedro I.; of his three sons John Christopher, Henry and Daniel, the second probably excelled in scientific research, particularly in the domain of astronomical photography. From 1848 to his death he lived at his own country-seat in Hastings on the Hudson, where he built a comfortable home. His health, which throughout his life had been generally good, was disturbed during his later years by severe attacks of gravel, which incapacitated him from journeying. These attacks wore upon him and finally ended his life. He died in Hastings on the fourth of January, 1882, and was buried at Greenwood. The most widely read of Dr. Draper's books, the History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, Harper's 1863, exhibits the very deep grooves which long occupation with physiology had wrought in the author's mind. He brought for-

ward what we may seriously call a philosophy of history from the point of view of a physiologist; i. e., to the infancy, childhood, youth, maturity and old age of the physical individual body he teaches that there correspond in the history of every given unit of culture-development, a similar number of stages and phases and that these are ever recurrent; some phases of which are: credulity, faith, reason, decrepitude. The individual man being a mere atom carried along in the particular phase of the movement in which he happens to be born and placed — the physiology and pathology of civilization so to speak — we look in vain for a place however narrow and humble for spiritual freedom, conscience, or moral responsibility in the mechanism. In fact Universities themselves would, if Draper's tenets found practical application, be reduced to physical and chemical laboratories, the rest being mere pretense and delusion. An acute writer in the Atlantic Monthly who wrote a review, the most painstaking we have seen, at the time of the issue of the work said (May 1864): "His aim is to establish a formula for all history, past, present, and to come; and, in this view, the paucity of instances on which his induction rests becomes worthy of comment. And this disproportion between induction and conclusion becomes still more glaring when it is observed that he expects his formula for all history to carry an inference much larger than itself. Dr. Draper is devoted to a materialistic philosophy, and his moving purpose is to propagate this. He holds that psychology must be an inference from physiology — that the whole science of man is included in a science of his body. His two perpetual aims are, first, to absorb all physical science in theoretical materialism, second, to absorb all history in physical science. . . ." Dr. Draper also wrote a history of the Civil War; his main thesis is that the political convictions of the two great sections were, respectively, mainly due to the difference of climate; physiological determination, in fact, thus illustrating his peculiar and particular philosophy of history. Draper as a College Professor is thus described by the Rev. Dr. F. N. Zabriskie (of 1850): "He was remarkable for his reserve. His lectures were as impersonal as were the blow-pipes and retorts which he handled. He was genial to those who approached him (he himself never approached anybody) but we all felt that we were kept at arm's length. Not that there was anything stately in his manner. He was not built for that rôle. He was conspicuously short and square in figure, with a massive head. He was very "plain" in looks, and simple in manners. He showed his English birth in his face which was round and red and adorned with half-side whiskers. His voice was low and pleasant. It was delightful to listen to him as he flowed on during his hour, scarcely lifting his tone or his eyes, at rare intervals letting slip a quiet joke, the whole performance beginning and ending as one would draw out and cut off a certain length of telegraphic tape. It was in striking and rather refreshing contrast to the rampancy of Dr. Henry and the jerkiness of Dr. Lewis. He had the art of making every subject interesting by extreme clearness and simplicity of statement. He had none of the magnetism or mental stimulus and suggestion of the other two, but he undoubtedly imparted to us a great deal more of special information in the same time. In lecturing upon a specific science he confined himself so strictly to his theme that one could not suspect how wide and varied his range of study was, or how fascinating his literary style." E. G. S.

LEWIS, Tayler, 1802–1877.

Professor Greek and Latin, 1838–50.

Born in Northumberland, N. Y., 1802; graduated Union College, 1820; practiced law; taught schools in Ogdensburg and Waterford, N. Y., 1833–38; Prof. Greek and Latin at the University, 1838–50; Prof. Greek and Lec. Biblical and Oriental Lit. Union College, 1850–77; LL.D. Union, 1844; died 1877.

TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D., was born in Northumberland, New York, March 27, 1802, and died in Schenectady, New York, May 11, 1877. We have spoken of his earlier career elsewhere. From 1838 to 1850 he taught Greek at Washington Square; then he returned to his Alma Mater, Union College, where he spent the last twenty-seven years of his life. He not only was a prolific contributor to Harper's Magazine, but after being immersed in Greek studies he merely converted the resources thus gained for the pursuit of biblical studies, devoting as much to Hebrew studies as he had done to classical in his earlier manhood. These later pursuits are well evidenced by the titles of his later works: Six Days of Creation,

1855, dedicated to his successor in the Greek Chair at Washington Square, Howard Crosby, then but twenty-nine years old, a work which led to much sharp controversy with geologists of New Haven, we believe, and elsewhere. Other works were: The Bible and Science, 1856; The Divine Human in the Scriptures, 1860; State Rights, 1862; The Light by which We See Light, 1875, and various additions to Lange's Commentary in the American edition. An admirable paper by Tayler Lewis read before the Regents' Convocation in 1863 and published by them, on Liberal Education, remains as the quintessence of Lewis's wide and profound culture and of his conception of God, of man and the world. We believe that in the generation immediately preceding that led in our country by Whitney, Hadley, Gildersleeve and Goodwin, Tayler Lewis was in the very first rank, in fact, one of a group in which Woolsey of Yale and Felton of Harvard were the others. We owe a delightful sketch of his academic outward personality to the Rev. Dr. F. N. Zabriskie, New York University, '50. "Professor Lewis was a walking cyclopaedia. He was not only eminent in his own special department. . . . He was as well informed and as keenly interested in the current events and literature of the day as in the records of the remote past. He could lay down his Koran in the Arabic, or his Rabbinical folio, or his Plato, and turn with equal zest and aptitude to write an editorial for Harper's Monthly or a popular article for a daily paper. . . . He was certainly a very odd little man, quite as grotesque in his way as Dr. Henry. The latter's contortions were colossal, the former's resembled rather the twitchings of St. Vitus's dance. Dr. Henry's laugh was usually a guffaw, and his more excited utterances a roar. Dr. Lewis's laugh was more like a sudden spasm of pain, and his Delphic utterances were jerked out in a parenthetic and chuckling way, apparently in soliloquy and for his own enjoyment. His voice was indistinct and regardless of pitch. He seemed to be as deficient in teeth as Dr. Henry's exposed and resplendent ivories were the feature of his face. His little body was poorly supplied with blood, and he would sit wrapped in his cloak even in warm weather. Not less did he seem mentally self-enveloped, and rather rayed out the light upon us from behind a cloud than put a separate torch into each of our hands. He had little power of adapting himself to the individuality of his pupils and we sometimes doubted whether he knew who were present, except as they answered to his summons to recite when their names were read from the list before him. It always seemed a shame that such a man should be condemned to slave several hours a day with a lot of untamed and thoughtless boys, of whom he was only half conscious and who did not half appreciate him. Perhaps, though, it was a needed discipline for the abstracted and irritable scholar, for which he blesses us in heaven. And I am sure that some of us absorbed a great deal more of his Greek essence and his high thinking and literary enthusiasm than we knew at the time, or than he had a right to suspect. As may be supposed, he was a wretched disciplinarian. He lacked the vigilance, the poise and the dignity for this part of his duties. He would be long oblivious of the most flagrant disorder, and then would suddenly explode over some small peccadillo with an indiscriminate and disproportioned vehemence, which chiefly served to afford the offender a gratifying assurance that his attempt at annoying the great little man had been successful. His was the favorite room for incense offerings of assafoetida, red pepper and tobacco, but the students would get the worst of such experiments, for the Doctor seemed to be as little sensitive to olfactory nuisances as a mummy, and would take an almost Quilpish delight in keeping the room closed tight and holding the class to the atmosphere which they had created. It was not uncommon for hand-organ-men, vendors of plaster images, mendicants and agents to be mysteriously ushered into his room during recitation, and to be ushered out by him in a manner which must have been overwhelming to their misled souls. There were traditions of a horse being found in his room on his entering one morning; also of a whole army of tradesmen appearing there at a fixed hour in answer to a bogus business summons. It was not uncommon for him to sit with the door of his lecture room locked against such intruders. His extreme and rather comical exhibition of annoyance and his frantic endeavors to find the culprits furnished to the perpetrators the expected and wicked reward of such shabby tricks. . . . Some of his best work was done after three score and ten. He illustrated beyond most men what Wordsworth calls 'plain living and high thinking.' . . . He has left a name which is an ornament to American scholarship, and made sub-

stantial contributions both to the defence and the interpretation of Divine truth. And he has left his direct impress upon two generations of educated men, who owned him as their master and who bless his memory as that of a sage and a saint."

E. G. S.

HENRY, Caleb Sprague, 1804–1884.

Prof. History, Belles-Lettres and Philosophy, 1838–52.

Born in Rutland, Mass., 1804; graduated Dartmouth, 1825; Prof. Phil. Bristol College, Pa., 1835–37; conducted New York Review, 1837–40; Prof. Hist., Belles-Lettres and Phil. N. Y. Univ., 1838–52; Rector St. Clement's Church, New York City, 1847–50; St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., 1870–73; died 1884.

CALEB SPRAGUE HENRY, D.D., LL.D., was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, August 2, 1804, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1825. At first he was a Congregational minister but soon took orders in the Episcopal Church. Having been for two years, 1835–1837, Professor of Philosophy in Bristol College, Pennsylvania, he migrated to New York City where he established the New York Review. This publication he conducted until 1840. His successor in this post was Dr. J. G. Cogswell who substantially — so to speak — at a later day created the Astor Library. Dr. Henry held the post of Professor of History, Belles-Lettres and Philosophy in New York University from 1838 to 1852, the place opening for him in 1838 through the secession of the seven professors and particularly of Henry P. Tappan. The latter curiously enough in 1852 would have resumed the chair had he not been called to the Presidency of the University of Michigan. Dr. Henry was from 1847 to 1850 Rector of St. Clement's Church, New York City. His incessant activity with his pen manifested a disposition to gain an actual survey of the various domains which in the cumulative practice of earlier American culture were generally entrusted to a single College Professor. He thus wrote a translation of Cousin's Psychology (4th ed. 1856); a Compendium of Christian Antiquities and many other works noted in Chapter IV. of New York University History when we spoke of Frelinghuysen's administration. Near the end of his life in 1881 Dr. Henry vigorously opposed the project of disestablishing the undergraduate College. His attention to the general movement of American culture was keen and his judgments were apt and pointed. There is extant a description of this interesting man's personality, made by the Rev. Dr. F. N. Zabriskie, of the Class of 1850: "He was an intellectual force, charged to the full with animal vitality, sparkling vivacity, mental activity and literary enthusiasm. We felt him, whether he said anything or not. His uneasy attitudes, his uncouth gestures, his facial contortions, were eloquent. His satirical smile, disclosing his full set of white and regular upper teeth, was a stroke of lightning that hurt a great deal more than his thunder, which was apt to be abusive and overdone. He was without exception the most magnificently grotesque person I ever met — somewhat, I imagine, after the order of Dr. Johnson. . . . Dr. Henry was an omnivorous reader, and in the departments of history, the mental sciences and general literature was one of the most thoroughly furnished Americans of his day. He was a great conversationist. Not fluent, often halting and spluttering in his speech; always rugged in his movement as a corduroy road, but as breezy and stimulating and far-landscaped as a corduroy road in the Colorado mountains. And into his talk he threw, or rather tumbled, his entire *personel* — body, mind, heart and spirit. Never did he mumble and croak and hum and haw, never did he achieve such miracles of pitch and inflection, never did he gyrate and gesticulate with fist and eyebrow and shoulder and upper lip and head and torso (seldom with his legs, for he was of indolent habit, loving to lounge and loll) — as when he was in the full tide of private conversation. It was like sitting up with an electric battery. . . . The Doctor was of the vigorously nervous order of men, to which Ruskin and Carlyle and Dr. Johnson belonged, intensely sensitive to the incompatibilities and infelicities of his environment, keenly alive to bores, with immense capacity for disgust, and worried that any one should hold opinions differing from his own. . . . His clerical character, like his robes, never seemed to sit naturally or gracefully upon him. This side of him was rather a joke, if not a skepticism, among us, and we doubtless tended to exaggerate all his latitude of speech and opinion, and the general lack of starch in his manners and habits. Yet he would avow, along with the loosest theology, the most aggressive and imperious ecclesiasticism. Knowing that many of us were Presbyterians and expected to enter Union Seminary,

he delighted to speak of that institution as 'the Gospel shop on the next block.' . . . He privately expressed to me a high respect for the Reformed Dutch Church, and sought to win me over to 'The Church' as one whose position was not absolutely hopeless. . . . Another characteristic of the Doctor was his admiration of the American Commonwealth — though curiously taking exception to most of its specific institutions. It was to him almost as divine as his Church. And he was never weary of drawing magnificent pictures of the day when we should have absorbed and assimilated all nations and there should be a 'United States of the world.'" Dr. Henry died March 16, 1884, in Stamford, Connecticut.

E. G. S.

DeWITT, Thomas, 1791–1874.

Member Council, 1839–1874.

Born in Kingston, N. Y., 1791; graduated Union, 1808; New Brunswick Theol. Sem., 1812; preached in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1812–27; minister in Collegiate Dutch Church, New York City, 1827–74; member of University Council, 1839–74; died 1874.

THOMAS DeWITT, D.D., was born in Kingston on Hudson, New York, September 13, 1791, graduating from Union in 1808, and being licensed for the ministry after completing his theological studies at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1812. Having served in country parishes in Dutchess county, New York, he was installed as one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, September 16, 1827, remaining in the consistory up to his death in 1874, at which time he was the senior Pastor of the "Collegiate Church" of New York City. From 1633 to 1764 the services in this noted church organization had been in the Dutch language. In 1764 the Rev. Archibald Laidlie was installed "with the express view of meeting the wants of those who required the service to be in English." The last sermon in Dutch was preached in 1803. The first Chancellor of New York University as well as the second were closely connected with the Reformed Dutch Church. Dr. DeWitt was one of the five students with whom Dr. Livingston opened the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick in 1810. Dr. DeWitt was among the founders of the Board of Education of the Reformed Dutch Church. He was for years the President of the Board of Publication, also of the Board of Foreign Missions; of the American and Foreign Christian Union; of the New York City Tract Society; and Vice-President

THOMAS DeWITT

of the New York Historical Society. He mastered the Dutch language to such a degree, we are told, that he could preach in that historical tongue in New Amsterdam. He was a member of the Council of New York University from 1839 to 1874. He died in New York City, May 18, 1874. E. G. S.

KENT, William, 1802–1861.

Councilor 1839–1852, Professor Law 1837–38.

Born in New York City, 1802; graduated Union, 1820; practiced law; Judge of the Circuit Court; Law Professor at Harvard, 1846–47; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ., 1837–38; died 1861.

WILLIAM KENT, LL.D., Justice, was born in New York City in 1802. His father, James Kent, an eminent Jurist and Professor at Columbia, was a graduate of Yale 1781, and was one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1780. His grandfather, Moses Kent, was graduated at Yale in 1752, and became Surrogate of Rensselaer county, New York; and his great-grandfather Elisha Kent, also a Yale graduate,

Class of 1729, became a clergyman. William Kent acquired his classical education at Union, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1820 and his Master's degree in course. His legal studies were followed by an eminently successful practice, which he continued until appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of New York by Governor Seward. Retiring from the Bench in 1846 he accepted a call to the Royall Professorship in the Harvard Law School which he resigned the ensuing year, and returning to the metropolis, was thenceforward occupied in the adjustment of referee cases. He was a Professor of Law in New York University from 1837 to 1838. He died in Fishkill, New York, January 4, 1861. Professor Kent received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hobart in 1843, and from Harvard in 1847. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. *

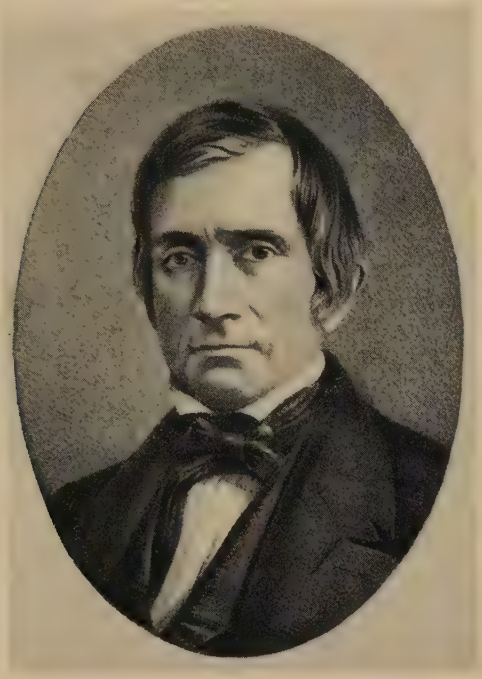
FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore, 1787–1862.

Second Chancellor, 1839–1850.

Born in Millstone, N. J., 1787; graduated College of N. J., 1804; A.M. in course, and LL.D., 1833; admitted to Bar, 1808; served in War of 1812; Atty.-Gen. of N. J., 1817–28; U. S. Senator, 1828–35; Chancellor N. Y. Univ., 1839–50; Pres. Rutgers College, N. J., 1850; died 1862,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D., was born in Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, March 28, 1787, son of Major-General Frederick Frelinghuysen. We have spoken with some fulness of Mr. Frelinghuysen in the fourth chapter of the History, so that we must confine ourselves here to supplementary notes. His place in the history of the United States Senate in his sturdy advocacy of matters of distinctly moral import, for the sake of the moral questions involved, alone gives him a unique position comparable in a measure to the figure of Charles Sumner of a later generation. His morality and advocacy of kindred questions was, however, not so much based on abstract humanitarian principle as it was interdependent with specific convictions strongly held by the senator as a member of the Reformed Dutch Church in the United States. He was perhaps in 1839 the most prominent lay member of that church in the country; his name was Dutch, his ancestors were Dutch. It is eminently fair in this historical view of his character to urge those elements of character which gave him such prominence in the thirties as "the Christian Statesman" whose sincerity disarmed every sneer; because he stands as the typical College President of that earlier generation. Lofty moral exemplar with superb faculty of forensic power; the two together constituted the chief essentials in the composition of the College aim sixty years ago. We will quote from Tayler Lewis's estimate composed after Mr. Frelinghuysen's death, (Schenectady, September 24, 1862.) "In his speeches on these occasions Mr. Frelinghuysen showed a knowledge of Constitutional law equal to that of Webster; but that was the least part of their merit. The Democratic party had enlisted on its side the irreligious element in our land, and it was in rebuking this that the Senator from New Jersey rose above all others in that deeply interesting debate. Here was something new in that Senate. Christianity had often been mentioned with approbation, but here was an exhibition of its very spirit and power. There was something in the tone of those speeches, able as they were in other respects, which showed that religion was there in their midst — hearty, fervent, evangelical religion — religion as a higher law, first and before all things, instead of that mere political patronizing of Christianity which is so common among our public men. It is very easy to put forth the usual commonplaces about 'our holy religion' and the value of Christian institutions and 'the importance of morality and virtue as the foundation of all good government.' Men may say this, men have said it, and are fond of saying it, who are not religious, who are not even moral. It is always safe to talk in this way; it is sometimes a very popular course; it gains favor on the one side, while, by throwing in a word now and then about bigotry and the 'preservation of our religious liberties' now so much imperilled, it is careful to lose no ground on the other. This patronizing style assumes too at times a profound and philosophical look; it effects to go below the surface of things; there seems presented a statesmanlike, senatorial view of religion, with which we are wonderfully pleased as coming from such a source; and yet, after all, there is no heart in it, and even the knowledge it displays, though magnified from its position, is often less than many a teacher imparts and many a child acquires in the Sabbath-school room. No one however would thus judge of Mr. Freling-

huysen. The living know the living. 'The spiritual man is judged of no one (who is not spiritual) while he himself judgeth all things.' But aside from this, even the worldly and the irreligious have a faculty for detecting the genuine here. They feel how much it differs from that which is either wholly false or but a passing sentimental emotion. Mr. Frelinghuysen's soul was in these speeches. He was pleading for Christ, his Saviour. The religious aspects of the questions were for him the main aspects; the social and political had their value in subordination. Justice, humanity, national faith — ever to be esteemed the stronger



THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

when pledged to the weak — the forms of treaties, the substantial truth of covenants — all these were treated, not merely in their humanitarian economies, but as strictly religious — as having their sanctions from their never-to-be-sundered connection with the invisible and eternal." Of his oratory another witness of his life, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers (who married his niece), said: "He usually began to speak in a slow, simple style, gradually warming as he proceeded. He never was at a loss, but went on with increasing fluency to the end. He was animated and impassioned and at times overwhelming. His eloquence was of that kind to which no report ever does or can do justice. The kindling eye, the heaving form, the expressive tones, the impetuous emotion, cannot be transferred to paper. The outward man responded in every muscle and fibre to the inward passion. The earnestness of the speaker, and his intense conviction of the truth and importance of what he was saying, took full hold of his audience, and made an impression which long outlasted the occasion. Men often admired and praised the speaker, but still oftener they forgot him and thought only of what they were to do. In speaking before benevolent and religious institutions, the effect produced depended entirely upon the frame of mind in which he happened to be at the time. If called upon at the first or in an ordinary state of mind, he never came up to his reputation. But if suddenly stirred by some perilous crisis, or roused by the energy of some preceding speaker he seemed to break loose from all fetters and soar at once into the region of natural and vehement eloquence. His soul took fire. His logic was red-hot. His appeals were irresistible. Before the audience were aware they found themselves borne away at a master's will, and every thought and feeling absorbed in the rushing flow of the orator's voice."

— "And when the stream
Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
A consciousness remained that it had left
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts
That shall not die and can not be destroyed."

E. G. S.

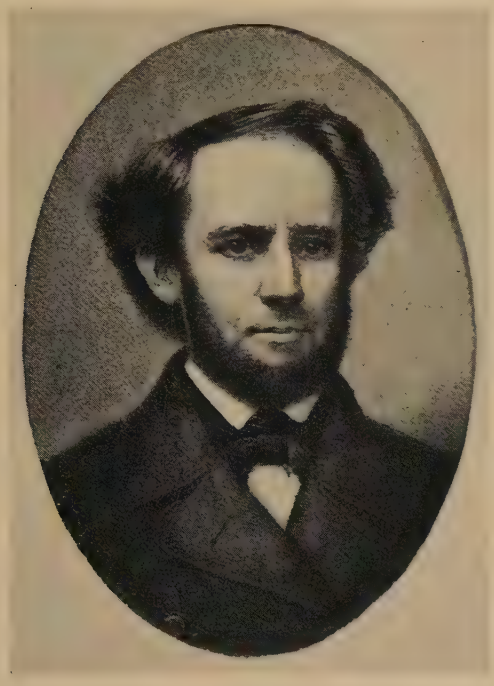
BEDFORD, Gunning S., 1806-1870.

Founder Medical School — Professor Obstetrics 1841–62.

Born in Baltimore, Md., 1806; graduated Mount St. Mary's College, Md., 1825; M.D. Rutgers, 1830; studied in Europe two years; Prof. in Med. College of Charleston, S. C., 1833-34; Albany Med. College, 1834-36; entered practice in New York City, 1836; planned founding of N. Y. Univ. Med. Dept.; Prof. Obstetrics N. Y. Univ., 1841-62; founder of N. Y. Obstetrical Clinic; author of medical text-books; died 1870.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1806. Prominent among his ancestors was a great uncle, Gunning Bedford, the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, a representative from Delaware in Congress, 1783–1786, and some time Attorney-General and Governor of the State of Delaware. Dr. Bedford graduated with high honors, Valedictorian

of his Class at Mount St. Mary's College, in Emmitsburg, Maryland, in 1825, and was made a Master of Arts by the same institution after three years. He was first led to an interest in the study of Medicine by association with Dr. John Godman and from him received that inspiration and counsel which resulted in matriculation at Rutgers Medical College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1830. Two years of study in the best hospitals of Europe followed, and in 1833 he commenced active duties as Professor in the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina. In 1834 he accepted a more promising chair at



GUNNING S. BEDFORD

the Albany Medical College, where he remained two years, removing to New York City for private practice in 1836. Dr. Bedford may be called the founder of the University Medical School; for he projected the plans upon which the school commenced its existence and in concerted effort with Dr. Valentine Mott, his former preceptor, he carried those plans into execution in 1841. Of the beginnings of the Medical School a more complete account may be found in the History of New York University. From the founding until 1862 Dr. Bedford occupied the Chair of Obstetrics, which he resigned to meet the demands of an extensive obstetrical practice. It is an important fact in the medical history of this country that he introduced obstetrical clinics for the free treatment of poor women by founding, against strong opposition, the New York Obstetrical Clinic. Dr. Bedford's writings are well known and widely used in this country and abroad. His Diseases of Women and Children, and the Principles and Practice of Medicine, of which the former has passed through ten editions and the latter five, have become standard text-books both in this country and abroad, translations in French and German having been made. Dr. Bedford died in New York City, September 5, 1870, survived by a widow and three sons. *

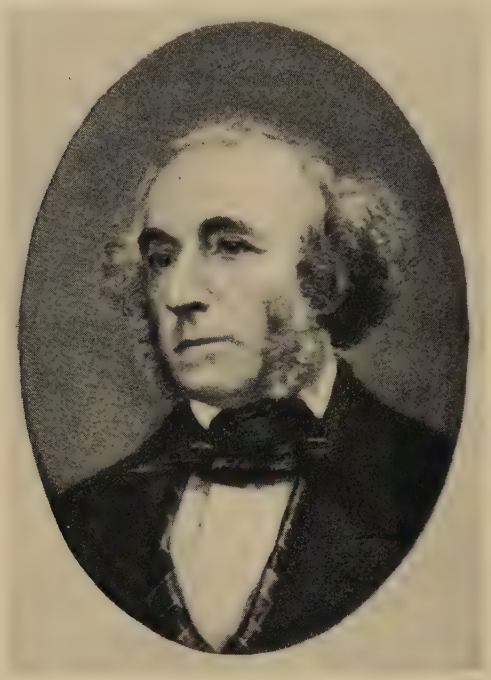
PATTISON, Granville Sharp, 1791–1851.

Professor Anatomy 1840–51.

Born near Glasgow, Scotland, 1791; studied medicine in Scotland; asst. to Allan Burns; first lectured at the Andersonian Institute, Glasgow; came to U. S., 1818; Prof. Anat. Univ. of Md. until 1828, in London Univ., 1828-31, in Jefferson Med. College, Philadelphia, 1831-40, in N. Y. Univ., 1840-51; died 1851.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M.D., was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1791, and was educated in that city, commencing the study of medicine at the age of seventeen. At twenty-one he became the assistant of Allan Burns, the eminent surgeon, founder of surgical anatomy in Great Britain. It was under the inspiring influence of this distinguished man that Granville Pattison determined to devote his life to the teaching of anatomy, and to the complete wisdom of that decision his subsequent career bore ample testimony, for he became one of the greatest authorities on the science of anatomy. His thorough knowledge of visceral and surgical anatomy was probably unequalled in this country. He first lectured at the Andersonian Institute in Glasgow, and in 1818 came to the United States, soon entering the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, which his signal ability raised to a condition of high excellence. In 1828 the University of London commenced its existence and Professor Pattison was called to teach his specialty, but in 1831, some friction with certain members of the London Faculty having arisen, he returned to Philadelphia and there became Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College. There he remained until 1840 when he was

called to New York City to assist in the movements leading to the founding of the Medical Department of New York University. He became Professor of Anatomy at the opening of the school and remained



GRANVILLE S. PATTISON

in that position until his death in 1851. Professor Pattison's literary work includes various articles in the Medical Recorder, and a translation of J. W. Masse's Anatomical Atlas. He also edited Allan Burns's Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck, and Jean Auveilhier's Anatomy of the Human Body. *

FORESTI, Elentario Felice, 1793–1858.

Prof. Italian Language and Literature, 1842–56.

Born in Conselice, Italy, 1793; graduated Univ. of Bologna; studied law, and practiced in Ferrara, Italy; imprisoned for his political views, and later exiled to U. S.; Prof. Italian Lang. and Lit. N. Y. Univ., 1842-56; also Prof. at Columbia; LL.D.; author; died 1858.

ELENTARIO FELICE FORESTI, LL.D., was born in Conselice, near Ferrara, Italy, in 1793, and after graduating at the University of Bologna he studied law and entered practice in Ferrara. In 1816 he became Praetor of Crespino, and from that time he was involved in political difficulties which finally led to his arrest and imprisonment. Two years were spent in a wretched dungeon awaiting his sentence, during which time he attempted suicide. He was found guilty of the charge of treason and condemned to death on a public scaffold in Venice, but when he was led out with others who were under the death sentence a royal order arrived, commuting the penalty to imprisonment for twenty years in Spielberg. There on the island of St. Michael, Foresti and his companions remained incarcerated, until, on the death of the Emperor who had sentenced them, they were liberated and permanently exiled to the United States. From a death scaffold and a prison of "hard confinement" to a Professor's Chair is a singular step, but such was the destiny of Elentario Felice Foresti. Coming to New York City he became, soon after his arrival, Professor of Italian Language and Literature at Columbia, and from that time for twenty years taught his native tongue in various positions. From 1842 to 1856 he occupied the Professorship of Italian Language and Literature at New York University. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him. His bibliography includes: Twenty Years in the Dungeons of Austria, written for the Watchman and Crusader, 1856; Crestomazia Italiana, 1846; and his edition of Ollendorff's Italian Grammar, New York, 1846. It is probable that the Italian government granted a remission of the sentence of of life exile, for Professor Foresti was appointed United States Consul in Genoa and died in that city while acting in that office, September 14, 1858.

*

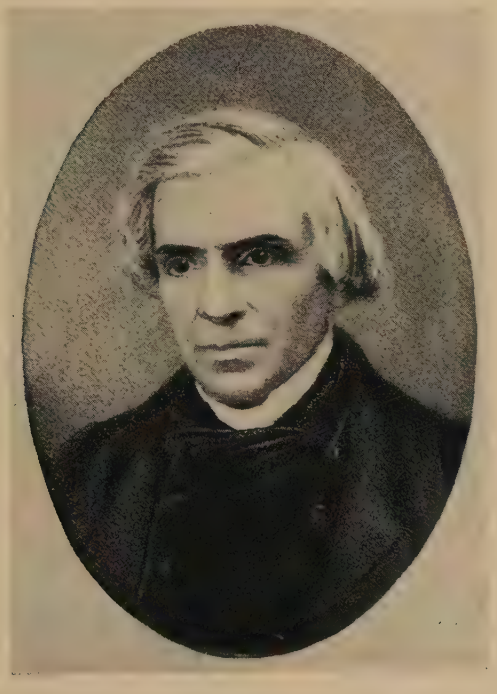
PAINE, Martyn, 1794–1877.

Prof. Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1841–67.

Born in Williamstown, Vt., 1794; graduated Harvard, 1813; A.M. in course; M.D., 1816; in practice in Montreal, Canada, 1816-22, and then in New York City; a founder of the Medical School of N. Y. Univ., and Prof. Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1841-67; LL.D. Univ. of Vt., 1854; author; died 1877.

MARTYN PAINE, M.D., LL.D., was born in Williamstown, Vermont, July 8, 1794, son of Elijah Paine, LL.D., United States judge for the District of Vermont. He graduated from the Academic Department of Harvard in the Class of 1813, receiving the degree Master of Arts in course, and entering the Medical Department of the same University graduated with the Doctor's degree in 1816. For six years he followed his

profession in Montreal, Canada, at the end of that time removing to New York where he continued to practice with great success during the rest of his lifetime. Dr. Paine will long be remembered as one of the most active promoters of the plan to found the Medical College of New York University, and from his intimate association with the birth of that institution he may well be called one of its founders. With five others he occupied a position in the original Faculty when it commenced operations in 1841, and in that relation was Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica from 1841 to 1850, and Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica from 1850 to 1867. Of the beginning of the Medical College a detailed account is to be found in the History of New York University, with some mention of Dr. Paine's part in the proceedings leading to the establishing of the College. Dr. Paine was a member of leading medical organizations of America and Europe, and was made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Vermont in 1854. A notably valuable bibliography includes: Medical and Physiological Commentaries, 3 vols., 1840–1844; Essays on the Philosophy of Vitality and on the Modus Operandi of Remedial Agents, 1842; A Therapeutical Arrangement of Materia Medica, 1842; Physiology of Digestion, 1844; Defense of the Medical Profession of the United States, 1847; The Institutes of Medicine, 1847, 9th ed. 1870; Organic Life as Distinguished from Chemical and Physical Doctrines, 1849; Physiology of the Soul and Instinct as Distinguished from Materialism, 1848, 1872; and a Review of Theoretical Geology, 1856. He also published for private distribution a memoir of his son, Robert Troup Paine, and wrote numerous articles in the medical journals, including a series appearing editorially in the New York Medical Press, 1859, discussing the superiority of medical education in the United States over that of Great Britain. Dr. Paine died in New York City, November 10, 1877. *



MARTYN PAINE

GREEN, John Cleve, 1800-1875.

Councillor 1824-74 — Pres. of Council 1851-74 — Benefactor.

Born near Lawrenceville, N. J., 1800; engaged in foreign shipping business; benefactor of the University, and member of the Council, 1842-74; Pres. of Council, 1851-74; died 1875.

JOHN CLEVE GREEN was born near Lawrenceville, New Jersey, April 4, 1800. His paternal ancestors were English, on his mother's side he was descended from Holland. His father's mother was a grandaughter of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, first President of Princeton. His father was Caleb Smith Green and his mother Elizabeth (Vancleve) Green, a woman of excellent endowment of mind and will, and of fervent piety. To her influence and wise counsel Mr. Green attributed much of his subsequent success in life. At fifteen he departed from his father's farm and went to live with the Rev. Selah S. Woodhull of Brooklyn, his uncle by marriage. Subsequently he entered the counting room of N. L. & G. Griswold, prominent at that time among the shipping merchants of New York whose vessels before the era of steam traversed every zone and traded with every part of the world. In 1823 he was sent by his firm to inspect the branches or representatives of the house in ports of Spain, and of South America. In the spring of 1826 he returned but was again entrusted with an important commission and in a few weeks sailed in the ship Panama for South America and China, again being absent two years. Until 1833 he annually made a voyage to China, superintending in Canton the loading and dispatching of the merchantmen belonging to

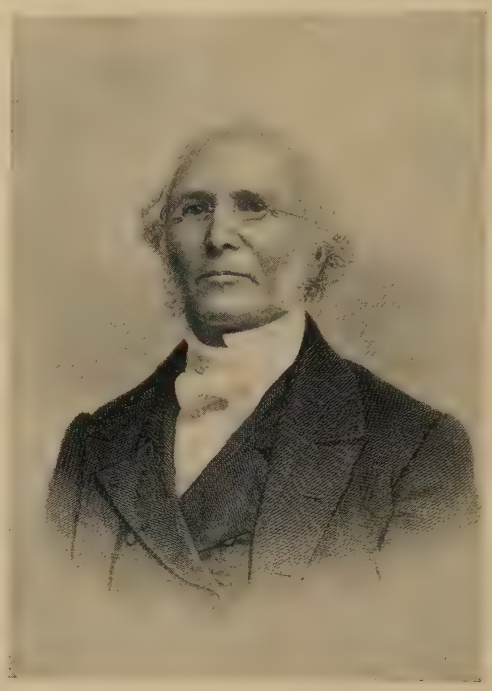
Nathaniel L. & George Griswold. In 1833 he engaged himself to join the firm of Russell & Company at Canton for three years from January 1, 1834, but when early in 1837 the first symptoms of the fearful crisis of 1837 became discernible in the East, he determined to stay on to guard the commercial interests of his house as well as of their correspondents and his own. Mr. Green in the end succeeded in removing in 1839 his own funds to London and New York, thus closing his career in the East with a reputation for ability and integrity rarely equalled and never surpassed. In the fall of 1841 he married one of the younger daughters of George Griswold. In the next year, 1842, he took a seat in the Council of New York University which he relinquished only a short time before his death. His benefactions and constant support were freely given to the New York University, while in his will he made a princely bequest to Princeton, from which the John C. Green School of Science in that institution was established. None of his children survived him, and his widow as a particular memorial established in the Society Library on University Place, New York, a special department permanently endowed, for the particular acquisition of works dealing with the fine arts. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce which he joined on May 5, 1859, he generally remained in the background, but on two occasions, which strongly appealed to his philanthropic and charitable nature, he took a position of active leadership: during the Civil War in the movement in behalf of the suffering poor of Lancashire, and in October 1871 when Chicago had been laid in ashes. Mr. Green died at his home in New York City, April 29, 1875, in the beginning of his seventy-sixth year. E. G. S.

SPRING, Gardiner, 1785–1873.

Member of Council 1843-73.
Councilor 1843-74 — President pro tem. 1846-49.

Born in Newburyport, Mass., 1785; graduated at Yale, 1805; studied divinity in Andover, Mass.; Pastor Presby. Brick Church, New York City, 1810–1873; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1843-73; D.D. Hamilton, 1819; LL.D. Lafayette, 1853; died 1873.

GARDINER SPRING, D.D., LL.D., was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 24, 1785, and died in New York City, August 18, 1873. He was descended from John Spring, who in 1634 embarked from Ipswich, England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, near Boston. One of his descendants, Colonel John Spring, was a leading citizen of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1772, and owned two slaves, emancipated while held by Gardiner Spring's father, Samuel Spring; the husband of the pair remaining with Samuel Spring when slavery was abolished by law in Massachusetts. Samuel Spring graduated from Princeton in 1771, served as Chaplain in 1775 in the invasion of Canada, and was Pastor of a Congregational Church at Newburyport, Massachusetts, from 1777 to 1819. Gardiner Spring graduated



GARDINER SPRING

at Yale in 1805, taught in Bermuda two years and was admitted to the Bar in Massachusetts in 1808. He studied divinity in Andover instead of practising law and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Brick Church in New York City in 1810, before the second war with England, which post he held as active Pastor for fifty years, relinquishing it entirely only with his death. The Brick Church was at first on the site of the present Times and Potter Buildings, Park Row, the congregation moving to their new edifice on Murray Hill in 1856. His influence as Pastor and pastoral writer was fully commensurate to the extraordinary length of his Pastorate. During this pastoral career he

declined the Presidency of Hamilton College and of Dartmouth College. In the separation of New School and Old School in the Presbyterian Church, Gardiner Spring remained with the Old School, although he did not approve of the Exscinding Acts of 1837. Mrs. Spring survived their golden wedding (which was in the same year as the removal of the church to Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue) four years. In the same year, 1860, on October 16, the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Spring's Pastorate of the Brick Church was celebrated. On one occasion in his life Dr. Spring as an old man of seventy-six, was brought into a position of national prominence. It was at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in May 1861, held at Philadelphia under the Moderatorship of the Rev. Dr. Backus of Baltimore. Dr. Spring moved a resolution setting a day of prayer in view of the national situation; the second resolution was worded thus: "Resolved, etc., That the General Assembly in the spirit of that Christian patriotism which the Scriptures enjoin and which had always characterized this church, do humbly acknowledge and declare our obligations to promote and perpetuate so far as in us lies, the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the exercise of all its functions under our Constitution; and to this Constitution, in all its provisions, requirements and principles, we profess our unabated loyalty." To this was appended the following paragraph on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Edwards of Philadelphia: "And to avoid all misconceptions the Assembly do declare, that by the term 'Federal Government' as here used, is not meant any particular Administration, or the peculiar opinions of any particular party; but the Central Administration, which, being at any time appointed and inaugurated according to the form prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, is the visible representative of our national existence." There was a spirited parliamentary contention concerning this resolution: "there was a strong combination of a powerful minority to shut out all discussion and all action upon the state of the country." A special committee on these resolutions reported, eight to one, to abstain from any further declaration on this matter, but this was rejected by the Assembly, and Dr. Spring's resolutions were adopted by a vote of one hundred and fifty-six *yeas* to sixty-six *nays*. Dr. Spring served long and faithfully in the Council of New York University, but he was never Chancellor *ad interim*. He died Augsut 18, 1873. The funeral took place at the Brick Church on Friday the twenty-second; the remains were deposited in the crypt under the church. E. G. S.

LOOMIS, Elias, 1811–1889.

Prof. Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, 1844-1860.

Born in Willington, Conn., 1811; graduated Yale, 1830; Tutor at Yale, 1833-36; studied in Paris, 1836-37; Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil. Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1837-44; Prof. Nat. Phil. and Math. N. Y. Univ., 1844-60; Prof. Nat. Phil. and Astronomy Yale, 1860-89; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1854; died 1889.

ELIAS LOOMIS, LL.D., was born in Willington, Connecticut, August 7, 1811, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 15, 1889. A pupil of Silliman and Day in New Haven, he was graduated from Yale in 1830, the year in which the corporation of New York University was definitely organized. He was never wedded but to science, and the simple needs of a life devoted to the teaching and promotion of science alone, together with his income from his text-books, permitted him in the course of a long life of seventy-eight years to amass a fortune of from $250,000 to $300,000, devised for the promotion of astronomical science. In November 1834 for two weeks from four to six A.M. with Alexander C. Twining of West Point he made observations for determining the altitude of shooting stars, this being the first systematic attempt in this line of research made in the United States. In 1834–1835 he made exhaustive and protracted observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His scientific interests were divided between pure mathematics, astronomy and meteorology. The year 1836–1837 he spent at Paris, having previously discovered Halley's comet on its return to perihelion in 1835, and having computed the elements of its orbit from his own observations. While in Paris he heard the lectures of Arago, Bios, Dulong, Poisson, Pouillet and others. He brought from Europe a collection of mathematical and physical instruments which he applied efficiently during a seven-years stay, 1837–1844, as Professor in the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, a region in every way a colony of Connecticut, the educational interests being in close relation with the educational centre and apex of the mother country, Yale. From 1844 to 1860

he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in New York University. Two years must, strictly speaking, be subtracted from this record of time: one, when he retired to Princeton, and another one, when he went abroad for his health. As a producer of didactic books Loomis found this an eminently prolific time in his academic life; his experience with the students at Washington Square largely determined the cast and draft of many manuals which were issued from his unwearying pen and from his lucid mind. His students testified that he made it his business to teach mathematics: toward doing this efficiently and

ELIAS LOOMIS

adequately all his powers were devoted. Rarely did he need more in the way of disciplinary and monitory measures in his classroom than a moderate raising of the eyebrows. He lived in bachelors' quarters not far from Washington Square. During this time then he published: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, New York, 1848; Progress of Astronomy, 1850 and 1856; Analytical Geometry and Calculus and Elements of Algebra, 1851; Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections, first published in 1851; Tables of Logarithms, 1855; Natural Philosophy, 1858. His books, used in most of the Colleges and high schools of the country, reached in their spread and actual use the great number of half a million copies; his treatise on astronomy has been used as a textbook in England; that on analytical geometry and calculus has been translated into Chinese; his treatise on meteorology into Arabic. He aided the authorities of the government and current geography by computations of the longitude of a number of important points in the eastern part of the country. The first observations by which the velocity of the electric fluid on telegraph-wires was determined were made on January 23, 1849, between Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Cambridge, under the direction of Sears C. Walker, a clock in Philadelphia being employed to break the electric circuit. In 1860 Professor Loomis became the successor of Olmstead at Yale, and it remains a significant and impressive lesson of the narrow limits of academic promotion forty and fifty years ago that a man of Loomis's calibre had to wait until fifty years old before a place for him opened at one of the two leading American foundations. At Yale Loomis lived for twenty-nine years further, his intellectual life, if we may so put it, being perpetuated by his splendid bequests to his old College. E. G. S.

ADLER, George J., 1821–1868.

Professor German, 1846-1854.

Born in Leipzig, Germany, 1821; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1844; A.M., 1847; Prof. German at the University, 1845-54, and in Rutgers Female College, 1846-49; compiled Adler's German English and English German Dictionary; died 1868.

GEORGE J. ADLER, Author and Editor, was born in Leipzig, Germany, in 1821, from which place his parents emigrated to America in 1833, and settled in Buffalo, New York. Professor Adler entered New York University in the Class of 1844 and graduated as Valedictorian. He was not only a man of indefatigable industry but greatly excelled the average of his classmates in age and positive maturity. Dr. Crosby frequently referred to him as the exemplar of the scholarly and brilliantly industrious student. With the narrow limitations of academic avocation in the United States in his day he could not do that which was his first choice, viz., devote himself to classical or oriental pursuits. He had to content himself with a German Professorship, which at that time was purely honorary without

any salary attached; giving merely the opportunity of teaching those who took German as an optional and gathering what fees there might be. German had then neither for scholars nor men of affairs the importance it now has. The most important of Adler's works was a compilation, a voluminous English-German and German-English Dictionary, which he made for Appletons, and which he completed at twenty-seven years of age, four years after he left College, 1848. It contained 1374 pages of small tricolumnar print, a vast labor for so young a man, albeit a compilation, a work of great and lasting utility. His preface closed with the semi-pathetic words: (it includes a revealing of the consciousness of his German ancestry) "Should the reception of this work prove that his aim has been a proper and useful one and that he has succeeded in contributing something (*pro parte virili*) towards bringing the Anglo as well as the Saxon to a new and proud consciousness of their primeval identity of origin and mind, the editor would feel himself in a measure requited for the many days and nights of toil which with only an occasional murmur, he has willingly sacrificed to his purpose — nay, he could almost entertain that his life had not been without a noble object." The most critical and scholarly production however that came from Adler's pen was his Notes on Certain Passages of The Agamemnon of Aeschylus, 1861. This series of critical and explanatory notes on this play (1–312) exhibits accurate and independent scholarship. To the classical scholar it is a sombre thought to realize that in 1861 in New York and Brooklyn in a joint population of some one million there were but two academic teachers who could devote their lives to Greek literature in its loftier and wider aspects, and that of these two Adler was not one. Adler died in 1868 at forty-seven years of age, having previously suffered for a while from temporary mental aberration, a suffering not inexplicable when we consider the excessive labor in which the faculties of young manhood were consumed in the vast labor of dictionary making. New York had no fit environment for this gifted and industrious scholar. E. G. S.

JOHNSTON, John Taylor, 1820–1893.

Councillor 1846–93, President of Council 1872–86.

Born in New York City, 1820; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1839; attended Yale Law School, 1839–41; admitted to Bar, 1843; Pres. Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad (now Central Railroad of N. J.), 1848–77; member Council of the University, 1846–93; Vice Pres., 1851–72; Pres., 1872–86; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1889; died 1893.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, LL.D., was born in New York City, April 8, 1820, of old New York merchant stock. His father was John Johnston, one of the first shareholders of New York University and subsequently a member of the Council, of the firm of Boorman, Johnston & Company. His mother was Margaret (Taylor) Johnston, daughter of John Taylor. Both of his parents were of Scotch birth. He received a part of his early education in the Edinburgh High School. Graduating from New York University in 1839 he studied law in the Yale Law School. He practiced law but a few years and in 1848 at twenty-eight years of age was induced to take the Presidency of the insignificant Somerville & Eastern Railroad which he and his associates developed into what is now known as the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He remained as President until 1877 when he resigned and retired from active business. He was always interested in art, and his picture gallery was up to the time of its sale and dispersion in 1877 the most important in the United States. He was a natural leader in organizing the Metropolitan Museum of Art and gave, from its first inception until his infirmities incapacitated him from all business, his watchful and earnest care. He was the first President and continued to occupy this office until 1889. He married in 1851 Frances, daughter of James Colles, and died at No. 8 Fifth Avenue, New York, March 24, 1893. He was a member of the Council of the University from 1846 to 1893, Vice-President from 1851 to 1872, President of the Council 1872 to 1886; a Director of the Union Theological Seminary, President of St. Andrew's Society, and President of the Board of Governors of the Women's Hospital of the State of New York. His important services to New York University are more fully related in the history of the institution. E. G. S.

[See portrait page 122, Part I.]

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, 1798–1872.

Professor Practice of Medicine 1847–1850.

Born in Charleston, S. C., 1798; graduated Yale, 1814; M. A. in course; M. D. Univ. of Pa., 1819; practiced in Charleston; Prof. Institutes and Practice

of Medicine Medical College of S. C., 1824–47 and 1850–58; Prof. Practice of Medicine N. Y. Univ., 1847–50; Prof. in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1858–72; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1853; author; died 1872.

SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M.D., LL.D., was born in Charleston, South Carolina, September 20, 1798, of Scotch ancestry. His father, who came to this country from Ireland, fought during the Revolution under General Lincoln, the American officer chosen by Washington to receive the sword of Cornwallis at the Yorktown surrender. Dr. Dickson graduated from Yale in 1814, receiving the Master's degree in course, and after studying medicine for a time in Charleston he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, He received his medical degree in 1819, and returning to his native city soon gained an extensive practice there. Dr. Dickson's first medical teaching was in 1823 when he lectured on Physiology and Pathology to a small body of medical students. The success of this course of lectures doubtless stimulated him to activity in promoting the foundation of a Medical College in Charleston, and in 1824, on the organization of the Medical College of South Carolina, he became Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. From 1847 to 1850 he was Professor of the Practice of Medicine at New York University, and then returned to his former chair in the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1858 he accepted an appointment to a similar Professorship in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and there continued until his death. He was made a Doctor of Laws by New York University in 1853. Dr. Dickson was a constant contributor to medical and general literature, his writings displaying an accurate knowledge expressed in a finished and easy style. Among the numerous shorter articles of his bibliography may be mentioned: The Pursuit of Happiness, an address delivered before the Yale Society of Phi Beta Kappa, and a pamphlet on the slavery question, arguing the racial inferiority of the negro. His published volumes are: Dengue, its History, Pathology, and Treatment, Philadelphia, 1826; Manual of Pathology; Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., New York; Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics, 2 vols., 1845; Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, etc., 1852; Elements of Medicine, 1855; and Studies in Pathology and Therapeutics, 1867. He died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1872.

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DAVIES, Charles, 1798-1876.

Professor Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1848-49.

Born in Washington, Conn., 1798; graduated U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, 1815; Asst. Prof. Math. West Point, 1816-23, and Prof. 1823-37; Prof. Math. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1839-41; Paymaster, U.S.A. and Treas. Mil. Acad., West Point, 1841-46: Prof. Math. and Natural Phil. N. Y. Univ., 1848-49: Prof. Higher Math., Columbia, 1857-65; and Emeritus 1865-76; A. M. (Hon.) Princeton, 1824, Williams 1825; LL.D. Geneva, 1840, Union, 1841; died 1876.

CHARLES DAVIES, LL.D., Mathematician, was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 22, 1798. His early years were passed on a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, at that time an unsettled section, where his father removed while Charles was yet a boy. At the age of fifteen he received appointment as cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he completed the course of instruction in two years, graduating in 1815 and being assigned to the light artillery. He was transferred to the Engineer Corps the following year and stationed at West Point, but soon resigned from the service to become Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Military Academy there. He served seven years in this position and was then, in 1823, made full Professor of Mathematics, holding that chair until failing health, consequent upon overwork in the preparation of his mathematical text-books, forced him to resign and seek restoration in foreign travel. After two years of rest he was able to resume his educational work as Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, but in 1841 was again compelled to relax his exacting labors. He was then appointed Paymaster in the United States Academy, with the rank of Major, and made Treasurer of the West Point Academy, a position which he held from 1841 to 1846. After a short service as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in New York University he occupied himself, from 1849 to 1857, in the completion of his series of text-books, and in the latter year accepted the Chair of the Higher Mathematics in Columbia, where he remained for the rest of his life. He retired from the active duties of the Professorship in 1865, retaining his connection as Emeritus Professor from that date. Professor Davies was one of the foremost scholars of the century in the field of pure mathematics, his text-books on this science

forming a complete series from a primary arithmetic to the calculus, and in applied mathematics his works on surveying and navigation and on shades, shadows and perspective hold an equally high place as standards. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1824, and from Williams in 1825, and that of Doctor of Laws from Geneva College in 1840 and from Union in the following year. He died at Fishkill Landing, New York, September 17, 1876.

*

GROSS, Samuel David, 1805-1884.

Professor Surgery, 1850.

Born in Easton, Pa., 1805; graduated Jefferson Medical College, 1828; Dem. of Anat. Medical College of Ohio, 1833-35, and Prof. Pathological Anat., 1835-40; Prof. Surgery Univ. of Louisville, Ky., 1840-56, in N. Y. Univ. one term in 1850, in Jefferson Medical College, 1856-82; D.C.L. Oxford, England, 1872; LL.D. Cambridge, England, 1872; a noted medical investigator and inventor, and author of many valuable writings; died 1884.

SAMUEL DAVID GROSS, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1805. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1828, and established a successful practice in the town of his birth. In 1833 his career as a teacher of medicine commenced with an appointment as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, from which position he was advanced to the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy after two years, and in that relation he presented the first regular course of lectures on morbid anatomy ever delivered in this country. In 1840 he resigned at Cincinnati to accept a place of higher promise at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Valentine Mott retired from the Chair of General Surgery at New York University in 1850, and Dr. Gross succeeded him; destined, however, to continue but for one term, as the urgent request of his associates in the University of Louisville induced him to return to his former work there. Dr. Gross was a founder and at one time President of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and while in that state he published a Report on Kentucky Surgery, in which he argued in favor of the claim of Dr. Ephraim McDowell to originating the practice of ovariotomy. In 1856 Dr. Gross entered the Professorship of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College and there continued until within two years of his death — a period of twenty-six years. On account of his deep learning, his many discoveries in relation to medical science, his abundant contributions to medical literature and his remarkable skill and inventive resource as a surgeon he became widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, and was allied with numerous medical organizations. In association with Dr. Da Costa he founded the Philadelphia Pathological Society, and was its first President, and was by unanimous vote elected President of the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in September 1876. He was also a member of the Royal Medical Society of Vienna, the American Medical Association, of which he was President in 1867, the Royal Medico-Chirugical Society of London, and British Medical Association. In 1872, while he was on his second European visit, he was made a Doctor of Civil Laws on the occasion of the one-thousandth commemoration of Oxford, and received the degree Doctor of Laws from Cambridge. In surgical practice he was the first to suture divided nerves and tendons, to wire the ends of bones in dislocations of a certain order, to practice laparotomy in treating rupture of the bladder and to employ various other surgical methods discovered by himself. Of his inventions of surgical instruments two of the most notable are a tourniquet for use in extracting foreign bodies from the nose or ear and an apparatus for use in practicing the tranfusion of blood. Dr. Gross's authorship was extensive and of great value to the profession, beginning in early life and being continued for years with singular energy. In company with Dr. T. G. Richardson he published the Louisville Medical Review in 1856, and subsequently they founded the North American Medico-Chirugical Review. A partial bibliography includes: Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints, Philadelphia, 1830; Elements of Pathological Anatomy, 1839; Wounds of the Intestines, 1843; Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases, 1853; Foreign Bodies in the Air-Passages, 1854; Report on the Causes which Retard the Progress of American Medical Literature, 1856; System of Surgery, 1859; Manual of Military Surgery, 1861; John Hunter and his Pupils, 1861; History of American Medical Literature, 1875; and with others, Century of American Medicine, 1876. Dr. Gross died in Philadelphia, May 6, 1884.

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POST, Alfred Charles, 1806–1886.

Professor Surgery 1851–75, Emeritus 1875–86.

Born in New York City, 1806; graduated Columbia, 1822; M. D. College Phys. and Surg., 1827; studied in Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh, 1827–29; practicing physician and surgeon in New York City, 1829–86; Dem. Anat., College Phys. and Surg., 1831–35; Prof. Ophthalm. Surgery, Castleton Med. College, Vt., 1842, of Surgery, 1843; Prof. Surg. N. Y. Univ., 1851–75, Emeritus, 1875–86; Pres. Med. Faculty, 1873–86; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1872; inventor and author; died 1886.

ALFRED CHARLES POST, M.D., LL.D., was born in New York City, January 13, 1806, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Browne) Post. The original American member of the family, Richard Post, came from England in early colonial times and settling on Long Island became one of the founders of the town of Southampton. Joel Post, born on Long Island, was a prominent merchant, a member of the firm J. & J. Post of New York City. He owned a country seat, which included the present site of Grant's tomb on Riverside Drive. His son, Alfred C. Post, was at first educated in Nelson's Grammar School in his native city, and at the age of sixteen graduated in Arts at Columbia, a member of the Class of 1822. In 1827 he completed the course of medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (now united with Columbia) and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After two years of advanced study in Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh, he established himself in professional practice in New York City where his work continued until death; he attained especial success as a surgeon in this private practice. For fifty years he was connected with the New York Hospital as attending or consulting surgeon, and also held consulting relations with St. Luke's, the Presbyterian and the Women's Hospitals. Dr. Post commenced his teaching career as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons where he remained from 1831 to 1835. In 1842 he was called to the Castleton Medical College in Vermont as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, becoming Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in 1844. From 1851 to 1875 he was Professor of Surgery in New York University and upon his retirement from active duty in the latter year he was made Emeritus Professor. From 1873 he was President of the Medical Faculty. Possessing great skill and an accurate knowledge of his subject he performed his operations in the University clinic with a singular dexterity and rapidity which attracted a large attendance of students, who listened eagerly to his lucid, enthusiastic explanations of the cases as they came under his instruments. As the first surgeon to operate for stammering and as the discoverer of a new method of performing bi-lateral lithotomy, he occupies a unique position in the history of American surgery. Various instruments and surgical appliances also resulted from his inventive faculty; notably a canula constructed to slide on a rod with knives on each side, for use in performing lithotomy to enter through the prostate gland. Dr. Post was a member of several important societies both in this country and in Europe; he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1867–1868, President of the New York Medical Missionary Association, and a Director of the Union Theological Seminary. In 1872 the degree Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by New York University. Among many important writings are: Club Foot; Stone in the Bladder; Cicatrical Contractions; Contractions of Palmar Fascia; Reports on Stricture of the Urethra; Strabismus, with an Appendix on Stammering, 1840. Dr. Post died in New York City, February 7, 1886, survived by seven of his eleven children. His son, George E. Post, of Beyrout, Syria, became a noted surgeon. *

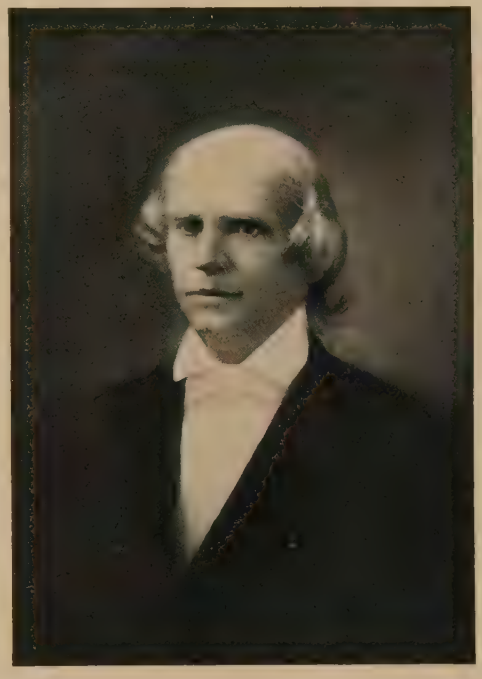
MARTIN, Benjamin Nicholas, 1816–1883.

Professor Philosophy, 1853–83.

Born in Mt. Holly, N. J., 1816; graduated Yale, 1837; studied at Yale Theol. Sem., 1837–40; Pastor in New York City, Hadley, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., 1840–52; Prof. Psychology, Ethics, Logic, Rhetoric, Hist. and Eng. Lit. N. Y. Univ., 1852–83; D.D. Columbia, 1862; L.H.D. Regents Univ. State of N. Y., 1869; died 1883.

BENJAMIN NICHOLAS MARTIN, L.H.D., D.D., was born in Mt. Holly, New Jersey, October 20, 1816, and entered Yale at seventeen in 1833. He was graduated, says C. F. Halstead, New York University, 1884, "in the somewhat distinguished Class of 1837, together with Chief-Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, Hon. William M. Evarts, Professors Lyman and Silliman the younger of Yale and other men who acquired prominence afterwards." Immediately after graduation he entered Yale Theological Seminary. Here he was particularly

influenced by Dr. N. W. Taylor to whom he owed much, particularly in Philosophy. From 1840 to 1852 he was engaged in pastoral duties in New York City, Hadley, Mass., and Albany, N.Y. In 1852 he became the successor of Caleb Sprague Henry in the Chair of Psychology and Ethics in New York University, and subsequently took in addition the Professorship of Logic, Rhetoric, History and English Literature, work to-day assigned to five or six teachers. At the time of his death Dr. Martin was an active and energetic member of the Society for Prevention of Crime, the Evangelical Alliance, the American Foreign Christian Union, the Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Christian Philosophy. To that ceaseless activity which characterized his whole life was due, in great measure, his sudden and unexpected death. Having contracted a severe cold while attending to his duties at the University on Monday, December 24, 1883, he was seized on his return home with acute bronchitis, which resulted in death on Wednesday, December 26, 1883. As an instructor Dr. Martin was incomparable. Bringing to the professional chair such a variety of accomplishments together with a mildness and gentleness of disposition, he won not only the admiration and respect, but even the love of the students. Lucid in explanation, he yet avoided that excessive simplicity which so often offends undergraduate dignity. Comprehensive in discussion and accurate in analysis, he never indulged in that prolixity which often makes the class-room tedious. In the words of Chancellor John Hall: "He imparted his instruction not with pretentious eloquence, but with a manly simplicity born of a genuine Christian character." He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College in 1862 and that of Doctor of Humanities from the Regents of the State in 1869. "As a teacher," Dr. Crosby wrote of him after Professor Martin's death, "he was honored and beloved by his pupils. They both recognized his large learning and his keen insight into the relation of things, and appreciated his personal interest in their intellectual and moral improvement. . . . In disposition he was gentle and loving, bearing patiently with the dull and the unruly alike, and amply rewarding the diligent by his sympathy and assistance. He was a friend to the poor and distressed, and out of his own circumscribed means was ever ready to communicate to the wants of others. His interest in public affairs was that of the patriot and philanthropist. . . . He was equally familiar with physical and metaphysical studies. Every department of natural science attracted him into its paths of discovery, and botanist, zoölogist, geologist and mineralogist found him conversant with the latest knowledge of their several special fields. His quick and active mind was always ready to speculate wisely in the various fields of observation, and natural science is indebted to him for many valuable hints. His theory of the Unity of Force, which included the attractions of cohesion and gravitation in one formula, belongs to the highest order of philosophic thought." His discussions



BENJAMIN N. MARTIN

and reviews were published in the Biblical Repository, the New Englander, the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, Christian Thought, Proceedings of Regents' Convocation, State of New York, and elsewhere. We have been favored by Professor Borden P. Bowne of Boston University, the distinguished philosophical author and a former pupil of Professor Martin, with the following sketch: "I have always held Professor Martin in the highest esteem both personally and for his work's sake. He was not indeed familiar with some of the profounder speculations which have sprung out of the Kantian philosophy, but he was far better fur-

nished for his work than most of the teachers of Philosophy in our schools at that time. Moreover he was enthusiastic in his work, both because of his own speculative interest, and because of his conviction of its profound practical significance. My own College life, 1867–1871, was about at the deepest depth of the confusion in the speculative and religious world, arising from the great physical and biological generalizations of the last half century; and Professor Martin was our great helper in maintaining or recovering our equilibrium. His work as mediator enabled us to pass from the old to the new by evolution rather than by revolution, and saved many of us from disastrous revolt. Other members of the Faculty were as good as he but their work did not lie so near the firing line. The great value of Professor Martin's work lies, I conceive, in this intellectual mediation. In addition his personal influence was great. He was a model of intellectual candor and fairness in his dealings with us. There was no attempt at intimidation, and he had boundless patience with any objections that our fermenting intellects could conjure up. This was notably the case with regard to religious matters. He took our difficulties for what they generally were, marks of immaturity, and dealt with us so wisely and graciously that we suffered no harm. He would not defend the truth itself except in ways which commanded his own reason, and generally they commanded ours. And whatever changes of opinion later study may have brought about in my own case, they have in no way diminished my impression of Professor Martin's mental fulness, of his all-sided intellectual interest, of his deep practical wisdom, of his warm-hearted humanity, and of a certain knightly candor and courage, which gave an especial charm to his character." The following extract is from J. J. Stevenson's obituary memorial of Benjamin N. Martin, published in Transactions New York Academy of Science, Volume 111, p. 57, 1884: "Professor Martin's acquirements were remarkable. He began his studies in science when most of the branches now so important were in their infancy. With rare power he seized the salient points in each subject, and with careful, systematic study he kept himself well abreast with the advances of the succeeding thirty years. He was not an expert in Zoölogy, or Geology, or Mineralogy, or Molecular Physics; but he was so well grounded in the general principles of each that no geologist, or zoölogist, or mineralogist ever conversed with him for an hour without gaining some new conception, without feeling broadened, without feeling that he had talked with one who had reached the higher planes of Philosophy. This breadth of information gave him a wonderful power as an Instructor in Metaphysics — as an instructor in any branch. He was encyclopedic himself; he made his students so also. Other instructors taught their specialties, but Professor Martin, in addition to his own work, taught the student to gather all together, to assort the information and to put away every fact in its own place along with those related to it. So the thoughtful student, when done with Professor Martin's immediate instruction, went away a well furnished man, often surprising his seniors in age and acquirements by his stock of general information, so well assorted and so easily available. That Professor Martin was a great thinker, his published essays prove; that he was a great teacher, more than a thousand pupils affirm; but more than thinker, more than teacher, he was great in those higher attributes which gain for a man not merely the respect but also the affection of those with whom he is brought into contact. Though knowing no fear of man in his defence of principle, his great heart was overflowing with kindness. Throughout his life he was a fitting exemplification of the religion which commands — 'Do ye unto others as ye would that they should do to you.' Like his great Master, he literally went about doing good. When he conferred a favor, he imposed no obligation; he demanded no gratitude, and therefore seldom failed to receive it. Wherever good could be done, he was there to do it. He visited the sick in hospitals; he carried sunshine into many a dreary tenement; he lifted the load from many a dreary heart. He believed, in his practice, that 'pure religion, and undefiled, is to visit the widow and fatherless, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.'" During the stormy season of 1878–1881 Professor Martin prepared the arguments presented by the Faculty to the Council.

E. G. S.

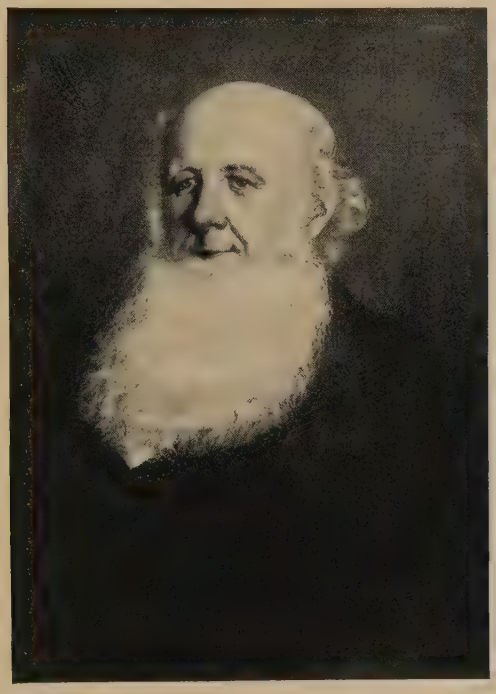
BULL, Richard Harrison, 1817–1892.

Prof. Civil Engineering 1853-85, Emeritus 1885-92.

Born in New York City, 1817; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1839; graduated Union Theol. Sem., 1843; Prof. Civil Engineering at the University, 1853-85; Emeritus Prof.,

1885-92; Sec. and Pres. N. Y. Savings Bank, 1859-82; Ph.D. N. Y. Univ., 1885; died 1892.

RICHARD HARRISON BULL, Ph.D., was born in New York City, September 28, 1817, graduating from New York University in 1839 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In that year he entered Union Theological Seminary and graduated in 1843. He preached several times but was prevented from definitely entering upon the clerical profession by a chronic difficulty in the throat. He was appointed to teach civil engineering in 1853, which post he left in 1885 as Professor Emeritus. While being a mathematician he was at the same time intensely practical. In his earlier life he made elaborate calculations for the use of life insurance companies and spent much time in preparing the tables for the American Nautical Almanac. He also furnished the exact astronomical time to the railways departing from New York and Jersey City, making his observations both from his own residence in New York City and from his country seat at New Hamburg. He was constantly called upon to solve problems which had puzzled mathematical teachers throughout the country, and in spite of the great demands upon his time he never failed to return the solution desired, a form of diversion for Doctor Bull. One of his favorite ideas (in which he reminds one of the Pythagoreans and of Plato) was to conceive mathematics in all its branches as divine law and a revelation of God's nature. The work to which he principally applied his time and energies was the building up of the New York Savings Bank. Connected with this institution from its infancy, he retired from its Presidency in 1882 when it possessed a larger percentage of surplus upon its deposits than any other savings bank in the state, its methods of book-keeping and transacting business being generally considered a model. During the panic of 1873 he was made Chairman of the joint meeting of savings bank managers, and he formulated the policy followed by those institutions during that critical time. Possessed of robust health, untiring energy and strong individuality, everything he ever accomplished was brought about by sheer force of talent. In questions of right and wrong he knew no yielding to expediency and consequently was particularly well qualified to guard the great financial trusts committed to his care. He was actively engaged throughout his life in the Sunday-school work, and for several years preceding his death represented the First Presbyterian Church of New York in the Presbytery. He died at his residence, No. 34 Gramercy Park, New York City, February 1, 1892. Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church. Professor Bull at his death was the oldest living alumnus of New York University, and the special minute of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences closed with the following paragraph: "The memory of a colleague of so pure a character, of such unblemished integrity and of so Christian a life will ever be cherished by those who were long and closely connected with him in the work of this institution with affectionate regard." E. G. S.



RICHARD H. BULL

SWETT, John Appleton, 1808–1854.

Prof. Theory and Practice Medicine 1853-1854.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1808; graduated Harvard, 1828; M.D. Harvard, 1831; studied in Europe; Physician to N. Y. Hosp., 1842-54; Prof. Theory and Practice Medicine N. Y. Univ., 1853-54; an editor of N. Y. Journal of Medicine; died 1854.

JOHN APPLETON SWETT, M.D., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 1808. He took the full academic course at Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1828 and receiving

the degree Master of Arts in course. He then entered the Medical School of the same University and there received his Doctor's diploma in 1831. Foreign study followed a short term of dispensary service in New York City, and in the hospitals of Paris and various cities of the continent and England he perfected his professional training. He settled in practice in New York City, and there held the position of Physician to the New York Hospital from 1842 until his death. Dr. Swett was elected to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in New York University in 1853, and was so engaged at the time of his death. A notable feature of his literary work was the editorship, in association with Dr. John Watson, of the New York Journal of Medicine. Some of his lectures delivered at the New York Hospital, originally printed in the New York Lancet, were published in book form, entitled Treatise on Diseases of the Chest. In the midst of a successful career he died in New York City, September 18, 1854. *

ABBOTT, Benjamin Vaughan, 1830–1890.

Professor of Law.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1830; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1850; studied at Harvard Law School, 1851-52; admitted to N. Y. Bar, 1852; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ.; practicing lawyer in New York City; author and editor of important law works; died 1890.

BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 4, 1830, son of Jacob and Harriet (Vaughan) Abbott. His father was an eminent author, educator and historian. After early education in the scholarly home, under the careful instruction of his father, he was admitted to the Academic Department of New York University where he graduated in 1850, receiving the Master's degree in course after three years. He began law study at Harvard where he remained during the year following graduation at New York (University) and completed his preparation for the Bar in New York City. He was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law in 1852, and at once entered active practice. He was soon joined in business by his younger brother, Austin Abbott, and the firm made rapid progress in the acquisition of a well paying practice, a third brother, Lyman Abbott, being taken into the firm in 1856. The latter part of his active career Benjamin V. Abbott devoted almost exclusively to legal authorship for which he had always had conspicuous ability. Perhaps the most notable of his important works are the reports and digests of the New York State and the national law, known under the titles: The New York Digest and The National Digest. In June 1870, Mr. Abbott was appointed by President Grant one of three commissioners, with Charles P. James and Victor P. Baninger, who were to undertake the immense task of revising the United States Statutes. This work continued for three years, and the result was one large octavo volume containing the condensed and carefully arranged material which had formerly occupied sixteen volumes. In association with his brother, Austin Abbott, Mr. Abbott compiled a Digest of the Laws of Corporations. His bibliography includes: A Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice, 1877; A Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence, 1879; Reports of Decisions of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, 1870; Judge and Jury, 1880; Travelling Law School and Famous Trials, 1880, a book for juvenile readers. Soon after entering active practice Mr. Abbott was appointed Secretary of the New York Code Commissioners, and in that office he drafted a report of a penal code, which being submitted to the New York Legislature in 1875, became adopted as the basis of the New York Penal Code. For a few years Mr. Abbott occupied a Professorship at the University Law School. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Titcomb of Farmington, Maine. His death occurred in Brooklyn, New York, February 17, 1890. *

BOTTA, Vincenzo, 1818–1894.

Prof. Italian Lang. and Lit. 1854-94, Emeritus 1890-94.

Born in Piedmont, Italy, 1818; Ph.D., Univ. of Turin; Prof. Phil. at Lyceum of Cuneo; Prof. Italian Lang. and Lit. N. Y. Univ., 1858-94; Emeritus Prof., 1890-94; author of important works on Phil., Hist., and Biog.; died 1894.

VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., Author and Student of Public Affairs, was born in 1818 in Cavallermaggiore, Piedmont, Italy. Having attained the Doctorate in Philosophy in the University of Turin, he served as Quiz-master (*Ripetitore*) of Philosophy from 1845 to 1848, afterwards being Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceum of Cuneo. In 1849 the *Collegio* of Carrú

sent him as deputy to the Parliament of Savoy. Under the auspices of the Sardinian government Dr. Botta in 1850 visited Germany in company with Dr. Lewis Parola, and on his return in 1851 Botta with Parola published in Turin the important work entitled On Public Instruction in Germany, which was the first work to introduce the Italians to German educational methods. In 1853 Botta came to the United States. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of the Italian Language and Literature in New York University, becoming Emeritus Professor in 1890. In New York too Dr. Botta was married to Miss Anne Lynch. In 1860 he worked earnestly to win American sympathies for the new kingdom of Italy, of which he could be regarded as the most active and authoritative non-official representative. In recognition of his special services rendered to Italy and the Savoyard dynasty, on the occasion of the recovery of Rome and of the American demonstration at the death of the King Victor Emmanuel (1878) King Humbert caused a gold medal to be struck in his honor. The medal bears this beautiful inscription: "A VINCENZO BOTTA in ogni fortuna della patria sapiente interprete del pensiero Italiano presso il grande ed amico popolo degli Stati Uniti. Umberto, 1878." ("To Vincenzo Botta, in every fortune of his native land the wise interpreter of Italian thought among the great and friendly people of the United States. Humbert, 1878.") Besides the two books containing the Proceedings and Discourses in America Commemorative of the Unification of Italy (1870, The Unity of Italy) and matter written on the occasion of the death of the "gentleman king" (in memoriam 1878), apart also from the letters sent from the United States to the newspaper L'Opinione, the numerous essays and articles inserted in the journals, the reviews and cyclopedias of America, Professor Botta on the occasion of the sixth century of Dante's birth (1865) published a work in English entitled Dante, Philosopher, Poet and Politician, with an Analysis of the Divina Commedia, New York, 1865. After the death of Cavour he wrote a work entitled Life, Character and Politics of Count Cavour, New York, 1862. This was translated into Italian by Stanislaus Gatti and published at Naples. In this work the beautiful letter written by Azeglio to King Victor Emanuel (on the occasion of the ministerial crisis of 1855) saw the light for the first time. He also wrote an essay on the history of Italian philosophy, published in George Morris's translation of Ueberweg's Manual of the History of Philosophy from Thales to the Present Time, the contribution of Botta being entitled Historical Sketch of Modern Philosophy in Italy, beginning with the renaissance and coming down to the present time. Dr. Botta died in October 1894, and bequeathed his library and a fund of money to New York University. This library of some 2200 volumes is particularly strong in Belles-Lettres, Italian philosophy, political science, and history. He was corresponding national member of the Accademia dei Lincei of Rome, and American Correspondent of the journal L'Opinione. E. G. S.

[See portrait page 120, Part I.]

BOTTA, Anne Charlotte (Lynch), 1815–1891.

Patroness.

Born in Bennington, Vt., 1815; graduated Albany Female Acad., 1834; taught at the Academy; conducted boarding schools in Providence, R. I., and New York City; taught in Brooklyn Acad. for young ladies; married Prof. Botta, 1855; for many years a patroness of the fine arts; published poems; died 1891.

ANNE CHARLOTTE (LYNCH) BOTTA was born in Bennington, Vermont, November 11, 1815. Her father was Patrick Lynch, a native of Lucan, near Dublin, Ireland. Having been implicated in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 he was at first imprisoned for some years, and later, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown, was banished from Ireland at the early age of eighteen. He settled ultimately in Bennington, Vermont, and in 1812 was married to Miss Charlotte Gray, who was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Gray, a Revolutionary officer of the Connecticut line. Subsequently Mr. Lynch went to Cuba to secure some of the lands offered by the Spanish government to Irish refugees, but died while sailing from Havana to Puerto Principe in 1819. Anne at sixteen was sent to the Albany Female Academy, where she graduated in 1834, remaining there some time as a teacher. After some experience as a governess she joined her mother at Providence and conducted on a modest scale a boarding school for young women. "She inspired her pupils with love for intellectual occupation, strengthened their characters, and made them eager to improve in

every way." Having served in Philadelphia a year in superintending the studies of a young lady who desired to complete her education, and having become acquainted with Fannie Kemble, she took a house in Waverly Place, New York City, taking young women into her family as pupils, and teaching in the Brooklyn Academy for young ladies. About 1849, at thirty-four, she published her poems in book form, some of these pieces being commended by Edgar A. Poe. When Frederika Bremer came to America she was the guest of Miss Lynch at her house in Ninth Street for several weeks. With indomitable energy for four successive years she urged at Washington her mother's claims of Revolutionary pensions on account of the services of Colonel Gray in that war. In 1853 at last this claim was granted and so wisely did her kind friend, Charles Butler, invest this fund that she was enabled later on to lead a life of comfort and indulge her best tastes, particularly in the strongest of her aspirations, that of hospitality to distinguished literary characters. Her innermost impulses drove her to seek fellowship with men and women of literary power; she herself wielded a facile and forceful pen. When Daniel Webster in the Senate had, in 1850, uttered these words: "When I and all those that hear me shall have gone to our last home and when the mold may have gathered on our memories, as it will on our tombs . . ," her emotion was kindled by these grave words, finding expression in the poem entitled *Webster*, of which we append three stanzas:

"The mold upon thy memory! No,
Not while one note is rung
Of those divine, immortal songs
Milton and Shakspere sung;
Not till the night of years enshrouds
The Anglo-Saxon tongue.

No! let the flood of Time roll on,
And men and empires die;
Genius enthroned on lofty heights
Can its dread course defy,
And here on earth can claim a share
Of immortality;

Can save from the Lethean tide
That sweeps so dark along,
A people's name — a people's fame
To future time prolong,
As Troy still lives, and only lives,
In Homer's deathless song."

Her gratitude to Mr. Butler and his family only died with herself and survived her indeed in some lines of warm and true feeling. Having visited Europe in 1853 with the family of Charles Butler, she established in New York, after her return, literary soirees, attended by noted writers. In these assemblies, "it was her policy to arouse the brilliancy of cultured minds and keep the light burning by gentle suggestions." In 1855 she was married to Dr. Vincenzo Botta, late of the University of Turin, who in 1858 was appointed Honorary Professor of the Italian Language and Literature in New York University. For more than thirty-five years she shared with her husband the refined home which they established in West 37th St. Among the noted people who attended her literary receptions we may name Poe, Willis, Morris, Emerson, William Cullen Bryant, Washington Irving, Bancroft, Fitz Greene Halleck, Grace Greenwood, Tuckerman, Stoddard, Dr. Holland, Stedman, Helen Hunt, Andrew D. White, Richard Proctor, Froude, Charles Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Lord Houghton, Lord Amberley, Madame Ristori, and George P. Marsh. Withal, she was not a nature passively yielding to aesthetical gratification; but she lived on a high plan of robust action: "Do the duty" — this was her maxim — "that lies nearest thee, and thy next will be made plainer." Early in March 1891 Mrs. Botta began to make preparations for a festival, which was to have taken place on the thirty-first of the month, in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of her marriage. On the evening of March 17, 1891, having received the members of a literary society of which she was one of the directors, she took a severe cold which rapidly developed into pneumonia which caused her death on March 23, 1891. Letters of condolence and commemoration were received by Professor Botta from Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, Parke Godwin, Hon. Andrew D. White, James Anthony Froude, Charles Dudley Warner, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Wallace Wood, Hon John Bigelow and other noted literary persons.

E. G. S.

[See portrait page 121, Part I.]

BAIRD, Henry Martyn, 1832–

Prof. Greek Lang. and Lit., Dean of College Faculty since 1892.

Born in Philadelphia, 1832; attended Collegiate School of Forrest and Wyckoff; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1850; studied in Greece and Italy, 1851-53; studied at Union Theol. Sem. and at Princeton Theol. Sem.,

1853-56; Prof. Greek, N. Y. Univ. since 1859; Dean of College Faculty since 1892; Ph.D. Princeton, 1867; D.D. Rutgers, 1877; LL.D. Princeton, 1882; L.H.D. Princeton, 1896; author of important historical works.

HENRY MARTYN BAIRD, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., L.H.D., was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1832. His father, Rev. Robert Baird, D.D., was a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotch descent, a scholarly man, who before and after his ordination to the ministry devoted himself to the work of classical education as Tutor in the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), and head of a school preparatory for College, but subsequently initiated large religious movements in America and abroad. These brought him into close relations with very many prominent men in both hemispheres, and particularly with a number of sovereigns, including Bernadotte and Oscar of Sweden, Frederick William IV. of Prussia, Nicholas and Alexander of Russia, Louis Philippe of France, and others. Professor Baird's mother, Fermine (Du Buisson) Baird, was a cultivated woman of French Huguenot descent, and his father's mission to Europe led to his spending most of the time from his fourth to his twelfth years in Paris and Geneva. This long sojourn in French-speaking countries and among the descendants of the Huguenots not only gave him a full command of the language, but a taste for French Protestant history that has influenced his subsequent studies to no inconsiderable extent. His preparation for College was completed in New York City in the well-known Collegiate School of Forrest and Wyckoff. He entered New York University in 1846 and graduated in 1850, being assigned the Valedictory Oration at Commencement. The next year was occupied, in accordance with a favorite idea of his father, in an extended course of historical study pursued at home, beginning with the best universal histories and ancient histories and carried on with great thoroughness down to the present time. Among other works studied with minuteness and careful examination of the most detailed maps accessible was Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Not a note, in whatever language written, escaped observation, or (unless it was possibly an Arabic expression) was left untranslated. Toward the end of the year a part of his time was given to the most minute study of the topography of Greece, especially in the works of Colonel Leake (Athens and the Demi of Attica, Travels in the Morea, etc.). This was in pursuance of his purpose to go and study in Athens, and enabled him to recognize the ancient monuments he there saw, to the no small astonishment of many whom he met. He spent a full year in Greece (1851–1852), attending two consecutive semesters in the University of Otho, at present the University of Greece. His principal instructors were Professors Asopios, Paparegopoulos, Rangaves and Manouses, but he became more or less acquainted with the aged Bambas, Philippos Ioannou, and others. He met and enjoyed the society of many distinguished men, who

HENRY M. BAIRD

were of great help to him, especially the veteran American missionary, Dr. Jonas King, and such survivors of the time of the Greek Revolution as Sir Richard Church and George Finlay, the eminent historian of Greece under the Romans and mediæval Greece. For a few weeks he acted as private secretary of George P. Marsh, when the latter was sent by the United States Government to investigate the acts of injustice committed by the government of Greece against Dr. King. Professor Baird's travels in Greece were extensive, throughout the Peloponnesus and northern Greece as far as the Turkish frontier. It was said that no American had up to that time equalled them

since the days of Edward Everett. Needless to say that he acquired great facility in conversing in Greek. After a second year, 1852–1853, spent in Rome in the study of Italian and of Roman antiquities, he returned to the United States. Here he entered upon theological studies which he pursued two years (1853–1855) in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and completed in the Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, where he went in 1855 to take a Tutorship of the Greek Language to which he had been chosen. Four years later (1859), he resigned and accepted the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature in his Alma Mater New York University, as the successor of Howard Crosby who had gone to Rutgers College, New Jersey. This Professorship he has occupied for forty-one years. Professor Baird's first published work was a volume entitled Modern Greece, the result of his observations during his residence in that country, but not issued until 1856. Ten years later he brought out a biography of his father, Life of the Rev. Robert Baird, D.D. In the year 1862 he set himself to the laborious and long protracted task which he had for some time contemplated as his life work — the preparation of a history of the Huguenots of France, more thorough and exhaustive than was to be found in any language of modern Europe. His hope at first was to complete it in eight or ten years, and his expectation was to fill but two or three volumes. In point of fact it was thirty-three years before the work was finished in six large octavo volumes. As time went on it assumed the form of three distinct works together constituting a trilogy. The first two volumes appeared in 1879 and were entitled History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France. In recognition of this work Princeton College in 1892 conferred upon its author the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1886 appeared the next two volumes, the Huguenots and Henry of Navarre. In 1895 appeared the last two volumes, The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, bringing down the story to its natural conclusion in the recognition and establishment of Protestantism in France by the Emperor Napoleon in 1802. In token of approval of the last two works Princeton University at its Sesquicentennial celebration in October 1896, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters as "Historian of the Huguenots." He had previously received from Princeton (1867) the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and from Rutgers College (1877) the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Professor Baird's latest book is a biography of the reformer, Theodore Beza (1899), written for the series of Heroes of the Reformation, edited by Professor S. M. Jackson. It always will remain a matter of particular honor to American scholarship that the long struggles in France for religious freedom and for spiritual autonomy have received from the pen of an American scholar a study and an adequate recital, surpassing, we believe, all kindred works by English or German historians in the nineteenth century. The critical reviews of America, England, France and Germany have done justice on the whole to the labors of Dr. Baird's life. The London Times, for example, said in reviewing the Rise of the Huguenots: "Professor Baird is entitled to a place among the distinguished Americans who take high rank among modern historians. Some of them, like Prescott, Motley and Bancroft, are become at least as popular abroad as with their countrymen. . . . Much must depend, no doubt, on the choice of a subject, and so far as the selection of his subject goes Mr. Baird has had everything in his favor." Of similar importance were the notices uttered in the British Quarterly Review for July 1880, and the Westminster Review, of the same date. The Literary World, London, for May 1880, aptly said: "His style is sober without being dull, it is quietly dignified without a suspicion of pretentiousness." How admirably the *man* is portrayed in these words descriptive of his *style* Professor Baird's friends will readily recognize. Monsieur Weiss in the Bulletin of the French Protestant Historical Society for June 1880, said: "I have read them (the first volumes of Dr. Baird) attentively and not without a certain feeling of envy. There exists in truth nothing so complete in the French language . . . Though separated from us by the Atlantic Ocean, he has had at his disposal almost everything of importance printed in the sixteenth century, and whoever knows how difficult and costly it is, even in Paris, to form a French Protestant library will warmly congratulate him on having been able to collect all that he has made use of." E. G. S.

DRAPER, John Christopher, 1835-1885.

Professor Chemistry, 1858-1885.

Born in Mecklenburg Co., Va., 1835; graduated M.D., N. Y. Univ., 1857; foreign travel and study,

1857-58; Prof. Analytical Chem. N. Y. Univ., 1858-71; Prof. Chem. in Med. Dept., 1866-85; in Cooper Union, 1860-70; Prof. Nat. Sciences, College City of N.Y., 1863-85; LL.D. Trinity, 1873; author; died 1885.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, March 31, 1835, son of Dr. John W. Draper, the eminent scientist. His mother, a daughter of Dr. Gardner, physician to Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, was on the maternal side descended from the noted Portuguese family De Piva Pereiras. Educated in the preliminary branches by his learned father, John C. Draper entered the Academic Department of New York

JOHN C. DRAPER

University at the age of seventeen. Before graduating in Arts, however, he went over to the Department of Medicine where he graduated in 1857, having had one year of duty as House Physician and Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. He spent the year following graduation in foreign travel and study, returning in 1858 to take up the duties of the Chair of Analytical Chemistry in the Academic Department of New York University. In that position he continued until 1871, being in the meantime, 1866, appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department, which chair he held until his death. He was also Professor of Chemistry at Cooper Union, 1860–1870, and Professor of Natural Sciences in the College of the City of New York from 1863 until his death. Professor Draper was made a Doctor of Laws by Trinity in 1873 and was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He edited the Year Book of Natural Science in 1872–1873, and also the Department of Natural Science in Scribner's for three years, 1872–1875. His bibliography consists of twenty-four original papers, including The Production of Urea and Experiments in Respiration; A Text-Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, 1866; A Practical Laboratory Course in Medical Chemistry, 1882; A Text-Book of Medical Physics, 1885. Professor Draper died in New York City, December 20, 1885. *

DODGE, William Earl, 1805–1883.

Councillor 1859–1876 — Benefactor.

Born in Hartford, Conn., 1805; educated in public schools; engaged in dry goods business in New York City at age of thirteen; amassed large fortune; Director in many large corporations; three times Pres. N. Y. Chamber of Commerce; Rep. in Congress from 8th Dist. N. Y. City, 1866–67; member of Indian Commis. under Grant; benefactor of New York University and many educational and charitable institutions; died 1883.

WILLIAM EARL DODGE was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 4, 1805, son of David Law and Sarah (Cleveland) Dodge. The family is descended from William Dodge who emigrated from England, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in July 1629. David Law Dodge, a merchant and manufacturer, was the first to build a cotton mill in the State of Connecticut. His son, William E. Dodge, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen went to New York City, where he obtained a position in a dry goods house in Pearl Street. After one year, however, he returned with the family to Connecticut, and went to work in a country store in Bozralville. Such was the humble beginning of the career of a man who subsequently became the possessor of a fortune so large that at one time during a period of years he made gifts and benefactions amounting annually to $100,000. At the age of twenty-two he opened a dry goods establishment independently, and from that time progressed rapidly in business prosperity. June 24, 1828, he married Melissa, daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and five years

later formed a partnership with his wife's father under the firm name Phelps, Dodge & Company. This house conducted a metal business with great success and soon established a branch in Liverpool. Of this concern, which is now under the management of the sons of the original members, Mr. Dodge was the head partner until 1879 and it was while occupied in that capacity that his fortune was amassed. He became prominent in the different parts of the country where he had large interests, notably in the State of Georgia where Dodge county was so named in recognition of his continued interest in the progress of the state. Large investments were made in lumber industries and copper mines near Lake Superior and elsewhere, and he was for years identified, as official or stockholder, with a large number of leading corporations, such as: The Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bowery Insurance Company, the United States Trust Company, the United States Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was also for twelve years a Director in the New York & Erie Railroad (now the New York, Lake Erie & Western) in the construction of which he had been a leading promoter; he was one of the builders of the Houston & Texas Railroad, and was connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the International & Great Northern. Mr. Dodge was for three successive times elected to the Presidency of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In politics he warmly advocated the principle of protection, and was at times a prominent figure in campaign struggles. He was actively engaged in the movement which elected Grant, and in 1872 was a Presidential Elector from New York. Representing the Eighth District of New York City he occupied a seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress, during his term serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was also appointed by President Grant a member of the Indian Commission. His liberality as a philanthropist was scarcely more striking than the eccentric modesty and unconcern with which he gave from his abundance; it is said that during the years when he was making benefactions amounting to $100,000 annually he kept no record of his gifts. It is possible to mention but a few of the charitable and educational institutions with which he was identified and to which he directed his unselfish liberality. Always an urgent advocate of temperance, he founded the State Asylum for Inebriates in Binghampton, and the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, and was President of the National Temperance Society and Publication House from its organization until his death. To the cause of Foreign Missions he gave liberal support, acting as Vice-President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1864 until his death, and being a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the United States. He was a steadfast Presbyterian in faith. Mr. Dodge was a Trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, the Mercantile Library and Oahu College in Honolulu, Hawaii; a founder of the Union League Club of New York City, the New York Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History. Mr. Dodge was a member of the University Council from 1859 to 1876. In 1867 he gave $5,000 to the University, establishing the fund which bears his name, to be applied to the uses of the University College. Mr. Dodge died in New York City, February 9, 1883. *

BUTLER, William Allen, 1825–

Member of Council 1862-1898, President 1898.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1825; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1841; admitted to N. Y. Bar, 1846; Pres. Council, 1898; practicing lawyer in New York City; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1880.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, LL.D., was born in Albany, New York, February 20, 1825, son of Benjamin F. and Harriet (Allen) Butler. His father, an eminent lawyer and scholar, was United States Attorney-General and Secretary of War under the administration of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. Dr. Butler graduated in Arts at New York University in 1843, at graduation having the distinction of being one of the Commencement Orators. He studied law in his father's office from 1843 to 1846 and in the latter year entered the Bar of New York City, where, after more than a year spent in European travel of which he wrote articles for the Literary World, he established himself in practice. His practice, which was at first in association with his father, has for many years been conducted while at the head of the firm of

Butler, Stillman & Hubbard and succeeding firms. He has been counsel in many important cases, and has been concerned in the organization and management of some of the leading banking, trust and insurance corporations. He has been especially successful in practice involving admiralty law. In the following notable cases in the United States Supreme Court certain important rules were settled in each instance as a result of Mr. Butler's advocacy of certain law principles: The Pennsylvania, 19 Wallace, 125; The Lottawanna, 129 Id., 558; the Scotland, 105 U. S., 24; The Montana, 129 Id., 397. He has been connected with New York University as Lecturer on Maritime Law, Jurisdiction and Practice, and as member of the Council, in which office he served from 1862 to 1898. Dr. Butler was a member of the Commission on Cities, 1875–1876; President of the Bar Association of New York City, 1886–1887, and of the American Bar Association, 1886. Not the least important work of his career has been a notable authorship extending over a period of more than forty years during which time his poems, humorous and satirical articles and notes of travel have appeared in leading periodicals such as the Literary World, when he wrote under the heading the Colonel's Club, the Independent, the Art Union Bulletin, the Democratic Review and Harper's Weekly; he has also published several volumes. As a writer he is probably most widely known as the author of the poem "Nothing to Wear," a bright piece of satire on feminine foibles, originally published anonymously in Harper's Weekly in 1857 and acknowledged to be the work of Dr. Butler later in the same year. These verses immediately attained a wide celebrity in this country and later were extensively read in England and translated into French and German. Another example of his powerful satire is "General Average," 1860, which is a severe attack upon the methods and practices of unscrupulous business men. Other notable writings are: The Future, an academic poem, 1846; Barnum's Parnassus, 1850; Two Millions, originally written for the Phi Beta Kappa Society of which he is a member; The Bible by Itself, an address; Martin Van Buren; Lawyer and Client, a lecture on the ethical relation between lawyer and client delivered at the University Law School; a volume of collected poems, Boston; Mrs. Limber's Raffle; Domesticus, a novel, 1886. A revised edition of his poems was published by Harper & Bros. in 1899. Dr. Butler is a member of the New York Historical and Geographical Societies. *

DRAPER, Henry, 1837-1882.

Professor Chemistry and Physiology, 1862-1882.

Born in Prince Edward Co., Va., 1837; attended N. Y. Univ., 1852-54; M.D., 1858; Prof. Analytical Chem. at the University, 1862-70, of Analytical Chem. and Physiology, 1870-82; of Chem. and Physiology, 1882; LL.D. N. Y. Univ. and Univ. Wisconsin, 1882; made silvered glass telescope, and invented apparatus for celestial photography; by photography discovered oxygen in the sun; died 1882.

HENRY DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., the second son of Dr. J. W. Draper, was born March 7, 1837, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, two years before his father settled in New York as Professor of Chemistry at Washington Square as well as (two years later) in the Medical College of the University. Henry Draper spent the two years from 1852 to 1854 in the two lower classes of the College and then from his seventeenth to his twentieth year studied medicine at the University Medical College. As he could not under the statute receive the Medical degree before completing his twenty-first year he was sent abroad in 1857 and on this tour, having attended the meeting of the British Association at Dublin in August, he accepted an invitation of the Earl of Rosse to join a party of scientific men in visiting the Earl's seat, Berr Castle, where they were to examine the six-foot reflecting telescope there established. Even while a student of Medicine, Henry Draper had secured photomicrographs (of sections taken from the spleen) of rare perfection for those early days (George F. Barker), having in the course of this work discovered the remarkable power possessed by palladious chloride in intensifying negatives, an observation which subsequently proved of much value in the photographic art. This early production coupled with the peculiar rewards of personal and direct observation and the profound impulse gained from the closer examination of Lord Rosse's telescope seems to have determined in a general way the scientific interests of of Henry Draper's life. In September 1858 upon his return from Europe he began the construction of a speculum, through which, on November 29, 1858, Jupiter's moons were seen with the naked eye. Early in the spring of 1859 the large mirror

was reground, Henry Draper resolving to make various experiments of his own devising to accomplish particular mechanical ends. In the summer of 1859, after much grinding and polishing, it was found that the mirror had a focal length of 11 feet 10½ inches, and that it gave fair results when tested upon the sun. In February 1860 on account of the freezing of a few drops of water which had found their way into the supporting case, this speculum was found split entirely across. In June Professor J. W. Draper visited Europe and by the advice of Sir John Herschel wrote to his son to make his mirrors of silvered glass. In November 1860 such a one was put into the tube and during the month ten solar daguerrotypes were obtained with it. Henry Draper's construction of three mirrors of the same focal length and aperture, all of which which were tested together in October 1861, was pronounced good, and consequently all were ultimately silvered. In the spring of 1863 Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, visited Dr. Draper's laboratory and observatory in Hastings-on-the-Hudson and invited Henry Draper to write a monograph on the subject, which was published in July 1864 as No. 180 of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, entitled On the Construction of a Silvered Glass Telescope 15½ Inches in Aperture, and its Use in Celestial Photography. In 1867 Dr. Henry Draper married Mary Anna, the accomplished daughter of Courtlandt Palmer of New York. Upon Mr. Palmer's death in 1874 Dr. Draper became the managing Trustee of a large estate, the administration of which at first entailed an overwhelming mass of detail and exhaustive labor, which however soon was reduced to clearness and productive order by the new administrator. Eleven years before this time, in August 1863, he secured the best photograph of the moon obtained by any one up to that time, some fifteen hundred negatives of the moon being taken with the new telescope. During the summer of 1869 another dome was added to the Hastings laboratory, and in 1873 a new telescope was used to photograph the full moon with an exposure of one-quarter second, and the image of Mars appeared quite round and distinct. Among the operations performed with this telescope was a study of Saturn and his system in conjunction first with Professor Newcomb and afterwards with Professor Holden. In 1875 Dr. Draper ordered from Alvan Clark of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a reflector which in 1880 was exchanged for an eleven inch achromatic, made by the Clarks for the Lisbon observatory. The first photograph of the nebula of Orion was taken with it in the same year. "The scientific reputation of Henry Draper in all probability, will rest chiefly upon his photographic investigations: — First, upon the diffraction spectrum of the sun; second, upon stellar spectra; third, upon the existence of oxygen in the sun; and fourth, upon the spectra of the elements." (G. F. Barker.) A comparison made by Professor Pickering of Harvard in 1886 of Henry Draper's spectrum-work with that done by Professor Rowland of Johns Hopkins thirteen years later with greatly improved apparatus and on a much larger scale, demonstrated the scrupulous accuracy of Henry Draper as an investigator. Secchi in Rome reproduced Henry Draper's spectrum on steel and introduced it into his monograph upon the sun. An excellent account of Dr. Henry Draper's "Researches on Astronomical Spectrum Photography," by Professors C. A. Young and E. C. Pickering, was presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in April 1883, and is published in its Proceedings. Mrs. Henry Draper since the death of her husband has made liberal provision for the continuation of his work, and for the endowment of astronomical research through, and in connection with, the work of Harvard University. In his city residence a fine physical laboratory was established, being completed in January 1880. In 1878 Henry Draper organized an expedition to observe the total solar eclipse of July 29, 1878, the party consisting of himself as director, Mrs. Draper, T. A. Edison, President Henry Morton and G. F. Barker. Rawlins, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railway, was chosen as the point of observation. The general conclusions reached by Dr. Draper were that the corona of the sun shines by light reflected from the solar mass by a cloud of meteors surrounding that luminary. He had not been able personally to join the expedition of the United States Commission to observe the transit of Venus, 1874. He was appointed Director of the Photographic Department and he spent April, May and June in Washington, devising improved methods, testing instruments and materials and instructing the persons desig-

nated to use them. He declined to accept compensation for his services and Congress ordered a gold medal struck in his honor, forty-six millimeters in diameter, having on the obverse the representation of a siderostat with the motto "Famam extendere factis hoc virtutis opus." Upon the reverse there are inscribed the words: "Veneris in sole spectandae curatores R. P. F. S. Henrico Draper, M.D. Dec. VIII. MDCCCLXXIV," together with the motto "Decori decus addit avito." He died on Monday, November 20, 1882, having spent many weeks in the saddle in September and the early part of October, traveling from Rock Creek on the Union Pacific to Fort Custer on the Northern Pacific Railway, riding, with his party, some fifteen hundred miles in all, but encountering early in October a blinding snow storm with intense cold, above the timber line, and being obliged to camp without shelter. Professor Young of Princeton said of him: "Except his early death, Dr. Draper was a man fortunate in all things: in his vigorous physique, his delicate senses, and skillful hand; in his birth and education; in his friendships, and especially in his marriage, which brought to him not only wealth and all the happiness which naturally comes with a lovely, true-hearted and faithful wife, but also a most unusual companionship and intellectual sympathy in all his favorite pursuits. He was fortunate in the great resources which lay at his disposal and in the wisdom to manage and use them well; in the subjects he chose for his researches and in the complete success he invariably attained." E. G. S.

CROSBY, Howard, 1826–1891.

Professor Greek 1852–60, Councilor 1864–91, Chancellor 1870–81.

Born in New York City, 1826; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1844; Prof. Greek in the University, 1852–60; Prof. Greek, Rutgers College, 1859–63; Pastor Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick, N. J., 1861–63; of Fourth Ave. Church, New York City, 1863–91; D.D. Harvard, 1859; member University Council, 1864–91; Chancellor, 1870–81; LL.D. Columbia, 1872; Moderator Gen. Assembly, Baltimore, 1879; delegate to First Presbyterian Gen. Council in Edinburgh, 1878; died 1891.

HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., LL.D., was born in New York City, February 27, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, a graduate of Harvard College, and of the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, was Surgeon on Washington's Staff during the Revolutionary War, and a Professor of Medicine and Trustee of Columbia College. Ebenezer Crosby died comparatively early of a pulmonary disease. His son, William Bedlow Crosby, married to a niece of Colonel Henry Rutgers, became the father of ten children, of whom Howard was the last, we believe. He was married to Margaret Givan in 1847. Howard Crosby himself, in the year 1883, the semi-centennial year of the first Commencement, when he had resigned the Chancellorship and reached the completion of his fifty-seventh year, wrote the following reminiscences (published at the time, November 1883, in the University Quarterly of New York University): — "In 1835, before the University edifice was finished, Mr. Clough, an Irishman, opened a school in the basement, in which I had the honor of learning mathematics from Mr. O'Shaugnessey and French from Monsieur Parmentier. In the school at that time were (of those now living) Clinton Graham and George R. Lockwood, with whom I read Sallust and Cicero. This was before the University Grammar School was founded. — The University, a new and popular institution, excited the admiration of the city at that time for the high aim of its founders (who were men of the first reputation) and for the symmetry of its edifice, then by far the finest building in New York excepting the City Hall. In 1840 I was admitted to the Freshman Class and spent thereafter four happy years on the University benches. During those years I looked up to many in the classes above me who have distinguished themselves in various departments of life. These were Eugene Lawrence, Robert Ogden Doremus, George H. Houghton, George H. Moore, Alexander R. Thompson, Samuel O. Vanderpoel, William P. Breed, William Allen Butler, George L. Duyckinck, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, William A. Wheelock and others, who have adorned society and benefited the community by their talents and industry, achieving deserved distinction in their several spheres of activity, during these forty years. In my own class was the genial Adler of omnivorous learning, who was *facile princeps* among us in every department of study. In the classes below, while I was still on the benches, were William Aikman, George I. Seney, E. Delafield Smith, Wilson Phraner, John Sedgwick and others, who

have taken high position among their fellow-citizens. Of the Faculty of Arts of that day only two survive, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Henry the beloved and admired Professor of Philosophy, now residing at Stamford, Connecticut, and Dr. E. A. Johnson who is still seated in the Latin Chair which he has so ably filled for forty-five years.

Quae cura alumnorum
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas
Johnsone, virtutes in aevum
Aeternel!

HOWARD CROSBY

Tayler Lewis, whose erudition in linguistic and philosophic lines put him in the first rank of scholars; Joslin, wiser in mathematics than in governing a class; Draper, honored in all lands; Cyrus Mason, prominent in the inception of the University, and Frelinghuysen the good Chancellor and upright statesman, these have all performed their allotted task and gone to their rest. In that olden time how different was the aspect of the city! There was no city above Union Square. Indeed Union Square was laid out only on the surveyor's map. There was scarcely a railroad in the whole country and our city cars were unknown. Whale oil supplied the city with light at night. Brooklyn gathered around Main and Fulton streets. The E. D. was the little hamlet of Williamsburgh. Jersey City had not much outgrown Powles Hook. Hoboken was an open country for afternoon promenades. The Battery was surrounded by the best private residences in the city. Chambers Street, Warren Street, Murray Street and Park Place were fashionable downtown streets, and Bleecker and Bond streets contained the choice residences uptown. Washington Square was Washington Parade Ground, and there the soldiery of the city was regularly drilled. Where now (1883) within a circle having the City Hall for its centre and with a radius of five miles there are two millions of people, there were then four hundred thousand at the highest count. There were no tramps, no street beggars, except the children who went from house to house to collect 'cold victuals.' Pigs roamed the streets *ad libitum*. You could meet a dozen on a single square. There were no policemen. A few constables and a few night watchmen seemed to be all the city needed in the way of νομοφύλακες. The provincial city of 1835 is the vast *cosmopolis* of 1883. Society has changed from centre to circumference. Habits, methods, form and spirit, are all new—let us hope, for the better. May our University meet the new demand of a new age, under the fostering care and grateful ministry of its Alumni." The earlier recollections of Howard Crosby dealt much with Colonel Rutgers, the uncle of his mother, from whom William Bedlow Crosby had inherited the substance of his fortune which in his commercial operations greatly increased, so that in 1842 William Bedlow Crosby was reputed one of the dozen millionaires in the city. Uncle Rutgers told little Howard of his own childhood recollections of the year 1755, the year of the earthquake of Lisbon, when certain iron stanchions in the Rutgers mansion were palpably bent. Another time the distinguished merchant, William B. Crosby, was accompanied by his youngest son, waiting in Nassau Street: "Do you see that man over there, Howard? That is Aaron Burr." At which the child shuddered. With pleasure Howard Crosby recalled frequent visits of Washington Irving to his father's house. And still although reared in a house of great wealth and ease, after Crosby had reached his thirty-third year, when at Rutgers College, being Professor there, he entered the ministry, he began a life of vigorous service of his fellow men, and in this

work, largely done during his pastorate of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, he was essentially a representative of the church militant. He was combative by nature. It was not in him to yield or temporize. Nor was he given to abstruse or analytical labors when there was the opportunity of dealing a blow against evil or making a practical step of progress for that which was good and wholesome. In the twenty-eight years from 1863 to 1891 he steadily rose in the esteem of those elements of those citizens whose esteem is indeed an honor, so that at his death, March 29, 1891, he was without controversy the first citizen of New York. There was one of the noblest traits of this extraordinary man which was much abused. He was trustful beyond the limits of worldly prudence, trustful beyond his better knowledge of average human nature. Through the life and innermost strain of Howard Crosby there was traceable like a thread of fine gold that which was greater in him than his manifold and great gifts — the "more excellent way" of St. Paul — Charity. And as the great Apostle says, 1 Corinthians xiii. 4, "Charity suffereth long, and is kind;" — and Charity "Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things;" thus this was a positive and a great force in his soul. And coupled with it was a resoluteness of action and personal initiative which was characteristic of the man. To see a brutal man maltreating a child meant for him to rush upon the offender, clutch him firmly and take him along until he met a policeman, while being himself kicked or bitten in the process. There was in him this element of moral chivalry and the spirit of the reformer which placed him at the head e.g. of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and made him go to Albany with so many bills meant for the social and moral amelioration of the city which he loved and which he served. And so, on a noted occasion, Dr. Crosby was introduced by William E. Dodge "as the first citizen in New York in pluck and courage, one who is constantly going for everything that is wrong and the one above all others whom wrong-doers fear." Or again, to quote from a minute of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, (1891): "Our President, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, counted himself a debtor to every citizen of New York. This he did because he respected every man as his brother, committed to his care by the common Father. He met his debt in part as preacher, educator, author, honest taxpayer and voter. Still he counted himself debtor to aid specially the magistrates in two ways — first, encouraging, assisting and constraining them to execute existing laws; second, in securing better laws. . . . He did much to create a standard of faithfulness in office. The ideal magistrate has been kept before New Yorkers by his efforts. He personally pursued the violators of the law in numberless cases. He was a terror to evil-doers. He was ubiquitous in his survey of events around him. . . . He stimulated us by his toils, patrolling sometimes by night to detect unfaithful officers or flagrant criminals. He led us in giving his means. He was always prompt, never weary. He harmonized differing elements. He forgot himself and made others forget themselves for the cause." Dr. Crosby was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1873. Every minute of his waking hours was filled with labor appointed or unappointed. His summer-vacations for many years were kept short by himself: he insisted that heat or fashion should not close his church. His favorite abode in the latter years of his life was his summer home at Pine Hill, New York, in the Catskills, where his vigorous tours on foot sometimes actually carried him away from highways and by-ways even, so that he had to seek shelter with strangers. One of the secrets of the composition of the character of this extraordinary man was this, that he could — and did — throw himself and all that he was, into what at the time was to be done. His sympathy was of the practical and forceful order; tens of thousands still living will utter at this day, and as long as they live, his name to couple it with a blessing coming from a grateful heart. Dr. Crosby had a striking presence. There was a finely chiseled face, a high forehead and every manifestation of a soul in which the highest and most spiritual emotions and motives held domination. His eyes often had lurking within their corners, when he was among friends, the ambuscading artillery of sudden sallies of wit or humor. He possessed a voice which like a fine violin or violoncello under the hand of a great master could resound in every key and its reverberations touch every emotion that ever is roused into life in the human heart. The simplest matter when told with the humor of Howard

Crosby and in the modulations of his exquisite barytone voice, charmed the hearers whether to solemn and serious emotions or may be to fits of uncontrollable laughter. In this faculty of immediate domination through his rare faculties of utterance and presentation he reminds one of Dickens. How vast was the sphere and how extensive the periphery of vital points at which he worked with and for his generation can best be seen by glancing at the bodies who enacted tributes of grateful recognition of his worth and his work when he passed away, on the anniversary of the Resurrection, March 29, 1891. Among those who condoled with his immediate family were his church, the Council of New York University and the various Faculties of the same, the Press of New York City and of the country at large, the Presbyterian Union of New York, the Quarterly Meeting of the Ministerial Union of Philadelphia, the Presbyterian Ministers Association of New York, the Grace Chapel Helping Hand, the General Assembly (May 1891), the Bible Society and other bodies. Of Dr. Crosby's services on the Bible Revision Committee President Timothy Dwight of Yale University said: "We were both members of the New Testament section of the Committee on Revision, and we sat side by side . . . at all the monthly meetings which continued for nearly nine years. Dr. Crosby was a man of as strong convictions as any of the whole number. He held his beliefs as precisely, as firmly, as unquestionably as a man could hold them. He saw not only clearly but with the utmost distinctness, what he saw. He pronounced his conclusions as positively and emphatically as if no doubt respecting their absolute truthfulness had ever entered his own mind, or could enter any other well-balanced mind. . . . He instinctively turned away from the thought of a half-way speaking, because *there* was only half-way believing. And yet there was no arrogance, and no bitterness, and no violence of opposition in his feeling, and no angry passion in his differences from others. He was a courteous gentleman after every description, and was as ready peacefully to be left in a minority, even in a minority of one, as any man whom I have known. He was good-tempered — immovably so — in all the discussions of those nine years, and I think he must have been as truly so outside of those familiar and friendly meetings as he was when attending them. I have heard that he said, not long before his death, to a gentleman with whom he had had what seemed to the public a sharp controversy: 'You will find that there is no bitterness of feeling in me.' As a scholar he was quick of apprehension. He possessed great power of working and of rapid working. He abounded in enthusiasm. He had read, again and again, the writings of the classical Greek authors. He had noticed carefully all matters of words and construction usage, and was ready with all that he knew at a moment's call. To some of us he seemed fanciful at times, in his interpretations, but he always defended them with vigorous argument and with strong confidence. He never resented the intimation that his opinion was wrong. He smiled his most genial and kindly smile when all the rest of the company voted against him. He had a wonderful appreciation of words, their meaning and likenesses and a wonderful power of playfully using them. His humor, as connected with this gift, was unbounded. His mind delighted in its own joyous exercise, and as he delighted himself by his happy workings, he also gave pleasure to all who were associated with him." And this admirable sketch by President Dwight with but slight modifications could be fitted to a description of what Howard Crosby was at the meetings of the Greek Club of New York. On December 30, 1857, Howard Crosby, Professor of Greek in New York University, and Henry Drisler, Professor of Greek at Columbia College, met in a barbershop and settled the beginnings of that noted organization of friends of Greek literature which lasted for forty years, lapsing soon after the death of Professor Drisler, November 30, 1897. The club in its palmy days rarely had more than twelve members; the meetings were held on Friday evenings at the houses of members in turn. Reading began about 8.15 and lasted for two hours more or less. One member was reader for the evening, being appointed one week in advance. There was a difference, roughly speaking, of some fifty per cent between the amounts covered by the slowest and by the fastest readers, respectively; on the whole, in prose writers about ten pages of the Teubner text were covered by the readers, and about four hundred verses in poetry. The Club thus read, or reread, Homer, Hesiod, the Homeric Hymns, Pindar; the dramatists, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes; Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes: in each

case traversing all the works extant; most of the other nine orators; Aristotle's Politics and Ethics; of the post-classic writers: Polybius, Plutarch, Josephus, Lucian and others. Associated with the two founders were, in the course of time: Talbot W. Chambers, Charlton T. Lewis, W. P. Prentice, Eugene Lawrence, Eugene Schuyler, Austin Stickney, Isaac Hall, Herbert Morse, Robert Minturn, H. Overhiser, Julius Sachs, Seth Low, E. G. Sihler, Mr. Ferris of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Messrs. Fr. Cope Whitehouse, the Egyptian explorer, Barrows, Leggett, Mytton Maury, and, towards the very end, Professors Perry and James Wheeler of Columbia. After the reading there was a supper furnished by the host, and general conversation, furnished by all or any one. Never we believe (in the history of American culture) has the intrinsic force of the great writers of Greece so revealed itself not only as the inexhaustible source of the highest form of literary gratification, but as a noble and tenacious bond of social union. The death of Dr. Crosby, the one founder, in 1891 dealt the Greek Club a blow from which it never recovered; the death of the other, Professor Drisler, caused its end. Howard Crosby is laid at rest in Woodlawn Cemetery. The monument erected to his memory in that peaceful abode is a modest shaft. But, as Mr. A. D. F. Randolph beautifully expressed it:

"He in his life built his own Monument:
We who remain the Epitaph indite:
A citizen, chivalric as a Knight;
His mail — a courage wrought of pure intent
That Civic wrong give place to Civic right.
A Scholar: he with Plato often trod
The Academic groves in quest of light,
Yet with a full clear vision of the God
Great Plato dimly saw.

A Teacher, wise,
He held God's word as God's; in its defense
Stood as a rock. He made no compromise
'Twixt Truth and Error; and where zeal intense
Failed to persuade, he oft with love beguiled,
Since in his Faith he was a little child."

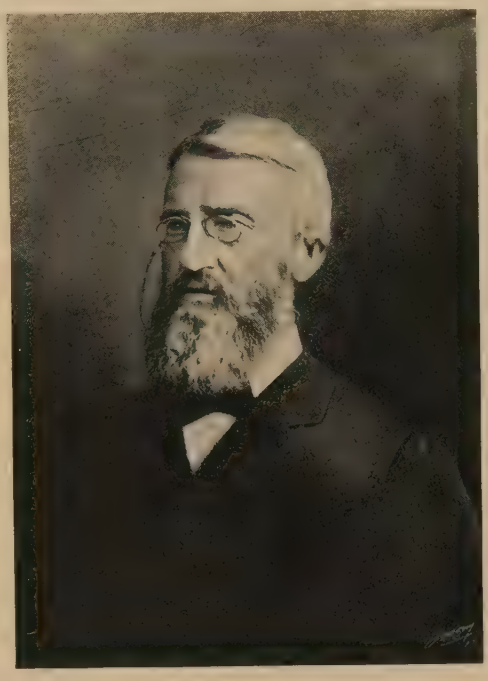
E. G. S.

POMEROY, John Norton, 1828-1885.

Professor Law, 1864-1870.

Born in Rochester, N. Y., 1828; prepared for College at Rochester High School; studied in Hamilton College, 1843–46; taught school, 1846–51; admitted to Bar, 1851; practiced in Rochester, 1851–60; Prin. Kingston (N. Y.) Acad., 1861; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ., 1864–70; in practice and engaged in writing in Rochester, 1870–78; Prof. Municipal Law Univ. of Calif., 1878–85; author of valuable law works; died 1885.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY was born April 12, 1828, in Rochester, New York. His father, Enos, born in 1791, was one of the early settlers of Rochester, having removed thither in 1816. He was also one of the pioneer lawyers of western New York. For many years he was Surrogate of Monroe county. Professor Pomeroy's ancestors, on both his father's and his mother's side, lived for several generations in Con-



JOHN N. POMEROY

necticut and western Massachusetts. On his mother's side he was descended from President Clapp of Yale, and Governor Pitkin of Connecticut. Professor Pomeroy was prepared for College at the Rochester High School, then under the able management of Dr. Chester Dewey. He entered Hamilton College in 1843 at the age of fifteen. One of his classmates and a life-long friend was Senator Hawley of Connecticut. He left College a short time before the graduation of his class and taught for some months in the Rochester High School. Leaving Rochester, he took charge, for the space of three years, of the Academy in Lebanon, Ohio, near Cincinnati. While thus employed

he studied law with Senator Thomas Corwin, a resident of Lebanon. On his return to Rochester he entered the office of Judge Henry Selden. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851 and practiced in Rochester until 1860. In 1860 he removed to New York City and in 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the war, took charge of the Academy at Kingston, New York, the oldest in the state. From this time on, his time was largely, and from 1873 till his death, chiefly devoted to writing on legal and political subjects. His first treatise, Municipal Law, was published in 1864. In that year he assumed the post of Professor of Law in the New York University Law School, in the reorganization due to the retirement of Professor Wedgewood. In 1870 he returned to Rochester and resumed the practice of law. After the first two years of his residence there, however, his time was devoted almost exclusively to writing. In 1878 he was called to the Professorship of Municipal Law in the Hastings Law College of the University of California which had been established in that year. This position he held until his death. During the last two or three years of his life he was engaged on a few large and important cases, notably the famous Débris case and the Railroad Tax cases, both before the United States Circuit Court of California. At the same time he was Editor of the West Coast Reporter. His death occurred from pneumonia, after a week's illness, on the twenty-fifth of February, 1885. Pomeroy was one of the most prolific writers in American jurisprudence; he wrote on Municipal Law; on Constitutional Law; on Remedies and Remedial Rights by the Civil Action; on Criminal Procedure, Pleading and Evidence; on the Specific Performance of Contracts as it is enforced by Courts of Equitable Jurisdiction in the United States; on Equity Jurisprudence; his last work being Lectures on International Law in the Time of Peace, edited by Theodore S. Woolsey, 1886, after Professor Pomeroy's death. In addition to these treatises Professor Pomeroy's writings included numerous contributions to the North American Review, the American Law Review and the Nation; also the majority of the legal articles in Johnson's Encyclopaedia. Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court said of his writings: "In the consideration and elucidation of every subject he brought to bear established principles without the slightest prejudice from past traditions, or undue reverence for old forms and opinions." . . . "His greatest work, and the one on which his reputation in the future will chiefly rest, is his treatise on Equity Jurisprudence. It exhibits immense labor in the examination of the adjudged cases; and it presents what the author intended, in the clearest light, those principles which lie at the foundation of equity, and which are the sources of its doctrines and rules." E. G. S.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, 1830–

Member Council 1865–66, 1870–81, Treasurer 1875–81.

Born in Westport, Conn., 1830; merchant and banker in New York City; prominent in philanthropic, charitable and educational work; twice a member of the University Council, 1865–66, and 1870–81; Treasurer, 1873–81.

MORRIS KETCHUM JESUP was born in Westport, Connecticut, June 21, 1830, son of Charles and Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup. He is a descendant of Edward Jesup who came to this country from Sheffield, England, and settled in Stamford, Connecticut, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and afterward moved to Westchester county, New York. His father was born in Saugatuck, Connecticut, in 1796, and shortly after graduating from Yale (1814), made an extensive tour in Europe. Upon his return he engaged in business in Connecticut, and was also closely identified with religious work. Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup, whom he married in 1821, was a daughter of Samuel B. Sherwood of Fairfield county, Connecticut, a well-known lawyer of his day. After the death of his father in 1842, Morris K. Jesup accompanied his mother to New York City. He made good use of his educational opportunities, and received his first business training in the office of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor of the Paterson Locomotive Works. At the early age of twenty-two he established the firm of Clark & Jesup in New York City, and about 1856 founded the banking house of M. K. Jesup & Company, which has continued to the present day under successive changes in the firm name, now being known as Cuyler, Morgan & Company, with Mr. Jesup as special partner. As a financier Mr. Jesup has been extensively interested in railways, and as Director has been closely identified with the development of several important lines. Of late he has withdrawn from

active participation in the various enterprises with which he has been connected. In 1863 he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, with which he has been actively identified to the present time, and is now its President. Mr. Jesup's interest in philanthropic and educational work, which began with the advent of his business prosperity, still continues. His benefactions have been distributed over a wide field of usefulness, including the Forty-fourth Street Lodging House for Homeless Boys, erected by him in 1888; a liberal donation to the American Museum of Natural

MORRIS K. JESUP

History, of which institution he is President; the presentation of Jesup Hall to the Union Theological Seminary; and a gift of $100,000 to the Women's Hospital in memory of his mother, the income of which sum is to be used to defray the expenses of women unable to pay for treatment. His beneficence to Yale has contributed much toward extending the usefulness of that University. In New York University he has at two different times served in the Council, 1865–1866, and 1870–1881; he was also Treasurer of the University from 1873 to 1881. Mr. Jesup was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, its President in 1872, and since that time he has been one of its Trustees. He is President of the New York Mission and Trust Society, the American Sunday School Union and the Five Point House of Industry; Vice-President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; Treasurer of the Slater Fund for the Education of the Freedman, and Trustee of the Half-Orphan Asylum. During the Civil War he was Treasurer of the Christian Commission. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Fine Art Society, the National Academy of Design, the Down Town Association, the New England Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Williams College Alumni Association and the Century, University, Metropolitan, City, New York Yacht, Mendelssohn and Riding clubs. A constant student in matters of scientific research, he has furnished the American Museum of Natural History with many valuable specimens, notably of rare fossils. He has presented a handsome hall to Williams College, from which institution he holds the honorary degree Master of Arts. He is also a Master of Arts of Yale. In 1841 Mr. Jesup married Maria Van Antwerp, daughter of Rev. Thomas De Witt, for forty years Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New York City. The De Witt Memorial Church in Rivington Street was erected by Mr. Jesup. *

ANDREWS, Loring, 1799–1875.

Councilor 1866–1875, — Benefactor.

Born in Windham. N.Y., 1799; leather merchant New York City from 1829; Director Mechanics' Bank; founder and first Pres. Shoe and Leather Bank; one of the first to start endowment of the University; member University Council, 1866–75; died 1875.

LORING ANDREWS, Merchant, was born January 31, 1799, at Windham in White (now Greene) County, in the Catskills, New York. His first American ancestor, William Andrews, was one of the companions of John Davenport in the settlement of the Colony of New Haven in 1639. Later Wallingford, Connecticut, was the home of the Andrewses. From Wallingford about 1750 Laban Andrews migrated to the Catskill country in New York. His son, Constant Andrews, had two sons and two daughters, Loring being the second son. Constant in 1817 sought his fortune

in the West leaving his family behind; his son Loring apprenticed himself to a tanner and thus thoroughly acquired knowledge of that craft from 1813 to 1820. During this time his mother, Sara Andrews, had died in New York City, and it was to his maternal parent that Loring Andrews's mind was wont to return with grateful piety and affection when he had risen to importance and affluence. Young Loring spent the first two years of his freedom in search of his father, learning at last that both his father and his older brother had died at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Having amid many privations — by way of New Orleans — effected his return to New York he revisited Windham and undertook for his old master, Foster Morse, the management of one of the latter's tanneries. Thence in 1829 he migrated to New York City and settled there as a leather merchant, with a small capital at first, but with the trust and goodwill of the tanners of Greene county. His arrival in New York thus was almost coincident with the beginnings of New York University to which institution he gave later the largest single gift for endowment recorded in the first sixty years of its history. The panic of 1837 utterly swept away the fortune of Mr. Andrews, but his special partners, Gideon Lee and Sheperd Knapp decided to leave their money in his keeping with no other security than his word, to be repaid at his own convenience. The money was repaid in due time and henceforward the commercial prosperity of the distinguished merchant received no further check, his business generally being carried on without a partner except in 1840 when Abiel Low of Boston was his partner. Mr. Andrews was described by his business associates as the soul of honor in all his transactions, and he possessed in a remarkable degree foresight and independent judgment, investing largely in the property of the commercial section given up to the wholesale leather trade and known to the world of trade as the "Swamp." He was one of the early Directors of the Mechanics' Bank and one of the founders of the Shoe and Leather Bank and its first President. He subscribed largely to the stock of the Atlantic Cable Company at a time when the general public considered it a most hazardous venture. It is a coincidence of singular fitness that the fine stone mansion in which at one time he resided is now the property of the sixth Chancellor of New York University, and that his name is perpetuated at University Heights by two streets, Andrews Avenue and Loring Place, thoroughfares directly contiguous to the splendid campus of the northern Collegiate site. His son, William Loring Andrews, succeeded to his father's seat in the Council. As the founder of the beginning of permanent endowment of New York University, Loring Andrews's name will always be cherished warmly by the students and alumni of the University. Mr. Andrews was a member of the Chamber of Commerce from July 6, 1865, to the end of his life. His portrait now adorns the gallery of that important corporation. In his social and more private relations Loring Andrews was self-contained and somewhat reticent, but kindly; his benefactions were alike liberal and unostentatious. He died in New York City, January 22, 1875.

E. G. S.

RICHARDS, Thomas Addison, 1820–

Professor of Art 1867, — Emeritus 1892.

Born in London, England, 1820; came to U. S. at age of eleven; studied at Nat. Acad. of Design; Associate of the Acad., 1848; Academician, 1851; Corres. Sec., 1852-92; Director Cooper Union School of Design for Women, 1858-60; Prof. of Art N. Y. Univ. since 1867; Emeritus since 1892; painter and author; A.M. N. Y. Univ., 1878.

THOMAS ADDISON RICHARDS was born in London, England, December 3, 1820, and came to the United States with his father in 1831. Ten years of his early life were spent in Georgia, and in 1845 he removed to New York City, entering the National Academy of Design where he spent two years in study. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the Academy, in 1851 an Academician, and in 1852 Corresponding Secretary, which office he retained until 1892. In 1858 he was appointed the first Director of the Cooper Union School of Design for Women and remained in that position for two years. Since 1867 he has been Professor of Art in the University, having received two high marks of honor during his term of service: the bestowal of the honorary degree Master of Arts in 1878 and the title Professor Emeritus in 1892. Professor Richards' work in the field of art may be said to have begun at the age of twelve when he wrote an account of his voyage to America and illustrated it with water-color drawings. His next important work was published in Baltimore six years later—an illustrated volume on flower paint-

ing, entitled The American Artist, and from that time his work as author and artist was continued with unflagging energy and notable artistic enthusiasm. His Romance of American Landscape, a beautiful quarto volume of stories, fully illustrated in scenes of American scenery from paintings by himself and other Americans, was brought out in his early life. It was followed by the Appleton's Guide Book and by many illustrated writings in Harper's Magazine, the Southern Literary Gazette and the Orion. A recent work is Pictures and Painters, a large volume of steel engravings by various artists, accompanied by a text of descriptive and biographical matter. Professor Richards' early painting was almost exclusively in portraiture, and many of his pictures of this class, made at a time when there was a taste and demand for painted portraits, may be found to-day on the walls of southern homesteads. His modern and more masterly work is, however, devoted to landscape painting, and he has found many delightful subjects in natural scenes in every part of America, in England, Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. His paintings of highest merit are: The Edisto River in South Carolina; The Spirit of Solitude, or Alastor; On the River Rhine; Lake Thun and Lake Brienz in Switzerland; Souvenir of the Adirondack Lakes; The Indian Paradise, or the Dream of the Happy Hunting Grounds; The Deserted Village; The Happy Valley; Warwick Castle; Lake Lucerne; The Chateau of Chillon; The Delaware Water Gap; and The Live Oaks of the South; many of these have appeared in the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design. Professor Richards married in 1857, Mary, daughter of L. D. Anthony of Providence, Rhode Island; she died November 30, 1894, leaving no children. *

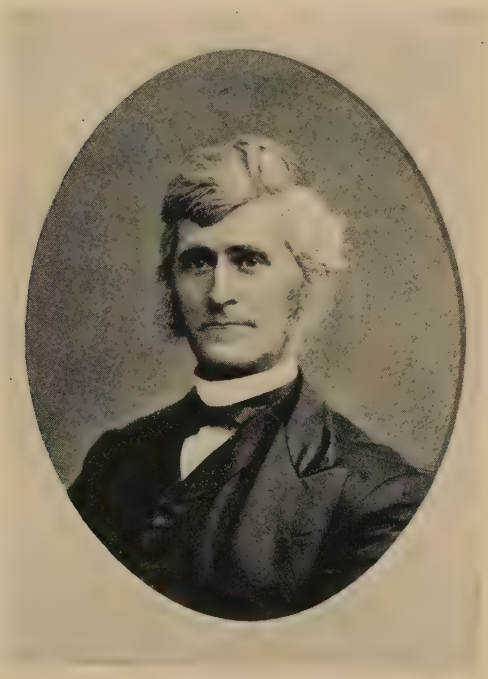
GILLETT, Ezra Hall, 1823–1875.

Professor Political Science, 1870–75.

Born in Colchester, Conn., 1823; graduated Yale, 1841; A.M. in course; studied at Union Theol. Sem., 1841–44; ordained, 1845; Pastor First Presbyterian Church of Harlem, 1845–70; D.D. Hamilton College, 1864; Prof. Political Science, N. Y. Univ. 1805–81, 1870–75; died 1875.

EZRA HALL GILLETT, D.D., was born in Colchester, Connecticut, July 15, 1823. On his father's side he was of Huguenot descent, his first ancestor in this country having landed on the Massachusetts coast in 1630. On his mother's side he was probably of Welsh stock which was transferred to New England soil in 1638. The evidence of both strains was manifest in his character and in his moral and intellectual fibre. As a boy he attended Bacon Academy in his native place, a school with a wide and favorable reputation under the guidance of Charles P. Otis, Myron N. Morris and Edward Strong, all alumni of Yale and able instructors. The avidity with which he learned is evident when it is stated that he not only did his share of farm work with his brothers in aid of his father, but was prepared to enter Yale when he was less than fourteen years of age. As he had not yet attained the statutory limit for admission, he returned to the instruction of the Rev. Joel R. Arnold, Pastor of the Congregational Church, under whom he passed, to all intents and purposes, the work of the Freshman and Sophomore years, for at the end of two years he applied once again and was admitted to the Junior Class at Yale in 1839, when only a little more than sixteen years old. These two years spent with Mr. Arnold were important in his life and destiny. His reverence for his instructor was always deep and sincere, and his admiration for him remained undimmed. But not only was he influenced intellectually by the minister, but also spiritually, for when fifteen he united with the church. From that time his life-work was perfectly plain to him, and he knew no ambition except to prepare himself worthily to preach the Gospel. Though he spent only two years at Yale, he was one of the Commencement orators August 18, 1841. He spoke On the Limited Extent of Man's Acquisitions as Compared with the Objects of Knowledge. This theme was ever descriptive of his mental attitude and restless desire for further attainment. Throughout his life he strove to obtain the most exhaustive knowledge of whatever he touched. He did not essay everything, but what he did he did well. He spent four years in the Union Theological Seminary, 1841–1845; the final year as a graduate student. During his course he found time not only to support himself, but to read Latin and Greek in the realm of the higher classics, to acquire French and German, and to discharge for a part of the time the duties of assistant librarian under Dr. Edward Robinson, the orientalist and biblical scholar. He had access to the wonderful Van Ess Library, recently im-

ported from Germany, where it had previously been the secret library of the Marienmünster in the diocese of Paderborn. Here he acquired a knowledge of the German of the sixteenth century as it was written and printed in the days of Luther; and this knowledge he put to use in translating Luther's commentary on Peter and Jude from a black-letter original. The love of this library then acquired he ever retained, and to his energy and devotion the Seminary Library owes directly or indirectly some of its most precious treasures. These were years of preparation and they passed all too quickly for this ardent student. On April 16, 1845, he was ordained by the Third (New School) Pres-



EZRA H. GILLETT

bytery of New York, and installed over the First Presbyterian Church of Harlem which had been organized on June 29, 1844. He occupied the pulpit of this church almost precisely twenty-five years; it was declared vacant on April 4, 1870. The Pastor of a small struggling church in those days had many trials to endure. But the habits of thrift which he had learned in his youth and student days carried him through and gave him success. On one occasion he refused an offered increase of salary because, as he dryly said, he had trouble enough already in making collections. The animosities of the Civil War were felt in his church as well as outside, and they resulted in the organization of a Congregational Church. Later in his ministry an attempt was made to form a second Presbyterian Church, but after a feeble struggle the attempt failed. Under his successors it was repeated and eventuated in the present Church of the Puritans. At the close of his long service he retired with the love of a large and united flock. He continued to reside in their midst, and was an acceptable preacher in a large circle of churches in the city and vicinity, over which he seemed, as he playfully suggested, to have assumed the office of Presbyterial Bishop. During his pastorate in 1864, and in recognition of scholarly work in his volumes on The Life and Times of John Huss, he was the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton College. He received several flattering calls to other fields of influence and activity, but his heart was with the church of his first love. At the close of a quarter of a century the necessity of a new edifice to accommodate his growing audience and his unwillingness to assume the consequent cares and burdens made the unexpected offer of a Professorship in the University doubly welcome. He entered upon his labors with the enthusiasm which always characterized him, and soon gained a warm share in the affections of his students as well as a high place in their esteem. They recognized and admired his spirit and aims, and they respected him for his scholarly acquirements and his intellectual strength. His only professional short-comings were due to his absorption in his subject, and his natural forgetfulness of the fact that students were students and that fun was the breath of their nostrils. His field was a varied one, and while he was known as the Professor of Political Economy, he also gave instruction in international and constitutional law, in the relations between sacred and profane history, and in the evidences of revealed religion. In these fields he was an enthusiast as was shown by the numerous manuscripts which he left. The five years which he spent in the University were all too short for the good which he might have accomplished had he been spared. He was cut off at the early age of fifty-two, when at the height of his powers and possibilities. He was a deep and exact student, with a special bent toward historical themes. His writings were many, and even the incomplete list of them given in the Biographical Catalogue, prepared by the

Alumni Association, contains seventy-eight entries covering volumes and review articles. Besides the books already mentioned he printed a volume of sermons, and another of lectures on the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecies as seen in Ancient Cities and Empires. He was the official Historian of the Presbyterian Church under appointment of the (New School) General Assembly, and the second, revised and partly rewritten edition of the history of the denomination in two volumes was issued in the same week in which he died. His latest work was in his volumes on natural religion; one, The Moral System, introductory to Butler's Analogy, and the other, God in Human Thought, in which he traced the records of human recognition of the Deity in the literary remains of all ages. He gave much attention to the Deistic Controversy in England and the various controversies in New England in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The books which he gathered in these fields now form part of the collections in the McAlpin and the Gillett Collections in the Library of the Union Theological Seminary under the charge of his elder son. On one occasion he was requested to lecture on the Deistic Controversy in the University Chapel. In spite of the subject the audience filled the room, and heard a lecture delivered without notes, but filled with names, titles and dates, and punctuated with conclusions which often depended for their force upon a difference of date of only a month, perhaps. It was a marvel as a feat of memory, but with its graphic delineations and characterizations it was the effort of a master mind thoroughly at home in its subject. As another instance of the availability of his knowledge and of his mastery of dates and facts, mention may be made of his composition, inside of twenty-four hours, of an article for the New York Tribune in 1870, at the time of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, descriptive of the history of the denomination, its division and factions, of the efforts toward re-union, and of the action leading to the union then soon to occur. This article filled an entire solid page of the large broadside of the Tribune of that date. As a feat with a pen, not to say anything about composition, it was very remarkable. Dr. Gillett was impatient of shams; generous to honest efforts; without jealousy of others; only intent upon the advancement of the truth. In theology he belonged to the New School or liberal branch of the Presbyterian Church, and his sympathy and pen were always engaged on the side of theological progress. He was twice married: to Maria H. Ripley, on October 15, 1851; and to Mary J. Kendall, on June 19, 1854. He had one daughter who lived only five months, and two sons who with his widow survived him: Charles Ripley (New York University, Class of 1874) and William Kendall Gillett (Class of 1880). Dr. Gillett died September 2, 1875. C. R. G.

DAVIES, Henry Eugene, 1805–1881.

Law Professor and President Law Faculty, 1870–1881.

Born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1805; admitted to Bar in Utica, N. Y., 1826; Corp. Counsel of New York City, 1850; Justice N. Y. Supreme Court, 1855; Assoc. Judge Court of Appeals, 1860–66; Presiding Judge, 1866–68; Pres. Law Faculty at the University, 1870–81; died 1881.

HENRY EUGENE DAVIES, Justice, was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, January 12, 1805. He studied law with Judge Alfred Conkling, and was admitted to the Bar in Utica in 1826, in that year entering practice in Buffalo. Upon his resignation from the Presidency of the Law Faculty of New York University in 1881 the following memoir was entered in the records of the University Council: "The Council reluctantly accepts the resignation of the Hon. Henry E. Davies as President of the Law Faculty and it is ordered that this minute be entered on the records of the Council in evidence of its sense of value of his services in the Law School." Judge Davies consented to accept the Presidency of the Law Faculty when the Law Department was reorganized in 1870. He had then recently resumed active practice on retiring from the Bench of the Court of Appeals to which he was elected in 1859 and where he had sat as Associate Judge from 1860 to 1866 and as Presiding Judge until 1868 when he declined re-election. He had previously been a Justice of the Supreme Court and counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York, during a very active period in the affairs of the city. During the last ten years, in which Judge Davies has given to the Law School the benefit of his learning and ripe experience, he has been actively engaged in the duties of a practice involving matters of large pecuniary amounts, great professional interest and grave responsibility.

His professional life now covers a period of more than twice "twenty years of legal lucubrations." To his energy, to his ability, shown at the Bar and on the Bench during this long and successful career, the common consent of the profession and the pages of the New York Reports (eight volumes of Smith and the twelve volumes of Tiffany) containing his opinions, in which cases and principles are reviewed and discussed with exhaustive learning, bear ample testimony. On leaving the highest tribunal of the state, Judge Davies seems to have thought it no loss of dignity to preside over the moot-courts of law students where in their mimic contests he gave to them the benefit of the experience gained in the real struggle of the forum with the same genial and sympathetic manner and richness of illustration with which Judge Story after adjourning the Circuit Court of the United States would preside over a moot court at Cambridge. Year after year Judge Davies has taken time from his profession to attend in the Law School, and by his encouraging words, the happy anecdote, the apt illustration, and his wealth of learning to make the moot-court exercises attractive as well as useful." Judge Davies died in New York City, December 7, 1881. E. G. S.

[See portrait page 149, Part I.]

JACQUES, David Ralph, 1823–

Professor Law 1870-91, Dean of Law School 1887-91.

Born near Woodbridge, N. J., 1823; graduated Harvard 1842; LL.B. Harvard 1842; admitted to the Bar, 1846; practicing lawyer in New York City; member Board of Councilmen, 1864-65; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ., 1870-91; Dean of Law Faculty, 1887-91; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1877; retired 1891.

DAVID RALPH JACQUES, LL.D., was born near Woodbridge, New Jersey, April 20, 1823, son of David Ralph and Catherine Shotwell Jacques. The first American ancestor of Professor Jacques was Henry Jacques who came from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, a town named from old Newbury in Berkshire, England. Some of his descendants moved into New Jersey, and Moses Jacques, grandfather of Professor Jacques, a farmer in Rahway, near Woodbridge, was first Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Second Regiment of Essex New Jersey militia during the entire period of the Revolutionary War. David R. Jacques, the Professor's father, devoted himself to business. Professionally the latter's son, Professor David R. Jacques, followed a line differing from his father's avocation; graduating at Harvard in 1842 he entered the Dane Law School of the same University, listening to the Moot Court decisions of Story and Greenleaf, the one particularly presenting the law of real property and evidence, and the other teaching mainly equity and mercantile law. After graduating at the Law School in 1844 David Jacques entered the law office of John Anthon of New York City, then one of the leaders of the Bar, who was instrumental in procuring the passage of the Act creating the Superior Court of the City of New York, and who furthermore was the author of a work on Nisi Prius. After being admitted to the Bar in 1849 he served for nine years as clerk or assistant to Surrogate Bradford. That jurist during his occupancy of the Surrogate's office with his own hand wrote voluminous reports of testimony of the more important cases tried before him, and when a sufficient number of opinions had accumulated to form a volume Judge Bradford arranged with Messrs. Baker and Godwin for its publication. Professor Jacques superintended the publication of the entire series, carefully examining the authorities, verifying the citations and correcting the proof. After leaving the Surrogate's office he entered upon the active practice of his profession, at first alone and afterwards conjointly with Cornelius Minor. He was, of course, strongly interested in Surrogate's practice, although at first some fifteen actions, including an omnibus suit, growing out of an insolvent assignment, occupied much of his time. The case of Bascom *vs.* Albertson, in which the decision of the Court of Appeals settled or was supposed to have finally settled the law in New York as to trusts for charity as affected by the rule against perpetuity, was argued by him in all its stages. Notable cases in which he was engaged were those of the will of Caroline Merrill, by which a large property was given to the Archbishop of New York, and in the Supreme Court the litigations growing out of the trusts of property valued at several millions of dollars, created by the will of the late D. A. Cushman. Professor Jacques was for about twenty years a Trustee of the Children's Aid Society, and thus brought into frequent association with the late Charles Loring Brace, author of Gesta Christi and soul of that charitable enterprise. Professor Jacques had pre-

viously taught a class of newsboys in the lodging-house of the society when it occupied the sixth floor of the Sun Building at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. As Trustee he rendered many gratuitous legal services in cases connected with this noble charity. He was sent to the Assembly at Albany by the Republican party where, however, he pursued a somewhat independent course, e. g., in voting against the so called Gridiron bills of street car line franchises, and a bill for reorganizing the Alms House Department. In 1860 and once more, later, he was nominated for Surrogate by the Republicans. During the Civil War Professor Jacques was appointed by Governor Edwin Morgan a member of the recruiting commission for the County of New York. In 1864 he sat for a year in the Board of Councilmen with William S. Opdyke as his sole Republican colleague. In September 1870 he was appointed Professor of Law in the University, with the Hon. Henry E. Davies as President of the Law Faculty. At that time a vigorous movemen, was made looking towards the re-invigoration of the Law School, an inaugural meeting being held in the Law Library at which addresses were made by Chancellor Zabriskie of New Jersey, Chauncey B. Ripley and William Allen Butler. At his first lecture Professor Jacques was met by a class of four students. Everything had to be done offhand and at once, scheme of studies elaborated, text-books selected and method of legal education determined. The theory of legal education pursued in the school was the study — as Professor Jacques himself once expressed it — of system — of rules co-ordinated and classified, combined with the study of cases. As a method of teaching students law, the exclusive study of cases is simply impracticable; and some systematic knowledge of principles is indispensable even to a profitable study of the reports. As a gymnastic, as an exercise in getting at cardinal facts, in deducing rules, in balancing and reconciling decisions, case study is invaluable. The reported case is like the moral tale or fable (but with the *haec fabula docet* in the head note and not at the end), the concrete statement making a more vivid impression than any abstract precept. After Judge Davies resumed practice and became counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company the pressure of business rendered further attendance at the Moots Courts impracticable, and all the incidental labor devolved upon Professor Jacques and was performed by him alone until 1881 when he secured the services of Isaac Franklin Russell, Doctor of Civil Law; (whose biography the reader will find elsewhere). On the death of Judge Davies, A. J. Vanderpoel, Esq., was appointed President of the Law Faculty. Mr. Vanderpoel died in Paris in 1887 and Professor Jacques was then appointed Dean of the Law Faculty. Professor Jacques retired in 1891, being succeeded as Dean by Austin Abbott, and having received the degree of LL.D. from the University in 1877. Professor Jacques was a member of the New York Law Institute and is a member of the Bar Association both of the City and of the State of New York, the American Social Science Association, the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Arts; for many years also he was actively interested in the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and The Children's Aid Society. Professor Jacques married in 1894, Elizabeth Hartshorne of Locust Grove near Rahway, New Jersey. E. G. S.

CARROLL, Charles, 1832–1889.

Professor French and German, 1871–1889.

Born in Baltimore, Md., 1832; graduated Harvard, 1853; tutor in Boston High School, 1858; engaged in journalism and other writing; Prof. French and German N. Y. Univ., 1871–89; Ph.D. N. Y. Univ., 1872; died 1889.

CHARLES CARROLL, Ph.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1832, of an old New England family. After a private school training he entered his father's office to fit himself for mercantile life. Soon after this time, however, his father removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Here Charles Carroll changed the aims of his life and entering Harvard in 1849 he graduated as Valedictorian of his Class in 1853. Having taught from 1853 to 1854, he went to Europe where he spent two years in travel and in study at German Universities. Returning in 1856 he studied law in New York City and pursued journalism at the same time. In 1858 he went to Boston and for a short time was a tutor in the Boston High School. In 1859 he married Mary Powell Caswell of Boston, a brilliant and well educated woman who ably helped Professor Carroll in his many literary ventures. Her translations of Octave Feuillet and of

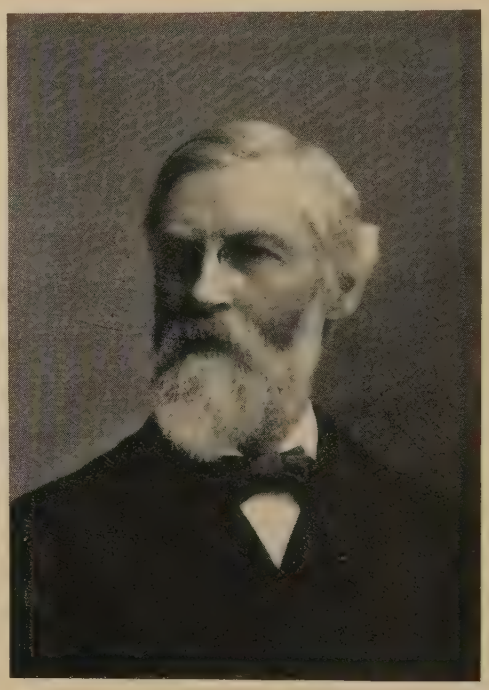
Montaigne are notable for their grace and accuracy. In 1866 Professor Carroll on account of failing health went to Europe with Brander Matthews and afterwards with Messrs E. S. and E. M. Davison. On his return to America in 1870 he resumed his profession of journalism. In 1871 he was elected to the Chair of French and German Languages and Literature in New York University which position he held to his death, February 15, 1889. His wife died in 1878, and he was survived by two daughters. Professor Carroll was connected with many of the New York papers either on the staff or as a contributor. His short stories and verse were largely published in Harper's, The Century and Scribner's. He also wrote for The Post, The Times and The Sun. His scholarly attainments were supplemented by a bright fancy and a sprightly temperament that gave him a most enviable literary style. His vocabulary was very extensive, and his range of expression and illustration was enriched by the classics and many modern languages. His versatility was marvelous. He attacked the most varied subjects with an ease and skill vouchsafed to but few men. His work in the University left an impression upon all that came under his care. His discriminating taste required elegance as well as accuracy from the student. The funeral took place in the chapel of the University on Sunday, February 17. The exercises were conducted by Vice-Chancellor MacCracken, assisted by Dr. Howard Crosby and Dr. H. M. Baird. A quartet of students sang "Abide with Me," and "Consolation." On the casket lay a wreath of white roses, tied with violet ribbon, the gift of the students. His remains were buried in Newton, Massachusetts. E. G. S.

STEVENSON, John James, 1841–

Professor Geology, 1871-

Born in New York City, 1841; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1863; Ph.D., 1867; engaged in mining enterprises, 1867-69; Prof. Chem. and Nat. Hist. W. Va. Univ., 1869-71; Prof. Geol. N. Y. Univ. since 1871; engaged as Geologist on National and State Surveys, 1871-82; author of works on Geology.

JOHN JAMES STEVENSON, Ph.D., LL.D., was born in New York City, October 10, 1841. His father, the Rev. Andrew Stevenson, D.D., a native of Ireland, was sent as missionary to Nova Scotia by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, but afterwards came to New York, where for forty years he was Pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church. His mother was daughter of Rev. James R. Willson, D.D., for many years Professor in the Theological Seminary of his denomination, and descended from Zaccheus Willson, who settled on Back River, Delaware, in 1711. As was customary, his preparation for College began at a very early age so that he had completed the requirements in Greek before his eighth year and those in Latin before his tenth. As his father was training a class of theological students in Hebrew, he was entered in that class so that he read Isaiah in the original when nine



JOHN J. STEVENSON

years old. He entered the Sophomore Class of New York University in 1858 and took the Greek Prize for that year; but he did not graduate until 1863, as ill-health made absence for two years necessary. After graduating he pursued his studies in the University's School of Analytical Chemistry under the Professors Draper and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1867, one of the first graduate degrees conferred by New York University. Two years were spent in connection with a mining enterprise at the West, and in 1869 he became Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in West Virginia University. This position

was retained until 1871 when he returned to New York University as Professor of Geology. The scope of the chair was increased in 1882 so as to include Chemistry and Physiology, and in 1891 so as to include Biology, but in 1889 Chemistry was set off and in 1894 Biology, so that the chair now is the same as in 1871. It is significant of the University's development that the subjects taught by Professor Stevenson in 1882 are divided now among five Professors, with several Assistants and all recognize imperative necessity for further subdivision in more than one department. Professor Stevenson was an Assistant on the Ohio Geological Survey in 1871–1872 and 1874, continuing work on the upper coal measures, begun in West Virginia during 1869. In 1873 he was Geologist to the Colorado Division of the United States Geographical Surveys west of the one-hundredth meridian. Severe illness in 1874 prevented his return to field work in the West and the summer was spent in studying the coal measures of West Virginia and Ohio; but he remained in connection with the Western work as Consulting Geologist until the consolidation of the surveys in 1879. In 1875 he was appointed on the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania as Geologist in charge of the southwestern part of the state to continue his investigation of the upper coal measures. This work was completed in three years and he returned to the Western work, going into the field during 1878 and 1879. The western surveys were consolidated in the latter year and he declined appointment as head of one of the divisions under the new organization. During 1880 he was employed in study of newly discovered coalfields in southwest Virginia and central New Mexico. He returned to the Pennsylvania Survey, and during 1881–1882 he had charge of the work in the mountain area of the south central part of the state. In the latter year additional duties were imposed by the University; and since that time he has had no connection with official surveys, but has made special studies in pure Geology in many portions of the United States. His publications consist of four large octave volumes on the Geology of Pennsylvania, a quarto volume upon the Geology of New Mexico, more than one hundred briefer memoirs upon Geology and very many contributions to journals upon other subjects. For the most part his studies have been confined to the coal measures, but the necessities of field-work have required investigations of problems involving the whole geological column. Very early he was led to conclusions respecting the origin of coal beds, which were elaborated in later years. These have been accepted and have been found applicable by observers in coal fields not examined by him. Some conclusions respecting the origin of anthracite, crudely suggested in 1877 but published in 1893, prove to have been anticipated in their final form by V. Gümbel of Bavaria in a publication made in 1883. His more important conclusions, respecting conditions within the Rocky Mountain region, presented in 1874–1876, were disputed energetically for several years, but, with few exceptions, they have been accepted by the later observers and have passed into literature. He was the first to work out the section of the upper coal measures within the Appalachian area and that of the Laramie in Colorado and New Mexico. Among the economic results of his work are the great development of the coal fields of southwest Virginia, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars in mining operations and railroad construction, and the extraordinary growth of the coke industry of southwestern Pennsylvania. When he came to the University, there was no material for illustration of lectures upon Geology and the institution's means were very limited. At the cost of much time, labor and several thousands of dollars Professor Stevenson gathered an extensive collection of geological specimens, of fossils and of material for use in Applied Geology. This he afterwards gave to the University and it now forms the nucleus of the Geological Museum, which is one of the best in the state and which he has gathered at insignificant cost to the institution. Professor Stevenson has been Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the International Geological Congress, President of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Geological Society of America, as well as of the University Alumni Association. He is foreign, honorary or corresponding member of the Geological societies of Russia, Hungary, Belgium, Nord, Edinburgh, Australasia and America; the American Philosophical Society, the Kaiserlich Leopoldinisch-Carolinisch Akademie and many other academies in America and Europe. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1893 by Princeton University.

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WHEELOCK, William Almy, 1825–

Member Council 1871—Benefactor.

Born in Providence, R. I., 1825; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1843; teacher in the Univ. Grammar School, 1842–43; in wholesale dry-goods business, 1845–64; Pres. Central Nat. Bank, 1866–81; member N. Y. Univ. Council since 1871; and President of Council since 1898.

WILLIAM ALMY WHEELOCK, Merchant and Financier, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 23, 1825. His father, Joseph Wheelock, a native of Westboro, Massachusetts, born June 25, 1788, was of Welsh descent and for many years was cashier of the Merchants

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK

Bank of Providence. His mother, Amelia (Ames) Wheelock, was of English descent and was born in Groton, Massachusetts, April 9, 1788. The family removed to New York City in 1837. William A. Wheelock entered College in New York University in 1839 when Frelinghuysen became Chancellor and received the Bachelor of Arts degree with the noted Class of 1843, and that of Master of Arts in 1846. During a great part of his College course he supported himself by assisting in teaching in the University Grammar School and as private tutor. At nineteen he entered as clerk the jobbing house of Merritt, Ely & Company, serving two years without compensation in order to learn the business. Three years later he became a partner of the firm. In 1850 he married Harriet, daughter of Elijah D. Efner, of Buffalo, of what was then one of the oldest families of that city. From 1850 to 1855, he acted as purchaser for his firm (now changed to Merritt, Bliss & Company) at Manchester, England, and there both of his children were born. Having retired from this business in 1863 he became Director in 1865 of the Central National Bank and in 1866, President, which post he held to 1881, when he resigned. Mr. Wheelock's active fidelity to New York University has been deeply written into her history. Mr. Wheelock has been associated with the American Surety Company as Chairman of its Executive Committee, the Equitable Life as one of its Finance Committee, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company and the Central National Bank. He is a member of the Union League and of the Lawyers' Club. He has served in the administration of the American Tract Society and has been an Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Washington Heights for nearly forty years, also a member of the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York. He was a Director of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for many years. His city residence is at Washington Heights, the grounds covering two city blocks commanding a view of the Hudson. The children of Mr. Wheelock are: Dr. W. E. Wheelock who married the only daughter of the late Rev. John Hall, D.D., Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, and Harriet E., wife of George A. Strong, partner in the old law firm of Martin & Smith. E. G. S.

BRUSH, Charles Benjamin, 1848-1897.

Adj. Prof. Engineering, 1874; Prof. and Dean Engineering School, 1888-97.

Born in New York City, 1848; graduated B.S. and C.E. N.Y. Univ. 1867; practicing engineer; engaged in building many important bridges and water works; Adjunct Prof. Civil Engineering at the University 1874-88; Prof. and Dean of Engineering School, 1888-97; Sc. D. N. Y. Univ., 1895; died 1897.

CHARLES BENJAMIN BRUSH, Sc.D., Civil Engineer, was born in New York City, February 15, 1848, the son of Jonathan Ethelbert Brush and Cornelia (Turck) Brush. He was graduated in the Class of 1867, Bachelor of

Science and Civil Engineer, being English Salutatorian at Commencement and having made the Phi Beta Kappa. He was at first a member of the engineer corps of the Croton Aqueduct, 1867–1869. He began independent practice as a civil engineer in 1869 but in 1874 he became Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering in New York University, in 1888 advancing to the post of full Professor and Dean of the Engineering School. He was elected an Associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers September 6, 1871, became a member September 6, 1877, was a Director from 1888 to 1891 and a Vice-President in 1892. Among the more prominent water works on which

CHARLES B. BRUSH

he was engaged in his professional career were those of Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis, Jamestown, East New York, Passaic, Easton and Montclair. He was Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company, of the North Hudson County Railway Company, of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and of the Hackensack Water Company. The development of the latter company was especially due to his careful study and management. He served as expert on the foundations of the Second and Third Avenue bridges over the Harlem in New York City and the Thames River bridge at New London, Connecticut. He was engineer for the contractor in the construction of the Washington bridge, and Associate Engineer for the proposed New York and New Jersey bridge over the Hudson River in New York City. He was for a time Engineer of the Hudson River tunnel; Engineer of sewers in North Hudson County in New Jersey, and in Irvington, New York; and among the other water works upon which he was engaged in some engineering capacity may be mentioned those at Greenwood Cemetery, Plainfield, Highland Falls, Syracuse, Portsmouth and Suffolk, Virginia, Far Rockaway, Alliance, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, and South Hampton, New York. In reporting his death to the Alumni Association, Dr. Henry M. Baird said in part: "the acute scholar, the thorough teacher, the master of his branch of activity, the courteous and genial Christian gentleman, Professor Brush. I am not going to relate step by step the course of patient, persevering, intelligent work, by which our dear friend placed himself at last among the men that won for themselves an honorable place at the very head of the profession in America." . . . "Any that may choose to read his numerous contributions to such works as the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, or the American Water Works Association, will see how broad and intelligent his views were on all topics connected with his chosen profession." In 1895 New York University bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Science. Even before this time his health had been greatly impaired and it was after a long and trying illness of three years' duration and over that he finally passed away on June 3, 1897, leaving a widow and three children. He was buried in Greenwood. It was characteristic of Charles Brush that in professional matters he never was content to be second and regarded his calling as above politics. He was never guilty of political truckling and won the respect of even those who opposed him on that account. He never sought his ends by indirection. Plain, outspoken truth was his invariable habit. He succeeded where others would have failed because all men believed him and trusted him. Resolutions of respect and commemoration were passed by the Hackensack Water Company, Reorganized, by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, by the Queens County Water Company, and by the Central Presbyterian Church, New York City.

E. G. S.

HALL, John, 1829–1898.

Member of Council, 1875, 1891, Chancellor, 1881–1891.

Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1829; graduated Belfast College, 1846, and in theology, 1849; appointed by Queen Victoria Commissioner of Education for Ireland; came to U.S., 1867; Pastor Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York City, 1867–98; Chancellor N.Y. Univ., 1881–91; Trustee of Princeton and Wellesley; died 1898.

JOHN HALL, D.D., LL.D., Clergyman, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829, son of William and Rachel (Magowan) Hall. His ancestors were natives of Scotland. He was graduated at Belfast College in Arts in 1846 and in Theology in 1849; having matriculated in 1842 and won repeated prizes for proficiency in church history and Hebrew scholarship. He was licensed to preach in 1849 and was a missionary in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 1849–1852; Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Armagh, 1852–1867, where he edited the Evangelical Witness, built the Rutland Square Church, and was appointed by the Viceroy of Ireland Commissioner of National Education. He received from Queen Victoria the honorary appointment of Commissioner of Education for Ireland. He visited America in 1867 as delegate to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio, preached for the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, then worshipping in their old church in Nineteenth Street, and received a call as Pastor which he accepted after his return to Ireland. His work in this church resulted in a new church edifice erected in 1873, at a cost of over $1,000,000, the largest Presbyterian Church in New York city; the Romeyn Chapel in Seventy-fourth Street; a mission on Sixty-third Street; a Chinese mission on East Fifty-ninth Street and numerous other missions and charitable institutions supported by annual contributions of over $100,000 from the parent church. In January 1898 he resigned the pastorate, but withdrew the resignation upon the earnest demand of the congregation. He was Chancellor of New York University, 1881–1891; a member of the Council, 1875; a Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary; of the College of New Jersey, 1868; of Wells College, Aurora, New York, and of Wellesley College, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection; Chairman of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and Chairman of the Committee of Church Extension, New York Presbytery. He was a member of the New York Historical Society; received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington and Jefferson College in 1865; Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University and the College of New Jersey in 1885, Trinity College, Dublin, in 1890 and Doctor of Divinity from Columbia in 1886. He was married, June 15, 1852, to Emily, daughter of Lyndon Bolton of Dublin, Ireland, and of their children Robert William became Professor of Analytical Chemistry in New York University; Richard John was Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and died in Santa Barbara, California, January 23, 1897; Thomas Cuming became Professor of Theology in Union Seminary, New York; Bolton was graduated at Princeton in 1875, author of books on economic and sociological subjects, and Emily C. was the only daughter. His published works include: Family Prayers for Four Weeks, 1868; Papers for Home Reading, 1873; God's Word Through Preaching, 1875; Family Talks to Boys, 1876; A Christian Home, 1883, and numerous tracts and contributions to the religious press. He died in Bangor, County Down, Ireland, September 17, 1898, whence the remains were brought back to New York and rest in Woodlawn Cemetery. "Men have often" (Rev. T. C. Johnston, M.A. Dublin) "endeavored to discover the secret of Dr. Hall's unique influence. Learning he did not possess as the pedants understand learning — as if the sphere of knowledge were no larger than Hebrew roots, or metaphysical guessings, or the last new book!" . . . "One must name first a rare directness and simplicity of character. The great ones are always known by this. Your knave is at bottom a fool; for he cannot conceal from the world that he is a knave. Your astute wirepuller is after all a poor, apish kind of creature, and his tricks are always found at last." . . . "The wise-headed early understand this. So they pass among us frequently as rather simple folk, who do not need to be taken much account of. We complacently shrug our shoulders, and half-compassionate them while we have the audacity to attempt to impose upon them and to wrong them. But at the end of the day they have far outstripped all competitors in life's race." . . . "Along with this simplicity and directness of character, and indeed as the outcome of it, Dr. Hall possessed the

rare gift of great clearness of thought and speech. I do not know that I have ever heard anyone whom it required so little effort on the hearer's part to follow. Simple, orderly and to the point his utterances always were, no matter what the subject he was dealing with. Some people regarded this as a want of profoundness, whereas it is really an evidence of the highest culture. We must put down as his next characteristic a patient earnestness and laborious fidelity in the doing of little things, in the performance of humble duties. Indeed he seemed to like best to do these. Was it to teach a few souls away in Roscommon, or preach to a few folk gathered in the little church at Queenstown when he was about to embark for home, or to visit a poor servant girl away up in an attic, it was done well and done with all his might. There was in him, too, a rare meekness and gentleness of spirit. 'We must bear it for Christ's sake,' he was wont to say to any one who came to him with a story of suffering. He had learned the meaning of that saying of à Kempis, so hard, alas! to learn: 'If you gladly bear the cross, it will bear you and bring you to the longed-for end.' So he passed among us, a gentle, genial, noble spirit, not escaping the flouts of the unworthy; and not without suffering, 'that great Sculptor, without whose touch none of the saints is perfected.' We must note finally, and with peculiar emphasis, a great strength and tenacity of homely affection. After all, the heart is the measure of the man and Dr. Hall's heart was big. If he knew you he never forgot you. If he loved you he loved to the end. Especially was this true of his feeling toward his own kin, and all the common homely things that twine themselves about a gentle heart: the old farm-house, the friends of youth, the ageing sisters. He and they had 'rin about the braes;' the ocean broad might roar between them but their hearts were one, united until death. Across that ocean Love had led him year by year to feast his eyes on the old familiar scenes, to hear in his heart the music of loved voices, to dream again forgotten boyish dreams." E. G. S.

[See portrait page, 169, Part I.]

DEEMS, Charles Force, 1820–1893.

Member Council, 1876–1893, Founder Deems Fund, 1887.

Born in Baltimore, Md., 1820; graduated Dickinson College, 1839; preached in Methodist Church, Asbury, N. J., 1839–40; N. Carolina Agent Am. Bible Co., 1840–42; Prof. Logic and Rhetoric Univ. N. C., 1842–47; Prof. Nat. Science Randolph-Mason College, Pa., 1847–48; Pastor in Newbern, N. C., 1848–50; Pres. Greensboro, N. C. Female College, 1850–54; removed to New York City, 1865; engaged in journalistic work; established Church of the Strangers, and Pastor until death; Pres. Rutgers Female College, New York City; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1876–93; established Deems Fund of N. Y. Univ. 1887; writer and editor; LL.D. Univ. of N. C.; D.D. Randolph-Mason College; died 1893.

CHARLES FORCE DEEMS, D.D., LL.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 4, 1820, son of George W. Deems, a clergyman of the Methodist faith. He received early

CHARLES F. DEEMS

training in the preparatory studies at home, and graduated with high honors at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1839. In that year he entered the Methodist ministry, accepting a call to Asbury, New Jersey. After one year, however, he resigned to become General Agent representing North Carolina of the American Bible Company. In 1842 his occupation was again changed to that of Educator and he entered the Chair of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of North Carolina where he continued for five years. He taught as Professor of Natural Sciences at Randolph-Macon

College in Ashland, Virginia, 1847–1848, and then returned to pastoral work in Newbern, North Carolina, in 1850 being chosen Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, held in St. Louis. While serving in that capacity he received two calls to educational positions — the Presidency of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Female College, and the Presidency of Centenary College in Jackson, Louisiana, and choosing the former remained at the head of the Female College until 1854. At one time he was Presiding Elder in the North Carolina Conference of the Wilmington and Newbern districts. In 1865 Dr. Deems removed to New York City with the intention of devoting himself to journalistic work, and at once became Editor and Publisher of The Watchman, a religious weekly. Later he occupied editorial relations with various journals, including Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine and Christian Thought. His church work continued and from July 22, 1866, when he preached his first New York sermon to an audience of fifteen persons in the University Building, he was a prominent figure in the religious life of the city. Soon after his arrival in New York he organized the Strangers' Sunday Home Society, renting the University Chapel for a meeting place. Subsequently, through the generosity of Cornelius Vanderbilt he was enabled to found as the outgrowth of that Society the Church of the Strangers of which he remained Pastor until his death. After returning from a tour in Palestine in 1881 he founded the American Institute of Christian Philosophy and acted as its President and as Editor of its organ, Christian Thought, from the founding until his death. He was for a time President of Rutgers Female College in New York City. In connection with New York University, of whose Council he was a member from 1876 to 1893, he will long be remembered as the founder of the Deems Fund. It was upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Church of the Strangers, October 3, 1887, that Dr. Deems made this gift, stipulating that the money should always be used as a loan fund for needy students. The Deems Lectureship of New York University, endowed with $15,000, was established in his memory, in 1895, by the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. It secures every few years a series of lectures upon The Cherished Faith in the Light of Science and Philosophy, and their publication in book form. He also gave to the University of North Carolina a Deems Fund in memory of his son, Lieutenant Theodore Disosway Deems, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. An important feature of his wonderfully active and varied career was the performance of a large amount of writing for publication; this took the form of sermons and articles contributed to periodical literature and of various volumes. Some of his books are: Triumph of Peace and Other Poems, New York, 1840; Life of Rev. Dr. Clarke, 1840; Devotional Melodies, 1842; Twelve College Sermons, 1844; The Home Altar, 1850; What Now?, 1853; Weights and Wings, 1874; A Scotch Verdict in Re-Evolution; The Light of the Nations, 1872; the last named, originally published in 1868 under the title Jesus, is the most pretentious and by far the most powerful of his works; he was occupied three years in writing it. Dr. Deems received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Randolph-Macon, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina. He was married June 20, 1843, to Anna, daughter of Israel Doty Disosway of New York City, one of the founders of Randolph-Macon College. He died in New York City, November 18, 1893. *

RUSSELL, Isaac Franklin, 1857–

Professor of Law, 1881–

Born in Hamden, Conn., 1857; attended Southold Acad. L.I.; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1875; LL.B., 1877; A.M., 1878; LL.M., Yale, 1879; D.C.L., Yale, 1880; LL.D., Dickinson, 1893; law lecturer at the Univ., 1880; Prof. since 1881; practicing lawyer.

ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL, LL.D., D.C.L., was born in Hamden, near New Haven, Connecticut, August 25, 1857. His father, the Rev. William H. Russell, born in New York City of English ancestors, has been for fifty years a Methodist minister belonging to the New York East Conference, and has served pastorates in many parts of the City of New York under the itinerant polity of that denomination. This worthy gentleman is now living in retirement in Hamilton, New Jersey, having sent four sons to the University, of whom three succeeded in taking degrees, to wit: Dr. William H. Russell, Jr., now of Grahamville, Florida; Charles E. Russell, of the Bar of New York City; and Professor Russell,

the subject of this sketch. The Rev. William H. Russell was self-educated, having mastered Greek without an instructor, and prepared all his children to enter College. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University in 1878. Susan Voorhees (Hiller) Russell, the mother of Professor Russell, was born in Rochester, New York, of Dutch ancestry, and received her education in Michigan where her father, Isaac Hiller, settled early in life as a pioneer. Professor Russell received the major part of his preparation for College under home instruction. He attended for one year the Southold Academy on Long Island. With his older brother, William H., he entered the University, passing the Junior examinations in 1871. He graduated, with the highest honors of his class, in 1875, being at that time under eighteen years of age. In College he won distinction as a speaker and writer, became President of the Eucleian Society and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society; later he became the Secretary of the New York Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and served for over ten years in that capacity. He has also been active in the New York City Graduate Club of Phi Beta Kappa. On graduation he won an essay prize (one of the Butler Eucleian prizes,) and was awarded a Fellowship of $250, dividing honors and emolument evenly with William D. Edwards, since eminent at the Bar and in the Senate of New Jersey. The young man then went to the Law School of the University, at that time under the administration of Professor David R. Jacques, whose only associate in the Faculty was the Hon. Henry E. Davies, ex-Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, who held moot courts on Fridays. He graduated in May 1877, winning a prize of $100 for passing the best written examination. After a brief clerkship with James D. Lynch, a distinguished real estate operator, he entered the law office of Eugene Smith, a prominent practitioner, a Yale Valedictorian and a gentleman of the highest standing in the profession. With the clear purpose of seeking preparation for a scholastic career, Mr. Russell resumed study at Yale where he spent two years in post-graduate work. He graduated as Master of Laws at Yale in 1879, being the only candidate for that degree and having enjoyed in many subjects the exclusive usufruct of the professorial toil of many distinguished teachers, such as Judge Robinson, now Dean of the Law Faculty in the Catholic University of Washington, District of Columbia, and Judge Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court. His graduating thesis was on the "Lien of a Material Man on Vessels of Another State," in which he assailed the rule announced in the famous case of *The Lottawanna*. The Faculty awarded him the Doctor's Oration, which he delivered on the theme "Napoleon as a Legislator," July 1, 1880, when he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in the presence of a distinguished body including the President of the United States and two members of his cabinet, William M. Evarts and Post-

ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL

master-General Key. Immediately on his return to New York he was appointed to lecture on Roman Law at the Law School of the University, and delivered a course of six lectures to the Class of 1881. Before the close of that academic year, 1880–1881, he was appointed Professor of Law and has since served at that post of duty. At the same time and until the University College moved to University Heights he was Professor of Political Science, meeting undergraduate Seniors in the study of International and Constitutional Law, and giving instruction to Juniors in Political Economy. When the Graduate Seminary was organized he offered courses in Sociology. When

the School of Pedagogy was projected he served on a committee to organize that department of University instruction, and himself took a small part in the actual labor of lecturing to pedagogical students. For four or five years he lectured regularly to the Senior Class at the Medical College on Forensic Medicine. He has also been very successful in administrative work, for many years serving as Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty of Law, and conducting all the executive affairs of the Law Department. During the period of his Treasurership the Law School grew from what was substantially a one year's course with a single Professor till it reached in 1891, its new development and had a genuine two years' course of study, ample quarters and library with a competent Faculty of four Professors, two for each class, and with annual classes of over one hundred each. Perhaps the greatest distinction that has come to Professor Russell has been through his direction of the work of the Woman's Law Class for the past eight years. This unique institution was organized about ten years ago by the Woman's Legal Education Society, which has furnished the financial support for the Lecturer's Chair. The work of conducting this class has been severe and unremitting and by general consent has been most successful; this work has been largely Professor Russell's with the aid and co-operation of Mrs. John P. Munn and Miss Helen Miller Gould, President and Vice-President of the Woman's Legal Education Society. Over four hundred women have taken the full courses of the Woman's Law Class. They include many well known authors, editors, journalists and women of affairs, as well as the wives and daughters of the most celebrated judges, physicians, clergymen and capitalists of the Greater New York. In fact students have been attracted from distant states and even from foreign countries to this branch of the University work. For five years Professor Russell has lectured at the Brooklyn Institute before the Department of Law, his lectures there being fully reported. Several years ago, at the suggestion of Frederic B. Pratt, he organized the course in Commercial and Business Law, now given in many English speaking countries under the auspices of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. This work, which he has directed in detail from the beginning, involving much severe toil and great responsibility, is largely a labor of love generously rendered in a favorite cause. Professor Russell has been for several years Secretary of the Jurisprudence Department of the American Social Science Association, and has acted also as Chairman of that section, planning and executing the entire program for several meetings, and himself reading papers on International Arbitration, Legal Education and Codification which have attracted much attention and elicited numerous editorial comments. As a speaker Professor Russell has for many years appeared before patriotic, scholastic and learned societies, as well as at College commencements, at banquets, on the "stump" for political candidates and even in the pulpit, as he is a licensed local preacher in the Methodist denomination, and frequently appears before congregations of Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed and even Catholic and Jewish bodies. As a writer he has contributed to the Youth's Companion, the Albany Law Journal, the Brief, the Yale Law Journal, the American Lawyer, the Methodist Review and to many other periodicals. His work entitled "Outline Study of Law," of which fully three thousand copies have been sold and a third edition has just issued from the press, received flattering notices from jurists of high rank, including the Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Lord Chief-Justice of England. Professor Russell has been in active practice at the Bar for over twenty years, appearing frequently at court and sometimes serving as referee and receiver on judicial appointment. He also has large interests in property under his care as guardian and trustee. Dr. Russell is a member of the Sabbath Committee and has been a manager of the Bible Society. He belongs to many scholastic organizations and also to social clubs, such as the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Lawyer's Club in Manhattan, the Quill Club and the Phi Delta Phi Club. He has always been active in religious and political circles, participating in the public exercises of the Camp Meetings at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, where he has had his summer home for many years and serving on political campaign committees of the Republican party. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dickinson College in 1893. During the twenty years of his professional service he has seen many of his students elected to Congress

and to the Supreme Bench and also to College Presidencies. In 1886 he married Ruth, daughter of W. M. Ferriss of Bay Ridge, Long Island; he has four sons. Mrs. Russell, daughter of an eminent scholar, is a graduate of the Woman's Law Class and Treasurer of the Alumnae. Professor Russell owes his interest in Economics and Sociology to the influence of Professor Sumner of Yale, his fondness for Philosophical Jurisprudence and Roman Law to the influence of Judge Baldwin, and ascribes his literary bent to the steady encouragement, the fatherly admonition and the eloquent example of Chancellor MacCracken to whose initiative he is indebted for all the great opportunity of his life. The writings of Sir Henry Maine and Herbert Spencer have powerfully influenced his thought during his later years. His daily association at College and in his law office with the late Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor David R. Jacques, LL.D., for about a quarter of a century, has kept him reverential toward classical learning and the scholarship of Harvard in the time of Longfellow, Greenleaf and Story. Chancellor MacCracken, writing in 1891, said: "The secret of Professor Russell's success may be found in three facts: first, his assiduous study; second, his ability to impart knowledge in a clear, forcible way; third, his enthusiasm in the work of teaching, implying interest in the student and a personal and living sympathy with him in his best aims." Professor Russell's bibliography includes: Methodism as it is to be, Church and Home, December 1890; Prospects in the Law, University Quarterly, April 1892; Thoughts on the Study of Law, Intercollegiate Law Journal, April 1892; The Right Use of Wealth, Church and Home, June 1892; Woman as a Bread Winner, Church and Home, February 1893; The Pastor and his Work, Church and Home, October 1893; Lectures on Law for Women, New York, L. K. Strouse & Company, 1893; Outline Study of Law, New York, L. K. Strouse & Company, 1894; The New New Woman, Church and Home, October 1895; Abraham Lincoln, Church and Home, February 1896; Austin Abbott, University Magazine, June 1896; Austin Abbott, Proceedings of American Bar Association for 1896, pp. 668; England's Chief-Justice and his Message, Church and Home, October 1896; The Declaration of Independence, Church and Home, July 1897; The Vendetta, Methodist Review, pp. 583–594; The Most Ancient Law, Yale Law Journal, June 1898; The Philosophy of Myth, Methodist Review, September 1898; International Arbitration, Transactions of American Social Science Association, 1898; Why Law Schools are Crowded, Albany Law Journal, September 16, 1899; The Legal Profession, Youth's Companion, July 1900; Outline Study of Law, New York, Baker, Voorhis & Company (Third Edition), pp. 363, 1900; Decline of Forensic Eloquence, The Brief, July 1900; Domain of the Written Law, The American Lawyer, July 1900. E. G. S.

SCHELL, Augustus, 1812–1884.

Member Council, 1881-83.

Born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1812; graduated Union, 1830; studied at Litchfield Law School; practicing lawyer in New York City; prominent in politics as a leader in Tammany Hall and as Chairman Dem. State Com., 1853-56; Collector Port of N.Y., 1857-61; Director in railroad and other corporations; member University Council 1881-83; died 1884.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL was born in Rhinebeck, New York, August 1, 1812. After academic education at Union College, where he graduated in 1830, he took up the study of Law in the Litchfield Law School, and soon after being admitted to the Bar entered practice in New York City. Here he won a conspicuous success in an extensive and lucrative business. He engaged in politics at an early age, and for many years was prominently identified with Tammany interests, for many years working for reform and purification in the organization. He became Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee in 1852, and for three years thereafter served at the head of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Schell occupied the office of Collector of the Port of New York during the administration of President Buchanan, 1857–1861. During the Presidential campaign of 1860 he joined the wing of the Democratic party which pledged itself to the support of John C. Breckinridge, and was elected Chairman of the National Committee of that body. In 1872 he served in the same capacity for the Greeley campaign. In 1867 he was active in the convention meeting to revise the State Constitution, and in 1878 he ran unsuccessfully as the Tammany candidate for the Mayorship of New York City. As his fortune increased Mr. Schell became extensively connected as Director, or otherwise, with many leading railroad corporations and other large

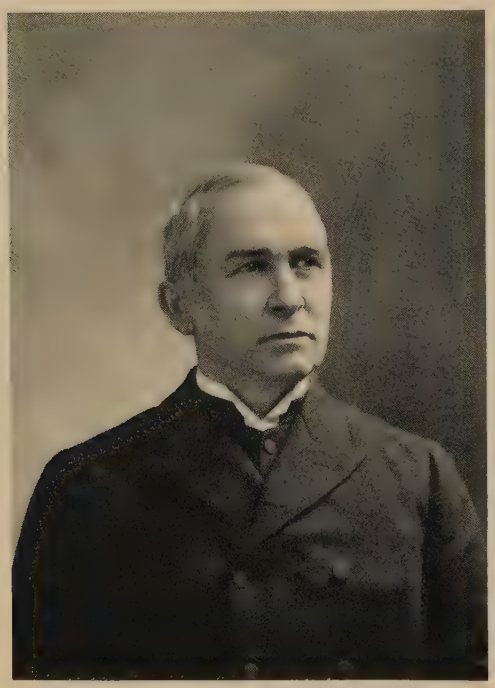
business interests. To him the University College is indebted for an endowment of $5000. known as the Augustus Schell Fund, given in 1867. *

ALEXANDER, George, 1843—

Vice-President of the Council, 1889—

Born in West Charlton, N. Y., 1843; prepared for College at Charlton Academy; graduated Union College, 1866; Princeton Theol. Sem., 1870; Pastor East Ave. Presby. Church, Schenectady, N. Y., 1870–83; Prof. Logic and Rhetoric, Union College, 1877–83; D.D. Union College, 1884; Pastor Univ. Place Presby. Church, New York City, 1884; member Council N. Y. Univ. since 1887, and Vice-Pres. since 1889.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., was born in West Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, October 12, 1843, son of Alexander F. and Margaret (Bunyan) Alexander, descended from Scotch ancestry. His first education was received in the public schools and at Charlton Academy,



GEORGE ALEXANDER

his studies in the latter institution leading to preparation for College. In 1866 he graduated Bachelor of Arts at Union College, from which at a later date, 1884, he received the honor of the Doctor of Divinity degree. After two years of private tutoring, he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, and there graduated in 1870 after two years of study. In the same year he accepted a call to the East Avenue Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, New York, where he continued as Pastor until 1883, during the last six years of that period filling also the position of Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in Union College. Dr. Alexander's appointment to his present position as Pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church was in 1884. Since 1887 he has been associated with New York University as a member of the Council, of which body he is at present Vice-President. He is also a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and a Trustee of Sao Paulo College, Brazil, and of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He is a member of the Union College Alumni and Century associations and the Adirondack League Club. *

OPDYKE, William Stryker, 1836–

Member Council, 1883–99, Founder University Heights.

Born in New York City, 1836; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1856; studied in Albany Law School, 1856–57, and 1859–60; practicing lawyer in New York City; member Bd. of Councilmen of New York City, 1864; Assemblyman, 1873; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1883–99; Sec., 1887–93; a founder of University Heights.

WILLIAM STRYKER OPDYKE was born in New York City, October 6, 1836, son of George and Elizabeth Hall (Stryker) Opdyke. He is descended from Louis Jansen Op Dyck, who came to New Netherlands before 1653, and lived in New York City and Gravesend from 1655 until his death in 1659; also from Jan Stryker, who came to New Amsterdam in 1652. Mr. Opdyke received early education in the schools of Irvington and Newark, New Jersey, and in the University Grammar School of New York City. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts from New York University in 1856, and for training for professional life he attended the Albany Law School. Admitted to the New York Bar in 1859, he entered upon a practice in New York City in which he has since continued. He has twice held public office; in 1864 as a member of the Board of Councilmen of New York City, and in 1873 as a member of the New York Assembly. Mr. Opdyke has long been identified with the life of New York University, serving in its Council since 1883, and was Secretary of the body from 1887 to 1893, and in 1890 contributing to the founding of the new home of the University at University Heights. He was President of the

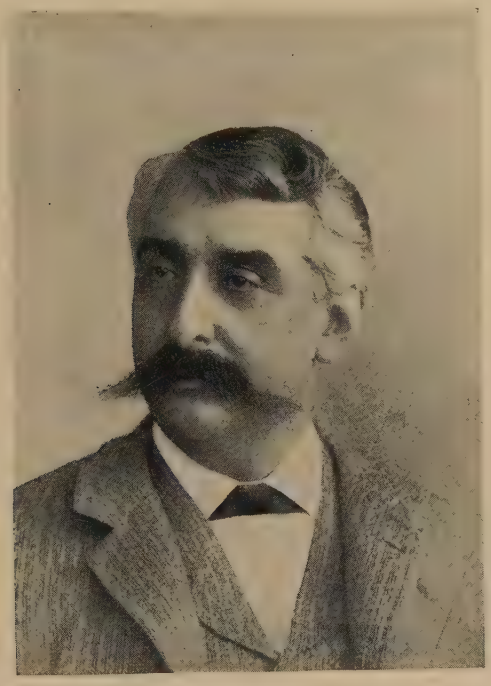
University Alumni Association in 1897 and 1898. In politics Mr. Opdyke has been since 1884 of Democratic convictions, having previously voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Metropolitan, Reform, and University clubs, and a life member of the Geographical Society. He was married, October 20, 1863, to Margaret E. Post, and has one son, Alfred Opdyke. *

SKIDMORE, Lemuel, 1843—

Member Council, 1882-1900.

Born in New York City, 1843; educated private schools; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1861; LL.B. Harvard, 1863; admitted to New York Bar, 1864; practiced in New York City ever since; Civil Service Commissioner, 1893–94: member Council N. Y. Univ., 1882–1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Lawyer, was born in New York City, August 25, 1843, son of William Burtis and Harriet Ann (Bond) Skidmore. His first American ancestor was Thomas



LEMUEL SKIDMORE

Scudamore, who emigrated from Westerly, Gloucestershire, England, settling at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640; and he is the fifth in descent from Thomas's grandson, John, who changed the name to Skidmore, and who in 1695 settled at Long Hill, afterward Newtown, in the Parish of Stratford, Connecticut. In early inscriptions and records the name is variously written Scudamore, Scidmore, and Skidmore. His preliminary education was obtained at various private schools in his native city and he received his College training at New York University, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1861. His legal studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1863, and ever since his admission to the Bar which took place in New York City the following year, he has practiced his profession in the metropolis. In 1882 he was elected to the Council of New York University to serve until 1900; during his term of service he was a member of the Committee on the Law School. Mr. Skidmore held the office of Civil Service Commissioner for New York City in 1893 and 1894. In 1888 he was united in marriage with Mary Johnson; their children are: Anna, born October 30, 1889; Lemuel Jr., born May 7, 1891; Harriet B., born December 19, 1895, and James Bond Skidmore, born November 18, 1899. *

TAYLOR, William M., 1829–1895.

Member Council, 1882–95.

Born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, 1829; graduated Univ. of Glasgow, 1849; graduated Theol. Hall of United Presby. Church, Edinburgh, 1852; Pastor in Scotland and England until 1872; Pastor Tabernacle Church, New York City, 1872–95; D.D. Yale and Amherst, 1872; founder Univ. Heights, and member Univ. Council, 1882–95; died 1895.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D.D., was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, October 23, 1829. Graduating at the University of Glasgow in 1849, he entered the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh and pursued a course of theological study for three years, graduating in 1852. In the following year he was settled as Pastor in the village of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire county, Scotland, where he remained for two years, until called to the Derby Road Church in Liverpool, England. Dr. Taylor first visited the United States in 1871, and during a brief sojourn he made so pronounced an impression while preaching from the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, that upon the resignation of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson from the Pastorship of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of New York, he was at once chosen to fill the vacant office. Seventeen years of useful work in his Liverpool church had been most fruitful, and his departure to the American position was marked

by numerous tokens of the admiration of his former congregation. His success in New York was not less conspicuous, and he continued in charge of the Tabernacle Church until his death, which occurred in 1895. Dr. Taylor was for many years an ardent promoter of the interests of New York University, being active in the movement to found University Heights and occupy-

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR

ing a place in the University Council from 1882 until 1895. He received the degree Doctor of Divinity from both Yale and Amherst in 1872. He published: Life Truths, 1862; The Miracles, 1865; Helps to Faith not Hinderances; and The Lost Found, a series of sermons on the fifteenth chapter of Luke. Dr. Taylor died February 8, 1895.

*

BANKS, David, 1827–

Benefactor, Member of the Council, 1884–

Born in New York City, 1827; graduated Shay's Grammar School, 1842; entered business with his father in law-book publishing; now proprietor of the business; member of the University Council since 1884; has made many gifts to the University; Chairman of Athletic Association.

DAVID BANKS, Publisher, was born December 25, 1827, in New York City. His father was David Banks, a prominent lawyer and founder of the famous publishing house which bears his name. Mr. Banks's grandfather, Captain Banks, served throughout the Revolutionary War, crossing the Delaware with Washington and taking part with distinction in many famous conflicts. Mr. Banks attended Shay's Grammar School, graduating in 1842. His parents intended to have him take a College course, but he ultimately abandoned the plan and entered the employ of his father's firm. His advancement was very rapid, and on completing his twenty-first year he was made a partner in the firm. The New York house of David Banks was first located at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, whence it removed to the Tribune Building, Spruce and Nassau streets; then to Nassau Street. Remaining here for over fifty years it grew to be of national importance. In 1894 it was shifted to Murray Street. Besides an enormous stock of law books, there are gathered here a unique collection of law publications of very great historical value, together with MSS. and documents of priceless worth. Mr. Banks's philanthropic and civic spirit has chosen for itself particularly New York University, the Council of which he entered in 1884. Mr. Banks is now Chairman of the committees on University Heights, and on the Library, and is Chairman of the Athletic Association. He was one of the founders of University Heights. Through his liberality and personal effort the Law Library has been supplied with over four thousand volumes. Mr. Banks has always taken a very strong interest in athletics. The athletic life of New York University is very largely indebted to him; he has given freely of his money and of his time to develop this important College interest. For many years Mr. Banks has ranked as one of the crack rifle and pistol shots of the country. For twenty years he was recognized as the champion fly-fisher of the United States. He served as Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club for four years, retiring in 1894 in favor of George Gould, and was again elected in 1901. Mr. Banks owns a number of water-craft, among which is the famous racing yacht Water-witch, the winner of many trophies, a yacht which Mr. Banks considers a priceless possession. Mr. Banks has himself offered many valuable trophies to encourage sports. New York University cherishes some twenty-one silver cups presented by him, of rare beauty and considerable intrinsic worth. Mr. Banks has been known all his life as a stanch Democrat,

and has served several times as a delegate to the state conventions. Throughout his career he has never held any political office though he has been offered the nomination for many important offices. The most important of these was the candidacy for the Mayoralty of New York City. Mr. Banks was the founder of the old Atalanta Boat Club, of which he is the oldest member and present

DAVID BANKS

Commodore. He is Commander of the Society of Foreign Wars, and a club member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, of which the New York University Chapter is the original one. Although in his seventy-fourth year now, Mr. Banks is as active as most men in their fifties. He is still, as he always has been since his assumption of control, the life and soul of his business house and is evidently destined to maintain his authority there for many years, if mental and physical vigor may be taken as an index. E. G. S.

HERING, Daniel Webster, 1850—

Professor Physics, 1885–

Born near Smithburg, Md., 1850; studied at Western Md. College, 1867-69; graduated, Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, 1872; C. E., Yale, 1878; engaged in railroad engineering; Prof. Math. Western Md. College, 1880–84; Prof. Physics Western Univ. of Pa., 1884–85; Prof. Physics N. Y. Univ. since 1885.

DANIEL WEBSTER HERING, Ph.D., son of Joshua and Susanna (Harman) Hering, was born near Smithburg, Washington county, Maryland, March 23, 1850. Professor Hering's course as a student may be reckoned from the time of his family's locating near Johnsville, Maryland, in 1857. Here he was placed in the public school under the charge of John S. Repp, a teacher of wide and well-merited reputation. In 1861 Mr. Repp obtained the consent of the Board of Examiners for public school teachers to present this pupil and another some three years older to be examined by the Board for teacher's certificates. The candidates were awarded the certificate comprising reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and history, and dated Frederick, Maryland, August 23, 1861. The war from 1861 to 1865 interfered with the old order of things, and little more was to be gained from the public schools at this time by the subject of this notice. A desire for higher education had taken hold of him, however, and his energies were bent apon preparing for a course in civil engineering. During the school year of 1866–1867 he attended the Westminster Seminary, and frequently assisted in teaching the mathematical classes. The following year he was engaged as student and teacher in the Western Maryland College, then in the first year of its existence. He remained there another year as Instructor in Mathematics, and in 1869 entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. To have come under the personal instruction of the Professors he met there when they were at their best, means much to a real student, There were Whitney and Lounsbury giving lavishly to Freshmen of their keen insight into and profound knowledge of language and literature; there were Lyman and Brewer and Eaton and Verrill and Brush in the sciences; while Mathematics and Engineering were taught in great part by Professor W. A. Norton who had himself gone to the Yale Professorship from his Chair in the New York University and to whom, in a sense, Professor Hering is now a successor. As a student in the Sheffield School he won the prize for excellence in all the studies for Freshman year, and for the Mathematics of Junior year. He was a member of the Berzelius Society, and was graduated with distinction in

1872, as Bachelor of Philosophy, from the course in Civil Engineering. In the following spring he was employed on the Engineer Corps of the Berks County Railroad (now Reading and Lehigh Railroad in Pennsylvania). After nearly two years' work on this line he left it upon its completion, as principal assistant engineer. Owing to the depression in public enterprises following the financial crisis of 1873–1874, work in engineering was at a standstill, and he engaged chiefly in teaching again in Western Maryland College and elsewhere until 1876, when he was appointed to a Fellowship in Engineering in the Johns Hopkins University,

D. W. HERING

being one of the band of enthusiastic students, gathered together from the whole length and breadth of the land, who contributed to the lofty tone and high purpose with which this famous University began its work. In the two years here, devoted principally to Physics and Mathematics, pure and applied, and to Modern Languages, he profited richly by associating as fellow and student with many of the University staff, among whom may be named President Gilman, Professors Sylvester, Hilgard (chief of the United States Coast Survey), and Rowland; and more intimately among the Associates and Fellows, Herbert B. Adams, Henry C. Adams (now of Michigan University), Hastings (now of Yale), Brandt (now of Hamilton), Story (now of Clark), Elliot, Sihler (now of New York University), Royce (now of Harvard), and many others. In 1878, upon his work here and a thesis which, in the absence of any special engineering department in Johns Hopkins, was submitted to the Faculty of Yale, and on the recommendation of the Johns Hopkins Faculty, the degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon Professor Hering by his alma mater Yale. He entered shortly after upon professional work as assistant engineer in the construction of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Railroad where he continued until 1880. He was then appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in the Western Maryland College, which position he held until 1884. In 1895, when this College celebrated the completion of its first quarter of a century, it conferred upon Professor Hering the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1881 he married Mary Hollis Webster, a daughter of the eminent divine and scholar, the late Dr. Augustus Webster of Baltimore. In 1884 he was appointed to the Chair of Physics in the Western University of Pennsylvania, but left there at the end of a year upon his election to the Chair of Physics in the University of the City of New York, now the New York University. Up to this time, instruction in physics in this institution had been conducted in the old-fashioned way of lectures and recitations exclusively; the physical laboratory and laboratory methods of studying physics, constituting the so-called "new physics" in America, being as yet confined chiefly to the new institutions. With the efforts to rejuvenate the University, following the resignation of Dr. Crosby from the Chancellorship, the curriculum was remodeled, and laboratory work in physics was announced for the first time, to be undertaken by the new appointee with neither laboratory nor funds to equip one. Professor Hering's work therefore was that of organizing a system of instruction with very scanty means. A beginning was made, however, and the work has been steadily advanced so as to keep pace with the progress of similar work in other Colleges, and what was little more than an incident in the work of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy prior to 1884 has become, under his direction, an important department of the University, with still larger promise by the conversion of the Charles Butler Hall into a physics building. Professor Hering has also sus-

tained a share of the instruction in engineering, particularly the applied mechanics, and has contributed by his labors and his counsel to the development of the present School of Applied Science, with its valuable and growing experimental outfit. In 1886 he was elected a member of the American Astronomical Society, which soon after became the Astronomical Department of the Brooklyn Institute. For three years he was a member of the Council of the last named institution, and during one year was President of the Department of Physics. It is as a teacher more than in any other capacity that he has applied himself, during the past twenty-five years, to scientific work. He has, however, engaged to some extent in original investigation, and besides lecturing frequently and presenting papers before various societies, he has contributed scientific articles from time to time to The Scientific American, Science, The Popular Science Monthly, American Electrician, Electrical World, Engineering News and other journals. He is an associate member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters, a member of the American Social Science Association, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and one of the original members of the American Physical Society.

E. G. S.

SLOAN, Samuel, 1817–

Member Council, 1884–

Born in Lisburn, Ireland, 1817; graduated Columbia Grammar School 1830; Supervisor Kings county, 1850–51; State Senator, 1858–59; Pres. Hudson River Railroad, 1855–62; Pres. Del., Lackawanna & W. Railroad, 1867–90; Pres. of various other roads; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1884–

SAMUEL SLOAN was born in Lisburn, near Belfast, Ireland, December 25, 1817, and came to the United States in his early childhood. He was educated in the Columbia College Grammar School, and at an early age was placed in a clerk's position to learn business methods. The history of his successful business career is one of constant advances through the various stages of commercial activity. He became President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, an office which he held from 1867 to 1900, the Oswego & Syracuse, the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley, the Fort Wayne & Jackson, the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul, and other railroads. He was President of the Hudson River Railroad from 1855 to 1862. Mr. Sloan was Supervisor of Kings county, New York, in 1850–1851, and State Senator in 1858–1859. In 1862 he was chosen Commissioner for all the trunk lines running to the west, to direct the arbitration of railroad disputes. Since 1884 he has been one of

SAMUEL SLOAN

the Council of New York University, and during the period of his service has proved an earnest friend and wise adviser of the institution. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Committee on Medical College and Property. *

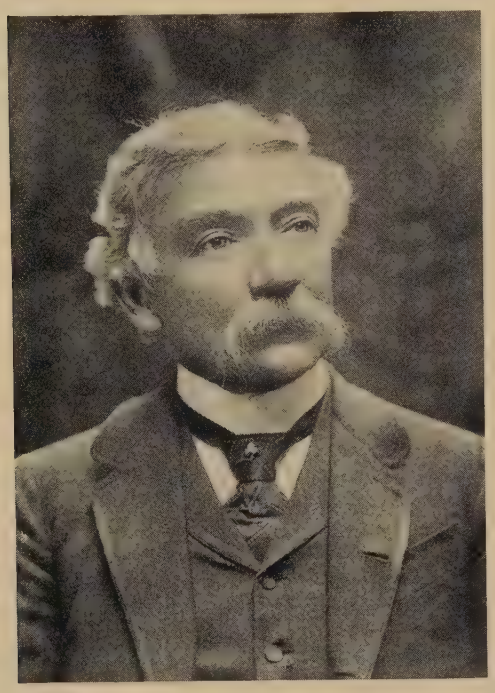
VAN SCHAICK, Henry, 1825–

Member Council, 1856-72, 1898-, Secretary 1856-65.

Born in New York City, 1825; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1843; A. M. in course; practicing lawyer; Member Council N. Y. Univ., 1856-72, 1898-; Sec. Council, 1856-65; a founder of University Heights.

HENRY VAN SCHAICK was born in New York City, November 10, 1825. His father was Myndert Van Schaick, a benefactor of the University, and member of its Council for thirty-five years. His grandfather, Gosen Van Schaick, was a distinguished officer of the American Army during the Revolution and other early wars; an account of these ancestors is to be found on another page of this volume. Mr. Van Schaick's

mother was Elizabeth Hone Van Schaick. His graduation from the University was with the Class of 1843, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts received then was followed after three years by the bestowal of the Master's degree. After the completion of the College course he studied law and entered the practice of that profession in his native city. Here he has continued through a busy and successful career, becoming identified with many large interests of the city, notably as Director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and as Trustee of the Manhattan Savings Bank. Mr. Van Schaick has for years been devoted to the



H. VAN SCHAICK

University of which he is a graduate, holding at present a position in the Council in a term extending from 1898 to 1902. This same body he has previously served, as a member from 1856 to 1872, and as Secretary from 1856 to 1865. His name will also be enrolled among the benefactors of the institution as one of the founders of University Heights. During a period of about twenty years Mr. Van Schaick spent the greater part of his time abroad, returning to New York for occasional visits. Mr. Van Schaick was married, April 9, 1857, to Charlotte Sargent Gray, daughter of Samuel C. Gray. His children have been: Mary, Henry Sybrant, George Gray, Elizabeth and Eugene Van Schaick. *

VANDERPOEL, Aaron John, 1825–1887.

Law Professor, Member Council, 1870–87.

Born in Kinderhook, N. Y., 1825; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1843; A.M. in course; LL.D., 1881; practicing lawyer in Kinderhook and New York City; Sheriff of New York City; Prof. in Law Dept.; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1870–87; died 1887.

AARON JOHN VANDERPOEL, LL.D., was born in Kinderhook, New York, October 24, 1825, son of Dr. John and Sarah Wood (Oakley) Vanderpoel. He graduated from the Arts Department of New York University in 1843, and subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts in course, and that of Doctor of Laws conferred as a mark of honor in 1881. Following graduation Mr. Vanderpoel studied law, and for many years conducted a successful practice in Kinderhook and New York City. He was retained as counsel by the New York Board of Health and by the Police Department, and was at one time Sheriff of the city. He was identified with New York University as a Professor in the Law Department, and by service as a member of the University Council from 1870 until his death in 1887. Mr. Vanderpoel was married, August 3, 1852, to Adaline E., daughter of Henry C. Van Schaack, and had five children: Mary C., Augustus H., Lydia Beekman, Aaron M., and Margaret Vanderpoel. He died in Paris, France, August 22, 1887. *

HEWITT, Abram Stevens, 1822–

Member Council, 1874–1882.

Born in Haverstraw, N. Y., 1822; graduated Columbia, 1842; Acting Prof. of Math., 1843; studied law and practiced for short time; engaged in iron business with Peter Cooper; Sec. and Director Cooper Union; U. S. Commissioner to Paris Exposition, 1867; Representative to Congress, 1875–79, and again 1881–86; Mayor of New York City, 1887–89; an organizer of the County Democracy, 1879; promoted U. S. Geol. Surv.; Chairman Democratic National Committee, 1876; Orator at the opening of Brooklyn Bridge, 1883; President Columbia Alumni Association, 1883; President of American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1876; recognized authority on finance, labor and development of national resources; Member Council N. Y. Univ., 1874–82.

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT, LL.D., was born in Haverstraw, New York, July 31, 1822. Proficiency in his studies in the New York public schools gained for him a scholarship at Columbia during the progress of which he supported himself by teaching. Graduating with honor in 1842, he remained at the College the fol-

lowing year as Acting Professor of Mathematics. A warm friendship between him and his classmate, Edward Cooper, resulted in his allying himself by marriage with that well-known family, and he became the business associate of his College companion. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1845, but soon abandoned the profession to engage in the iron business with Peter Cooper whom he subsequently succeeded in company with Edward Cooper, and the firm of Cooper and Hewitt became the owners and operators of several large iron works. Having visited England solely for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the

ABRAM S. HEWITT

manufacture of gun-barrel material, Mr. Hewitt placed his resources at the disposal of the Government during the Civil War, and furnished gun-barrel iron to the War Department at a heavy loss to his concern. He has also kept his works in operation during periods of business depression, and as a result labor troubles have been avoided. His report on Iron and Steel as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1867 was published both in America and Europe, and his farewell address as President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (1876) on a Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States, also created favorable comment on both sides of the Atlantic. Leaving Tammany and allying himself with Irving Hall, he assisted in 1879, in organizing the County Democracy. During his ten years in Congress his speeches carried weight with both parties, and he was mainly instrumental in reestablishing the United States Geological Survey. As Mayor of New York, 1887–1889, his administration was conducted upon a well organized business basis, and marked by a determination to hold the heads of departments accountable for the stewardships intrusted to their charge. Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876. He was President of the Columbia Alumni Association for 1883, was selected as Orator at the opening of Brooklyn Bridge the same year, and has long been considered a high authority on labor, finance, the development of National resources, and numerous other business and political issues. He has been Secretary and Director of the Cooper Union from its organization, and for more than forty years his duties in these capacities equaled those of a College President. He was made a Master of Arts by Columbia in course, a Doctor of Laws in 1887, and has displayed his appreciation and loyalty by presenting the College with a substantial benefaction. He has been associated with the interests of New York University, serving as a Member of the Council from 1874 to 1882. *

VANDERPOEL, Samuel Oakley, 1824–1886.

Medical Professor, Member Council 1875–1886.

Born in Kinderhook, 1824; graduated College Dept. N. Y. Univ., 1842; studied in Albany Medical College, 1843–44; graduated Jefferson Medical College, 1845; studied abroad, 1847–49; practicing physician in Kinderhook, 1845–47, and in Albany, 1850–72; Prof. General Pathology Albany Medical College, 1866–69, and of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1879–81; Surgeon-General N. Y. State, 1857–58, 1861–62; Health Officer Port of N. Y., 1872–80; Prof. Public Hygiene Univ. Medical College, 1883–86; member Council N. Y. Univ., 1875–86; LL.D., N. Y. Univ., 1878; died 1886.

SAMUEL OAKLEY VANDERPOEL, M.D., LL.D., was born in Kinderhook, New York, February 22, 1824, son of Dr. John and Sarah W. (Oakley) Vanderpoel. He graduated from the College Department of New York University in 1842, receiving the Master of Arts degree in course. His study of medicine was commenced in the

Albany Medical College, where he remained during one year, 1843–1844, and in 1845 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After two years of practice in his native town he was for two years, until 1849, engaged in professional study at the University of Paris. Upon his return he settled in Albany, where he continued to practice for twenty-two years. He held two Professorships at the Albany Medical College, that of General Pathology from 1866 to 1869, and that of the Theory and Practice of Medicine from 1876 to

SAMUEL O. VANDERPOEL

1881. From 1883 to 1886 Dr. Vanderpoel was Professor of Public Hygiene in the New York University Medical College, and from 1875 until his death in 1886 he was a member of the Council of the University. He was manager of the State Lunatic Asylum in Utica, New York, from 1867 to 1882; Surgeon-General of New York State in 1857–1858, and 1861–1862; and Health officer of the Port of New York from 1872 to 1880. Among other hospital appointments were those of Visiting and Consulting Physician to the Albany City, St. Peter's, and the State Emigrant hospitals. In 1863 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Albany Medical College, and he received the Doctor of Laws degree from New York University in 1878. He was a member of the Medical and Surgical Society of New York, the New York County Medical Society, of which he was President in 1884, and the New York State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1870. He was also a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Vanderpoel was married, December 10, 1850, to Gertrude, daughter of Dr. Peter Wendell; his children are: Wendell, Samuel Oakley, Jr., Herman Wendell, John, Elizabeth Wendell, Lewis Morris and Gertrude Wendell Vanderpoel. Dr. Samuel O. Vanderpoel died in Washington, District of Columbia, March 12, 1886.

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ANDREWS, William Loring, 1837–

Member Council, 1881-

Born in New York City, 1837; educated in private schools; in leather business until 1875; engaged in literary and artistic pursuits; Honorary Librarian Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1886–; M. A. Yale, 1894; Member Council of N.Y. Univ., 1881–; author.

WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS was born in New York City, September 9, 1837, son of Loring and Caroline Catherine (Delemater) Andrews. His father, a prominent leather merchant of New York City, was a Councilor and benefactor of New York University; of his ancestry and career an account is to be found on another page of this volume. Mr. Andrews was educated in private schools, receiving the training necessary for equipment for a business life. At an early age he became engaged in his father's business, and so continued until 1875, when by the death of his father he was obliged to assume charge of the extensive estate, which was not settled until 1883. Since that date much of his time has been devoted to the collection of rare books and engravings, and to literary studies. The results of this avocation have found expression in a number of books, published chiefly in limited editions, through Dodd, Mead & Company, Chas. Scribner's Sons, and other New York publishers; of his bibliography the following books are of especial interest: The Old Booksellers of New York, and other Papers; Essays on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War; A Prospect of the College in Cambridge, in New England; New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York; Fragments of American History. The illustrations of these books are reproductions of some of the rare prints of Mr.

Andrews's collection. In addition to his service in the Council of the New York University, of which body be has been a member since 1881, Mr. Andrews has been an active worker in various institutions of New York City devoted to the public good. He has been since 1876 a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and its Honorary Librarian since 1886. He was also for eleven years one of the Managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. For about fifteen years he has been a Trustee of the Bank for Savings at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and is well known as one of the founders and the second President of the Grolier Club. He is a member of the Century Association, the Union League, Church and Grolier clubs, the Savile Club of London, the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, the Academy of Design, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is also an honorary member of the Eleventh Army Corps. His scholarly attainments were recognized by the bestowal of the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale in 1894. Mr. Andrews was married October 17, 1860, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Crane of New York City; their two sons, Loring William and Theodore Crane Andrews, died, one at the age of 21, while a member of the Senior Class at Yale University, and the other 15.

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MUNRO, George, 1825–1896.

Member Council, 1887–96, Benefactor.

Born in Nova Scotia, 1825; early education in Pictou Acad., N. S.; taught school, 1847–50; Rector Free Church Academy and Instr. Math. Halifax College, 1850–56; removed to New York City and entered publishing business, 1856; publisher of the Seaside Library, The New York Fireside Companion, etc.; made gifts to Dalhousie College, N. S., and established Professorships; member Council of N. Y. Univ., 1887–96; a founder of Univ. Heights, and benefactor; died 1896.

GEORGE MUNRO was born in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia, November 12, 1825. At twelve he was apprenticed to the printer of the Pictou Observer. But before the expiration of two years he determined to further his own education, entering the New Glasgow School, studying Latin, Greek and Mathematics with great ardor for three years, then taking a school for his support, and in 1844 entering Pictou Academy, which later became Dalhousie College, and out of which came distinguished men like Sir William Dawson, the famous scientist. After 1847 on completing his course Mr. Munro taught for three years in the schools of New Glasgow and in 1850 he was called to Halifax as Rector of the Free Church Academy and Instructor of Mathematics in the College. At the same time he studied Theology. In 1856 he came to New York, served for a while with the American News Company, then began business for himself, publishing Munro's Ten Cent Novels, an enterprise which grew into a large and profitable business. In 1867, November 2, he put forward The New York Fireside Companion, which he edited from the beginning. In 1877 he began The Seaside Library which brought the best fiction to the humblest home, but which also reproduced works of literary criticism, and biography and history, including the Revised Version of the New Testament, May 21, 1881, as a number of the Seaside Library, in parallel columns with the St. James's version, Tischendorf's introduction and an account of the Vatican, the Alexandrian and the Sinaitic MSS. In time Mr. Munro became a millionaire. But in the use of much of this wealth he turned with beneficent affection to his own College, Dalhousie, beginning his benefactions in 1879 and gradually founding five Professorships, viz., those of English Literature, History, Physics, Metaphysics and Constitutional Law, furthermore he established Tutorships in Classics and Mathematics for poor and deserving students, a benefaction which was manifestly born of his own hard struggles for a liberal education. Besides these permanent benefactions he gave annually $22,000 to Dalhousie College. The open scholarships which he offered for competition stimulated greatly the high schools and academies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the neighboring provinces of the Dominion. "He always exercised his right of nominating. As to his Professorships he always exercised his right of nominating Professors on his foundations, and in every instance his nominations proved to be of the highest and the best character, and were not only confirmed by the Board of Governors but approved by the press and general sentiment of the country." He was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and for many years his contributions for church work of various kinds far exceeded his personal and family expenses put together. He was the first Chairman (in the Council of New York Uni-

versity) in charge of the up-town movement. He died of a sudden stroke of heart-failure on April 23, 1896, on his estate at Pine Hill, Catskills, while engaged in directing its fitting up for the coming summer, not far from the summer home of the late Dr. Crosby. His sons continue his enterprises. His oldest daughter is the wife of President Schurman of Cornell University. The Council of New York University closes its memorial minute in his honor with this paragraph: "Lofty in purpose, wise in plans, unsparing in labor, generous in means, sincere, unostentatious and kind, he has made his native land of New Scotland and his adopted city of New York both of them the richer for his living." E. G. S.

HAVEMEYER, William Frederick, 1850–

Member of Council 1891– , Treasurer 1892–

Born in New York City, 1850; engaged in sugar refining business until 1889; Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of No. Amer., Queen's County Bank and the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway; member Council of the Univ. since 1891; Treasurer since 1892; he has made important gifts to the Univ.

WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER was born in New York City, March 31, 1850. He is the youngest son of William F. and Sarah Agnes (Craig) Havemeyer. The history of New York City and that of the Havemeyer family is so closely interwoven that they cannot well be separated. William F., the father, a graduate of Columbia College in 1823, followed his father in the sugar refining business for some years, but retired from active participation in this business at a very early age and devoted himself to general business interests and public affairs. His business interests were great, and his ability in them of a preëminent character. His interests in the affairs of his native city and country were as great, and he devoted much of his time and talents to them. He was four times nominated for Mayor of the city and three times elected: in 1845, 1848 and 1871. Hector C. Havemeyer, one of the sons of William F., Sr., was a practical man of business. He engaged in the sugar refining business at an early age and carried it on to the date of his death. To his ingenuity is due much of the modern machinery now in use in that business. Upon the consolidation of the various refineries, this branch of the family gradually withdrew from active participation in the business, and to-day are in no wise connected with it, save as holders of small portions of the stock. Hector C. died in 1889. William F., the subject of this sketch, was connected with the business of sugar refining in various capacities up to the death of his brother Hector, when he withdrew, and has later devoted his energies to general business. Devotion to business and the enhancement of fortune are common enough in this country, but when there be coupled with these traits the idea of Trusteeship,—that position and fortune are good only because they are means to the ends of charity and benevolence; that they are good for the way they bring the larger enjoy-

WM. F. HAVEMEYER

ments of encouraging the youth, succoring the lame and halt and bringing comforts to the needy —then are the devotion to business and the enhancement of fortune made noble. A man of such ideas is William F. Havemeyer. Amid the cares of business he has ever been ready to lend a willing assistance to the institutions and the individuals whom he has found worthy and needy. Among the institutions which he serves, aside from the University, are the Presbyterian Hospital, the Babies' Hospital, the University Place Presbyterian Church and several others. In his private life Mr. Havemeyer is singularly happy. His

education was a private one and early developed in him many of the tastes which characterize him to-day, — a love of home, a taste for the arts, a high appreciation of books and a zeal for acquiring knowledge. He was married in the spring of 1877 to Josephine L. Harmon and their home has been in New York City from that time. He has a beautiful country home on Rumson Road near Seabright, New Jersey, and at both his city and country homes, surrounded by their children and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have dispensed a hospitality and an influence which is both delightful and beneficent. Mrs. Havemeyer's death occurred November 16, 1898. The University has grateful cause to remember Mrs. Havemeyer, whose charming influence was exerted in many of its causes, to which she gave of her time and substance in abundance. Mr. Havemeyer's tastes in art and literature have led to his acquiring an excellent and well-stocked gallery of pictures, while his library is rich in Americana. Probably no other one library in the United States can vie with his in the number of works on American history prior to and immediately connected with the life of Washington. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Grolier, Liederkranz and other prominent clubs. In his business life Mr. Havemeyer wields an important influence; an influence commensurate with the various interests with which he is connected. He is the Vice-President of the National Bank of North America and of the Queens County Bank. He is also Vice-President of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway and is on the Board of Directors of various other important business institutions. Mr. Havemeyer has been an important influence in the University ever since his connection with it. He has been its Treasurer, serving without salary, since 1892. In that time the University has grown into a great institution, practically out of nothing. This has involved much hard work on the part of its officers and the importance of the work done by Mr. Havemeyer as a member of the Committee on Finance, and as Treasurer, cannot be overestimated. The question of finance in the various movements of the institution has been great. It was through his influence that the University was able to find a ready sale, without the necessary broker's charges, for its Washington Square Building bonds. And in trying times of stress and worry Mr. Havemeyer has more than once pledged his own personal credit for the University and has thus saved the institution much in the way of interest charges. Investing safely and advantageously the funds of any institution is not only important, but exceedingly trying and difficult. The present list of securities held by the University is due almost entirely to the judgment of Mr. Havemeyer, and his work as a member of the Finance Committee deserves the highest praise from the institution. Not content with serving the institution as he has, devoting his time and money without recompense or thought of his own position, Mr. Havemeyer has been a most generous friend to the University. In 1894 he gave to the University the Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory, in memory of his brother, Hector C. Havemeyer, of whom mention has been made. This Laboratory stands in the quadrangle at University Heights, is built of brick corresponding to the other new and permanent buildings, and in matter of size, convenience, and equipment is well adapted to the needs of the University undergraduate schools. Added to this, Mr. Havemeyer has given at intervals many valuable books to the Library, the character and rarity of which have made his gifts doubly acceptable.

E. G. S.

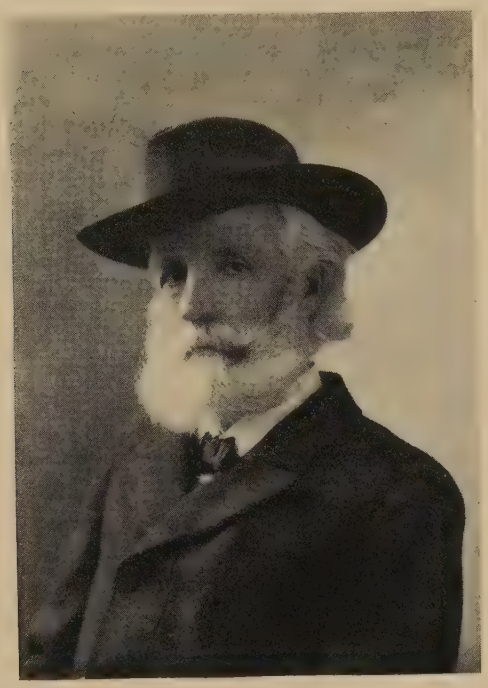
MacCRACKEN, Henry Mitchell, 1840–

Prof. Philosophy 1884-, Vice-Chancellor 1885–91, Chancellor 1891–

Born in Oxford, Ohio, 1840; graduated Miami Univ., 1857; Instr. Classics Grove Acad., Cedarville, Ohio, 1857–58; Principal of Schools, So. Charleston, Ohio, 1858–60; graduated Princeton Theol. Sem., 1863; Presbyterian clergyman, Columbus, Ohio, 1863–67; studied in Germany, 1867–68, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Toledo, O., 1868–81; Chancellor and Prof. Phil. Western Univ. of Pa., 1881–84; Prof. Phil. N. Y. Univ. since 1884; Vice-Chancellor, 1885–91; Chancellor since 1891; D. D. Wittenberg College, 1878; LL.D. Miami, 1887.

HENRY MITCHELL MacCRACKEN, D.D., LL.D., was born in Oxford, Ohio, September 28, 1840, son of Rev. John Steele and Eliza Hawkins (Dougherty) MacCracken. The ancestors of Dr. MacCracken came from Scotland. Both of his paternal grandfathers fought in the War of the Revolution, Henry MacCracken falling in leading the defence of a post in the Susquehanna Valley. In Miami University, Ohio, Dr. MacCracken graduated in 1857; Dr. John S. Billings and Mr. Whitelaw Reid being among his fellow-students. After graduation he accepted the

position of Instructor in Classics in Grove Academy, Cedarville, Ohio. In 1858 he became Principal of Schools in South Charleston, Ohio, where he remained until 1860. In that year he entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio, where he spent two years, transferring to Princeton Theological Seminary in 1862 and graduating there in 1863. From 1863 to 1867 he was minister of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio. He resigned this post in 1867 (having been instrumental conjointly with others in founding the University of Wooster, Ohio), in order to pursue philosophical



HENRY M. MacCRACKEN

and theological studies in Germany, visiting for this purpose Tübingen and Berlin. On returning, late in 1868, he became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Toledo. He married Catherine Hubbard of Columbus. His four children, Mary Fay, John Henry, George Gere and Henry Noble MacCracken, were born during his residence in Toledo. The General Assembly minutes of 1870 credit him with proposing the Presbyterian Tercentenary movement of 1872, which led to wide results. Among his larger writings produced during this period the most noteworthy is Lives of the Leaders largely from the German. He remained at Toledo until 1881, when he was chosen to the Chancellorship of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. During his pastorate a strong attachment had been formed between Pastor and people and the tender of his resignation was received with deep regret. The members of the church, more than three hundred in number, in accepting his resignation unanimously voted to allow him to name his own successor and in the meantime to continue to act as their Pastor, which he did until the day when he assisted in the installation as their Pastor of that successor whom he had chosen. He was at the head of the Western University of Pennsylvania from 1881 to 1884, being instrumental in removing this College in 1882 from Pittsburg to Allegheny and in placing it upon a more hopeful foundation. On July 4, 1884 he gave the historical address at the Scotch-Irish Reunion at Belfast, Ireland. In this year, he was called to the Chair of Philosophy in New York University to succeed Dr. B. N. Martin, deceased, soon becoming Vice-Chancellor and Executive Officer and in 1891 Chancellor. The history of New York University since 1884 is so largely interwoven with the strongest efforts of Dr. MacCracken's life that we must refer the reader to the seventh–twelfth chapters of the History of New York University. Laudation of the living cannot to any great extent be the function of the historian, but no fair-minded student of its history, and no alumnus of New York University can withhold from the sixth Chancellor the fullest recognition of services which can only be measured in their proportionate value and critical importance by a study of the entire seventy years of the history of the foundation from 1830 to 1900. We are largely writing for those who are to come after us and therefore a brief sketch of some salient points and essential elements in the character of the sixth Chancellor must not be entirely omitted in this place, Like all men endowed with the genius of executive faculty he is to an uncommon degree master of himself, and possesses the moral faculty of subordinating personal prejudice and emotion in dealing with things, and also in dealing with men ; abstaining from the foisting of personal convictions or views into the details and mechanisms of didactic and administrative functions entrusted to others. He is keenly alive to the power of personality and the trend of aspiration in others ; his discriminating judgment is

expended on the choice of academic teachers and the organizing and stimulating of their activities with a minimum of interposition on his part in work actually committed to them. While endowed with strong personal convictions he is in action emancipated to a rare degree from what we may call emotional prejudice. His persistence and endurance is one of his strongest traits. Endowed and specially trained quickly to recognize the essential point in men and things he is really conservative when he appears bold, and in calculating that which is really sequential and seeing far beyond the obvious and immediate by present elements of things he is qualified to lead in an uncommon degree. Exacting of his own powers to the limit of the same he works harder than any other man in the administration, and no detail is too insignificant for his forceful and progressive judgment. His written thoughts are more effective than his spoken utterances, yet these when appearing in print, gain on their first effect, because their matured character in point of clearness forces assent the more they are considered. E. G. S.

LOOMIS, Alfred Lebbeus, 1831–1895.

Adjunct Prof. Practice of Medicine 1864–66, Prof., 1866–95.

Born in Bennington, Vt., 1831; graduated Union College, 1851; M.D., N. Y. College Phys. and Surg., 1853; hospital work, 1853–55; entered practice in New York City; Lec. Physical Diagnosis College Phys. and Surg., 1862; Adjunct Prof. Practice of Medicine N. Y. Univ., 1864–66; Prof., 1866–96; died 1895.

ALFRED LEBBEUS LOOMIS, M.D., was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1831. His parents and all his immediate relatives died of pulmonary troubles, and young Loomis at an early age suffered from the symptoms of similar complaints. He graduated at Union College in 1851, gained the degree of Medicinae Doctor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1853, then served two years as Interne, and then began his professional career, thrown entirely upon his own resources. He had a definite purpose to inspire him, an alert intelligence to guide, a tireless activity to execute, a will that never wavered, and a kindly, generous heart — such were the factors which brought success. As one of his early contemporaries said after Dr. Loomis's death: "Loomis was from the first looked upon as a man of great promise, and he was successful from the start. He was always at work, always energetic, and his energy was eminently practical." He soon took up as a sphere of his own the treatment of diseases of the chest. Before he was thirty he gathered around him a large private class of students and in 1862 at thirty-one he was appointed Lecturer upon Physical Diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His health now gave way and he spent half a year in the heart of the Adirondacks and regained his health. Thenceforward he spent two months of every year in that region. In 1864 he entered the Medical Faculty of New York University as Adjunct Professor, and in 1866 on the retirement of Dr. Metcalfe he succeeded to the full Chair of the Practice of Medicine. It was after the fire of May 1866, when the fortunes of the school were at a low ebb. The steady rise of the school thereafter was largely due to the incessant energy of Dr. Loomis, crowned by the endowment of the Loomis Laboratory when the school became an integral part of the University, free of any proprietary interest vesting in its Faculty. Under his advice the administration of Bellevue Hospital and of the Charity Hospital was vastly improved, e.g. in grounds and buildings, in the introduction of trained nursing and improved methods, in the equalization of representation on the staff and in methods which did away with the unseemly strife for place. He established a sanitarium for consumptives at Saranac in the Adirondacks and began the establishment of a hospital for consumptives at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, the main building of which was secured after his death by a gift of $60,000 given by J. P. Morgan to be known as Loomis Memorial Hospital. He was elected to the Presidency of every society of which he was a member, e.g., the State Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Physicians, and the Third Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in 1894. It was largely due to his energy, aided by large gifts from Mrs. Hosack and from Mrs. Woerishoffer, that the fine building of the Academy of Medicine was erected. He left in his will a fund to permanently provide for social reunions of the Academy. The affection and confidence of his patients was given to Dr. Loomis in an uncommon degree, and this influence — as the clientele itself — was national. Not less than three thousand physicians were trained by Dr. Loomis. Of his own work Dr. Loomis said in

February 1891, at sixty: "It is not because I have received money from it that I have taught in the University for twenty-five years; I have not received pay enough that any one of you would work six months for, for the whole time — I have given almost as much as I have received for it; but it is because I am interested in the University, and I want you to be interested in it." During the last four years of his life he gave freely of his means and time in the movement to acquire University Heights and particularly in the construction of Language Hall. He died of pneumonia January 23, 1895. E. G. S.

[See portrait, page 135, Part I.]

MUNN, John Pixley, 1847–

Member Council, 1892–1900.

Born in Rochester, N. Y., 1847; graduated Univ. of Rochester, 1870; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1876; Practicing Physician in New York City; Consulting Surgeon Randall's Is. Hosp.; Member Univ. Council, 1892–1900.

JOHN PIXLEY MUNN, M.D., is a son of Dr. Edwin G. Munn, who was a native of Le Roy, New York, where he was born in 1806, and who practiced at Rochester, New York, the profession of an oculist and attained, mainly by ingenuity and close observation, profound skill and success in the most difficult and delicate operations incident to that branch of the medical art, being in fact the pioneer oculist of that entire section, with a clientele in widely distant parts of the country. Dr. E. G. Munn was married to Aristine Pixley, whom he left a widow in 1848. Their son, John Pixley Munn, was then one year old. He graduated Bachelor of Arts at the University of Rochester in 1870, then under the Presidency of that eminent educator Martin B. Anderson. In 1876 he graduated at Bellevue, and ever since he has practiced his profession in New York City. He has been Visiting Surgeon to the Randall's Island Hospital, where he is still Consulting Surgeon. He was a Curator of St. Luke's Hospital 1879–1892. Dr. Munn became Medical Director of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York in 1883. Some of the observations which he had gained in this line of work he published in a treatise entitled Albuminaria in Persons Apparently Healthy (Medical Record, 1878, 1879 and 1880). He was married April 21, 1881, to Martha Buell Plum. He is a member of the D K E Fraternity, Beta Phi Chapter, having been President of the Council in 1887. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and

JOHN P. MUNN

of the New York County Medical Society. In 1892 Dr. Munn entered the Council of New York University, and his active and consistent devotion to its best interests has been amply proven since that time. E. G. S.

FLINT, Charles Ranlett, 1850–

Member Council, 1892–

Born in Thomaston, Me., 1850; graduated Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 1868; has followed general commission business, dealing extensively in South American products; Consul of Chili in New York City, 1875; Consul of Nicaragua, 1884; Consul-General of Costa Rica; delegate to Internat. Conference of Amer. Republics, 1889-90; assisted in negotiating reciprocity treaty with Brazil; participated in the Da Gama rebellion of Brazil; member of Council N. Y. Univ. since 1892.

CHARLES RANLETT FLINT was born in Thomaston, Maine, January 24, 1850, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Tobey) Flint. He is descended from Thomas Flint who came from Wales in 1642 and settled in the Village of Salem, now South Danvers, Massachusetts. His father, Benjamin Flint, was a ship-owner who lived and

built his vessels in Thomaston during the early part of his life, and in 1858 removed to New York City. Charles R. Flint received early education in the public schools of Thomaston and Brooklyn, New York, and at the private school of Warren Johnson in Topsham, Maine, and graduated in 1868 from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York. He was there President of his class, and was elected President of the Alumni Association. He began his business career in New York City as a dock clerk, and in 1871 he was ready to

CHARLES R. FLINT

take a principal part in business as a member of the firm of Gilchrist, Flint & Company, ship-chandlers. One year later he helped to form the firm of William R. Grace & Company, and in 1876, having visited the countries of South America, he organized the firm of Grace Brothers & Company in the City of Callao, Peru. In 1875 he was appointed Consul of Chili in New York City. His business prosperity continued to advance and he became active in many important enterprises, including the Export Lumber Company and the United States Electric Lighting Company. He continued to visit South America, chiefly in the interest of the large rubber business which he conducted on the Amazon, and in 1884 he received the appointment as Consul for Nicaragua, representing that country in the negotiations relating to the building of the canal. Mr. Flint has also been in recent years the Consul-General of Costa Rica in this country. In 1885 he retired from the firm of W. R. Grace & Company to become a partner with his father and his brother, Wallace B. Flint, in the firm of Flint & Company, which became most successful in the lumber, rubber and general commission business and engaged extensively in the importation of South American products. In 1895 Mr. Flint brought about the consolidation of the export department of his firm with the Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company, under the corporate name of Flint, Eddy & Compay. This concern is to-day the largest house in the United States engaged in the purchase of American manufactured goods for export. In 1896 the firm of Flint & Company, which had continued in a general banking and shipping business, established the Flint & Company Pacific Coast Clipper Line between New York and San Francisco. In 1891 Mr. Flint united the manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes in this country into one large concern — the United States Rubber Company, capitalized at $40,000,000, and became its Treasurer. He was also instrumental in 1892 in forming the Mechanical Rubber Company, of which he became a Director. In public life Mr. Flint has rendered notable service to the country in several offices. In 1889–1890 he was a delegate of the United States to the International Conference of American Republics, and it was through his suggestion, while serving as a member of the Committee on Banking, that the proposition of an International American Bank was brought before Congress. Later he served as the confidential agent of the United States in negotiating the reciprocity treaty with Brazil. During the Da Gama rebellion in Brazil he became the agent of President Piexoto, and in that capacity displayed great energy and executive power in meeting the crises of that time. A fleet of six vessels, including two torpedo boats, two converted yachts and two armed steamers, was equipped and organized into an effective navy through Mr. Flint's efforts, and arrived in time to strengthen the Republicans sufficiently to bring about the defeat of the Monarchists. Mr. Flint, in addition to the business connections already noted, is a Director of the National Bank of the Republic, the State Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Com-

pany and the Produce Exchange Bank; he is also Treasurer of the Hastings Pavement Company and the Manaas Electric Lighting Company, and was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee which consolidated the street railroads of Syracuse under the name of The Syracuse Rapid Transit Railroad Company. He has been since 1892 one of the Council of New York University. He is an enthusiastic advocate of athletic sports and recreations and has been for several years well known for his gaming, fishing and yachting; the yacht Gracie, which he formerly owned is said to have taken more prizes than any other American boat. He is a member of the Union, Century, Riding, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka Yacht, Larchmont Yacht and South Side Sportsman's clubs, and the New England Society. Mr. Flint was married in 1883 to E. Kate, daughter of Joseph F. Simmons of Troy, New York. *

JOHNSON, Willis Fletcher, 1857–

Member Council, 1898–

Born in New York City, 1857; prepared for College at Pennington Seminary, N. J.; entered Univ. of City of New York with the Class of 1879; left the University before graduating and engaged in teaching, lecturing and business pursuits; joined Editorial Staff of New York Tribune in 1880, and still a member thereof; Lecturer at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., the Priscilla Braislin School, Bordentown, N.J., and other institutions; since 1893 a Trustee of Pennington Seminary and of the Priscilla Braislin School; member of Council N.Y. Univ. since 1898; M.A., Dickinson College, 1891; Litt. M., N. Y., Univ., 1895; L.H.D., Dickinson, 1901.

WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON, Journalist and Educator, was born in Vestry Street, New York City, then the fashionable St. John's Park neighborhood, on October 7, 1857, being the fourth and youngest child of his parents. His father was William Johnson, a native of Kingston-on-Hull, England, and descendant of a kinsman of Samuel Johnson, the illustrious lexicographer; he came to this country in 1831 and pursued the vocation of an architect and builder while also leading the life of a man of letters and a philanthropist. His mother, whose maiden name was Alathea Augusta Coles, was a native of Long Island, New York, and a descendant of the Coles, Fletchers and other families well known among the founders of the New England States. In the winter of 1857–1858 the family removed to a large estate at New Providence, New Jersey, and there the boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent. His first teacher was his father, a man of rare intellectual attainments and literary tastes, and his first schoolroom that father's well-stocked library. In those early years he lived in so close a communion with nature as to become an ardent lover and close student of her varying phases, and built up a sound body to be the dwelling-place of a sound mind. He was thus already well versed in the Sciences, History and General Literature when, in 1872, he went for a short term to the Ladd School in Summit, New Jersey. Next he

WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON

went to Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, and there took both the classical and scientific courses, doing five years' work in two, and graduating with honors in 1875. That fall he entered the University of the City of New York, as New York University was then called, as a member of the Class of 1879, College of Arts and Letters. He was at once elected President of his class, and a member of the Philomathean Society and of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. In the University he was distinguished, as he had been at school, for his ability in English Composition and Oratory, and his proficiency in Logic, Rhetoric, Philosophy, History and similar

branches of learning. After two years, however, his health became temporarily impaired and he was compelled to leave the University, which circumstances unfortunately prevented him from reëntering as a student. He then engaged for a time in school teaching in Tuckerton, New Jersey, and in the delivery of lectures and addresses on various topics. He began writing for the periodical press, both editorial matter and miscellany in prose and verse, and essayed several lines of business. At last, in the summer of 1880 he became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and thus entered upon what was to be one of the chief works of his life. For seven years he was Assistant Day Editor, and then, for seven years more, Day Editor. In this place much of the active management of the paper devolved upon him, especially the direction of correspondents, the acceptance or rejection of contributions, etc. In addition to the routine duties of the place he found time for some editorial writing, book-reviewing, etc. In 1894 he became one of the principal editorial writers, devoting all his attention to that work, and in that place he still remains. He has made a specialty of discussing the foreign relations of this country, the politics and diplomacy of foreign lands, and questions pertaining to social and industrial reform, but has also written much on nearly all topics of current interest. In addition to his editorial work, Dr. Johnson has maintained an unfailing interest in schools and colleges and educational affairs in general. He has been heard as a lecturer at New York University, Wesleyan University, Dickinson College and numerous seminaries, Chautauqua Assemblies, etc. He was for some years a regular staff lecturer at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, the Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey, and the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Maryland, and still sustains that relation to the Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, and the Priscilla Braislin School, Bordentown, New Jersey. He has been since 1893, on request of the organized alumni, a Trustee of Pennington Seminary, and also a Trustee of the Priscilla Braislin School. In 1898 he was unanimously elected a member of the Council of New York University. He has written and edited a number of books, and was a contributor to the latest edition of Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia. In the preparation of the New York University volumes of UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS Dr. Johnson has acted as editor in charge of the biographical sketches of officers and alumni. His services to the cause of education and his literary and journalistic work have received recognition in the form of academic degrees, Dickinson College having given him that of Master of Arts in 1891, New York University that of Master of Letters in 1895, and Dickinson that of Doctor of Humanities (L.H.D.) in 1901. He was married in 1878, in Tuckerton, New Jersey, to Sue Rockhill, and since that date has made his home in Brooklyn, New York. *

McALPIN, David Hunter, 1816–1901.

Benefactor; Member of Council, 1898–1901.

Born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 1816; engaged in tobacco business in New York City at an early age; has made important gifts to the University; one of the founders of University Heights; died 1901.

DAVID HUNTER McALPIN was born in Pleasant Valley, New York State, in 1816. His ancestors came to America from the north of Ireland in 1811, and settled in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York. Unaided and alone he had to battle in the earlier part of life, his indomitable energy supplying the opportunities afforded to others by an elaborate system of education. At an early age he came to New York City and found employment with Mr. Hughes, a dealer in cigars on Catherine Street, at a time when this business street enjoyed a vogue excelled by no other one in the city. Having secured Mr. Hughes's share in the business by purchase, Mr. McAlpin associated himself with Mr. Cornish, a tobacco manufacturer on Avenue D, a thoroughfare where the vast business is still located. Mr. Cornish was bought out by Mr. McAlpin who speedily began to introduce into the New York manufactory the use of the best Virginia tobacco. On Avenue D the business was extended in 1868 so as to take in two entire blocks. Mr. McAlpin was a Director and official in very many of the foremost financial corporations of New York City, and his acquisitions in the line of real estate have proved his sagacious judgment. By his first wife, who was Frances Adelaide Rose, Mr. McAlpin had ten children, of whom nine were sons. The vast sums expended for labor in his enterprises constituted

Mr. McAlpin one of the most noteworthy sources of the prosperity of New York City. Mr. McAlpin was a devoted member of his church, and also a generous friend of New York University, a founder of University Heights, and a member of the Council from 1898 to 1901. He died February 8, 1901. E. G. S.

ALLEN, Jerome, 1830–1894.

Professor Pedagogy 1887–1894, Professor Emeritus 1894.

Born in Westminster, Vt., 1830; attended Kimball Union Acad., N. H.; graduated Amherst, 1851; Principal Maquoketa (Ia.) Acad., 1853–55; taught in Alexander College, Dubuque, Ia., 1855–59; Principal Brown Collegiate Inst., Hopkinton, Ia., 1859–67; Supt. Schools, Monticello, Ia., 1867–70; Prof. Nat. Sciences State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., 1873–81; Pres. State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn., 1881–84; Prof. Pedagogy in the University, 1887–94; Prof. Emeritus, 1894; Ph.D., Lenox College, 1886; died 1894.

JEROME ALLEN, Ph.D., was born at Westminster, Vermont, July 17, 1830. He prepared for College at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He taught his first district school at seventeen in Vermont, many of his pupils being older and larger than himself, and the selectmen pronounced that winter's school the best one ever taught in the district. He was graduated from Amherst in 1851. From 1853 to 1855 he took charge of the academy at Maquoketa, Iowa. From 1855 to 1859 he taught Natural Sciences in Alexander College, Dubuque. Then he became Principal of Brown Collegiate Institute at Hopkinton, and also Pastor of the Presbyterian Church there. This Collegiate Institute was adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of Iowa in 1861 as Lenox College, Jerome Allen becoming President and sending many recruits to the front during the civil war. In 1886 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Lenox. In 1867 his health compelled him to relinquish this post. Then he became Superintendent of Schools at Monticello, Iowa, organizing many of the first Teachers' Institutes held in the state. Then he went to New York, where he assisted in revising Monteith's Geographical Series, incorporating in it his system of map drawing. He also prepared and published his methods for teachers in Grammar. After two years of such work, and three more largely spent in conducting Institutes, he became Professor of Natural Sciences at the State Normal School, Geneseo, New York, publishing a manual of Chemistry. This post he held eight years, when he accepted the Presidency of the State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minnesota. Here he remained three years, when his wife's health compelled him to relinquish this charge. He removed to New York and became Assistant Editor of the School Journal. In 1887 he was elected Professor of Pedagogy in New York University, and on March 30, 1890, the Council established the School of Pedagogy, of which Professor Allen became Dean. In 1892 he visited Europe to gain professional inspiration as well as to find improvement of his health if possible. In the fall of 1893 a severe illness compelled him to abandon active academical work, and in March 1894, he was made Professor Emeritus of Pedagogy. He died at his home in Brooklyn, May 26, 1894. While younger powers and forces more technically trained took up his work, Jerome Allen deserves an honorable place as the pioneer in this field at New York University. He had a large and philosophical conception on the formation of powers and character, and a wide view of the modeling and influencing factors in that process. E. G. S.

MORROW, Prince A., 1846-

Professor Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1884-

Born in Mount Vernon, Ky., 1846; received degree of A.B. from Cumberland College, Ky., graduated Univ. Med. College, 1873; studied in Europe; Clinical Lec. Dermatology at the University, 1882; Clinical Professor Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1884-98; Prof. since 1898; honorary A.M., N. Y. Univ., 1883; author of important medical writings.

PRINCE A. MORROW, M.D., was born at Mount Vernon, Christian county, Kentucky, December 19, 1846. His father, General William Morrow, was a prominent politician and planter. His mother, Mary (Cox) Morrow, was a descendant of a Virginia family who were among the earliest settlers of Southern Kentucky. Dr. Morrow received his literary education in Cumberland College, Kentucky. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1883. He studied medicine in the University Medical College and was graduated in 1873. He also studied in the École de Médecine, Paris, and spent fifteen months in the hospitals and medical schools of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He was appointed Clinical Lecturer on

Dermatology in the University Medical College, 1882; Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in 1884; Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1898; Emeritus Professor since June 1899. Dr. Morrow is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the leading medical societies in this city and state and is ex-President of the American Dermatological Association and Corresponding Member of various foreign societies; la Academia de Medicina de Mexico; the Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie de Paris;

P. A. MORROW

die Wiener Dermatologische Gesellschaft, etc. He is Visiting Surgeon to the City Hospital, Attending Physician to the New York Hospital, Skin and Venereal Department, and Consulting Dermatologist to St. Vincent Hospital. Dr. Morrow was for ten years the Editor of the Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases; the Translator and Editor of Fournier on Syphilis and Marriage, 1881; the author of: Venereal Memoranda, 1885; Drug Eruptions, 1887, afterward republished by the New Sydenham Society, London; An Atlas of Skin and Venereal Diseases, with seventy-five Chromo lithographic plates, 1888–89; Morrow's System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology, in three large volumes, 1892, 1893, 1894; and Leprosy Twentieth Century Practice, 1899, besides having been a voluminous contributor to the literature of skin and genito-urinary diseases, these contributions comprising more than sixty papers and monographs. Within recent years Dr. Morrow has devoted much attention to the study of leprosy and has embodied the results of his personal observations of the disease in Mexico, California and the Hawaiian Islands in numerous articles which have appeared in the medical journals.

E. G. S.

ELLINWOOD, Frank Field, 1826–

Professor Comparative Religion, 1887–

Born in Clinton, N. Y., 1826; graduated Hamilton College, 1849; studied at Auburn Theol. Sem., and graduated Princeton Theol. Sem., 1853; Pastor in Belvidere, N. J., 1853–54; Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., 1854–65; engaged in church work in various offices since 1865; Prof. Comparative Religion in Grad. Dept. N. Y. Univ. since 1887; D.D. N. Y. Univ., 1865, and LL.D., 1895.

FRANK FIELD ELLINWOOD, D.D., LL.D., was born in Clinton, New York, June 20, 1826, in the same house in which his father, Eli Ellinwood, was born in 1795. His mother, Sophia (Gridley) Ellinwood, was born in Clinton, March 10, 1800. His immediate ancestry sprang from Ralph Ellinwood, a Welshman, who, with his Scotch wife (of the name and kindred of the renowned William Wallace), came to this country about 1657, and settled in what is now Cambridge, Massachusetts. The name of the family in New England and many other states is variously written Ellinwood and Ellingwood, but all are of one line of descent. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ellinwood, was a prominent citizen of Brimfield, Massachusetts. Several of his sons, among whom was Professor Ellinwood's grandfather, Samuel Ellinwood, were among the first settlers of the Township of Kirkland, now Clinton, New York. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Gridley, was also one of the settlers of Clinton, and the grandparents on both sides were among the founders and supporters of the Indian Mission School of Samuel Kirkland, afterwards known as Oneida Academy. In 1812 this Academy was raised to the dignity of Hamilton College. At this early academy Professor Ellinwood's father was educated; and he himself is an alumnus of

Hamilton College. After graduating in 1849, he was engaged in teaching for two years in Albany and Batavia, New York, and entered Auburn Theological Seminary in 1851. Crowding his theological studies into two years, he graduated at the Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1853, and was at once installed Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, New Jersey. In the autumn of 1854 he was called to the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, New York, where, after eleven years, his health failed, and he resigned his Pastorate. A year of health repair followed, after which, in the autumn of 1866, he

FRANK F. ELLINWOOD

became Secretary of the Board of Church Erection of the "New School" Branch of the Presbyterian Church. In 1870 he was chosen Secretary of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly to raise a fund of $5,000,000 for permanent structures and endowments, as a memorial of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. In 1871 he was called to a Secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in which position he has remained till the present time. In 1887 he was also elected Professor of Comparative Religion in the Graduate Department of New York University. He received from that University the degrees of Doctor of Divinity, conferred in 1865, and Doctor of Laws in 1895. Besides doing much editorial work, he has published many magazine articles and three books, The Great Conquest, Oriental Religions and Christianity, and Questions and Phases of Modern Missions." E. G. S.

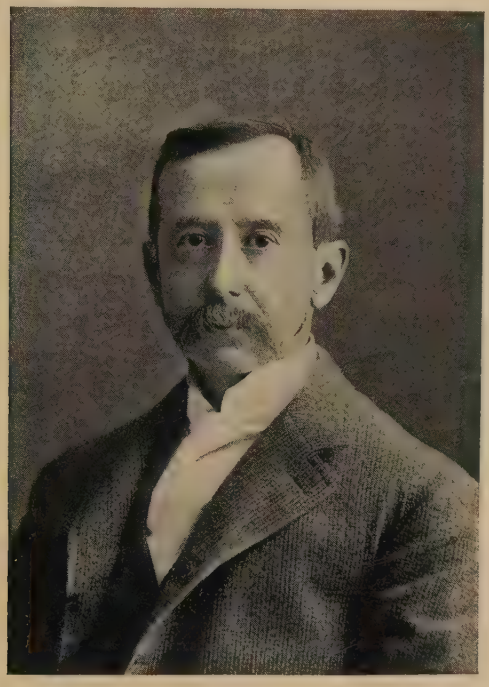
STODDARD, Francis Hovey, 1847–

Professor English Language and Literature, 1888–

Born in Middlebury, Vt., 1847; graduated Amherst, 1869; studied at Oxford, England; Inst. English Univ. of Cal.; Prof. Eng. Lang. and Lit. N. Y. Univ. since 1888; M.A., Amherst; Ph.D., Western Univ. of Pa.; author.

FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD was born April 25, 1847, in Middlebury, Vermont. He was the son of Solomon Stoddard, for a number of years Professor of Languages at Middlebury College, who died in early manhood, but who was well known to the educational world as one of the foremost linguistic scholars of his day, and as one of the authors of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, a text-book in almost universal use in Colleges and schools a generation ago. The family from which Professor Stoddard is descended has been for two centuries a distinguished one in New England. The founder, Anthony Stoddard, came to America in 1639. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and served as representative in the Colonial Legislature for twenty successive years, from 1664 to 1684. Of his fifteen children, Solomon, the eldest, graduated at Harvard in 1662, was immediately after elected Fellow, and was the first Librarian of Harvard College, an office which he held from 1667 to 1674. This Solomon Stoddard was afterwards for fifty-seven years Pastor of the Church in Northampton, Massachusetts, having during the later years of his pastorate his grandson, Jonathan Edwards, as his colleague. His descendants have been noted citizens of Northampton in an unbroken line to the present day. One of these descendants was Solomon Stoddard, High Sheriff, under the Crown, of Hampshire county at the time of the American Revolution. Another was Colonel John Stoddard, Chief-Justice of the Colonial Court of Common Pleas, and a member of His Majesty's Council under George II. Professor Francis Stoddard's grandmother was the daughter of Benjamin Tappan and the granddaughter of a sister of Benjamin Franklin, so that he is collaterally related to such widely diverse per-

sonalities as David Brainerd, Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin and Aaron Burr. In studying the history of this family it is interesting to note the part played by the older Colleges in training the men who were influential in the Colonial and the earlier National days of the American people. The founder of this family came to Boston in 1639; his son graduated at Harvard in 1662; his grandson graduated at Harvard in 1701; his great-grandson graduated at Yale in 1756; his great-great-grandson graduated at Yale in 1790; and the great-great-great-grandson, Solomon, the father of Professor Francis Stoddard, graduated at Yale



FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD

in 1820. Another Yale graduate was the brother of Solomon, David Tappan Stoddard, missionary to the Nestorians in Syria. The greater part of the early life of Professor Francis Stoddard was spent at the home of his ancestors in Northampton, Massachusetts. He there fitted for Amherst College under the instruction of Professor Josiah Clark. In 1869 he graduated with high honors from Amherst College, and immediately engaged in teaching. He afterwards made a special study of English linguistics and literature at the University of Oxford, in England, where he prosecuted extended investigations into the origin and history of mediæval English literature. He then became Instructor in English at the University of California. In 1888 he became Professor of the English Language and Literature at New York University. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Western University of Pennsylvania. Professor Stoddard is, perhaps, best known to scholars as a student of the literature of the Anglo-Saxon and early English periods; but his writings extend over a much broader range, and some of his special studies in the field of modern literature are of interest to the general reader as well as to the special student. He is a member of many learned societies, and of the Authors' Club and the Century Association in New York City; and has been prominent in many of the more recent educational movements. Professsor Stoddard is the author of numerous studies and monographs, among which may be mentioned: The Modern Novel, 1883; Women in the English Universities, 1886; The Caedmon Poems in MS., Junius IX, 1887; Conditions of Labor in England, 1887; Miracle Plays and Mysteries, 1887; Tolstoï and Matthew Arnold, 1888; Literary Spirit in the Colleges, 1893; The Study of the English Language, 1894; The Evolution of the English Novel, 1900.

E. G. S.

HALL, Robert William, 1853–

Asst. Prof. Chemistry 1886–89, Prof. Analytical Chemistry 1889–

Born in Armagh, Ireland, 1853; educated at private schools and with tutors; graduated Princeton, 1873; A.M. in course; graduated School of Mines, Columbia, with degree of E.M., 1876; consulting chemist in private practice until 1886; Acting Asst. Prof. Chem. N. Y. Univ., 1886; Asst. in Analytical Chem., 1887; Prof. Analytical Chem., since 1889.

ROBERT WILLIAM HALL was born April 25, 1853, in the city of Armagh, County Armagh, Ireland, a city long noted as the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Hall, his mother Emily (Bolton) Hall. On his father's side Professor Hall is of Scotch Irish extraction. "Scotch-Irish" by the way, does not mean half Scotch and half Irish, but the descendant of Scotch settlers kept from intermarriage with the Irish by the difference of religion. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from English stock but of a family settled in Ireland far earlier than the Scotch immigration. His early education was had

in private schools in Ireland. In 1869 he entered Princeton, graduating in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dr. McCosh had just entered upon his work at Princeton. The elective system just introduced was applied only to a limited extent and in the latter part of the course. The new influences had hardly begun to make themselves felt. The College was still a typical old-fashioned American one; no laboratories of any kind, Chapel attendance required twice daily, week days and Sundays, study of the Classics required even of the students least fitted for such studies with the usual result of lowering the standard of the whole class. From Princeton he went to the School of Mines, Columbia, where he received the degree of Mining Engineer in 1876. At that time the courses in the School of Mines differed less from each other than at present, and the students of Mining Engineering had almost the full amount of Chemistry. Robert Hall took up that branch and served as consulting chemist to several companies and conducted a general private practice until 1888. In 1888 he became associated with the Chemical Department of New York University in which he now holds the Chair of Analytical Chemistry. Professor Hall has bestowed much pains upon the establishing of a Summer School at University Heights, and has continued to attend to its welfare with unflagging interest. He is a member of the Chemists' Club, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industries and the Association of Alumni of the School of Mines. His published writings consist of Cyclopedia articles and contributions to scientific journals.

E. G. S.

GILLETT, William Kendall, 1860–

Acting Professor French and Spanish 1891–98, Professor 1898–.

Born in New York City 1860; graduated N. Y. Univ. 1880; engaged in foreign study, 1880–85; Instr. French and German Lehigh Univ., 1885–88; studied in Spain, 1888–89, and in France, 1890–91; Acting Prof. French and Spanish N. Y. Univ., 1891; Prof. since 1898.

WILLIAM KENDALL GILLETT was born May 16, 1860, in New York City. He was prepared for College at home by his parents and a cousin, the Rev. Henry C. Alvord, class of 1876. He entered the Freshman Class of New York University in the fall of 1876 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880. He spent one year at the Columbia Law School, traveled in Scotland and England in the summer of 1881, went to Germany in the fall of 1881, and attended the University of Berlin until the spring of 1883. He left Berlin for Paris in April 1883 whence in July he went to Geneva, where he remained until November. At the Commencement of June of that year his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He passed the following winter and spring (1883–1884) traveling and studying in Italy. Returning in May to Geneva he remained there until the fall, when he went back to Paris intending to spend the winter studying at the Sorbonne, but was driven by circumstances to Berlin where he studied the rest of the winter.

WM. K. GILLETT

He came home in 1885 and went as instructor in French and German to Lehigh University. There he remained in that position three years (1885–1888). Desirous of spending a year of study in Spain he gave up his work at Lehigh University and passed a year, 1888–1889, in Madrid and Seville, besides traveling about the peninsula. While in Spain he received an appointment for one year as Acting Professor of French and Spanish in New York University. Permission was granted him to remain abroad one year more before taking up his duties and this year he spent in Paris, studying at the Sorbonne and the Collége de France. Since 1891, when he began his duties,

he has continued his connection with New York University and during the College year of 1898–1899 was elected to the full Professorship. He spent the vacations of 1896 and 1899 in study in France.

E. G. S.

ABBOTT, Austin, 1831-1896.

Dean of Law School, and Professor Equity, Pleading and Evidence, 1891-1896.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1831; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1851, LL.D., 1886; studied law, and admitted to Bar, 1852; devoted many years to production of law books; Dean of the Univ. Law School, and Prof. Equity, Pleading and Evidence, 1891-1896; founded the Univ. Law Review; died 1896.

AUSTIN ABBOTT, LL.D., law author, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 18, 1831. His father, Jacob Abbott, bore a name which was a household word to American boys and girls forty and fifty years ago, some two hundred books for young readers having come from his pen. Jacob Abbott was also for some years the occupant of a Professor's chair at Amherst and later the head of a noted boys' school, the "Little Blue School" at Farmington, Maine. Austin belongs to a unique band of four brothers, all of whom graduated from New York University: his senior, Benjamin Vaughn Abbott (died in 1890), was of the Class of 1850; Austin himself of 1851; Lyman of 1853; and Edward of 1860. Admitted to the Bar in 1852, Austin Abbott almost immediately began to turn towards legal literature; he, conjointly with Benjamin Vaughn, his older brother, began the production of Abbott's Digest of New York Decisions; later they brought out thirty-five volumes of Abbott's Practice Reports; twelve volumes of Digest of National Decisions; two volumes of Forms of Pleading, which proved itself a very useful work. After twenty years of joint labor Austin proceeded alone, publishing four volumes of Abbott's Court of Appeal Decisions; thirty-one volumes of Abbott's New Cases; an Annual Digest of New York Decisions. His first treatise was published in 1880 on Trial Evidence, a widely circulated book of reference. In this decade of 1880–1890 Austin Abbott published in all five volumes dealing with mode and method of legal operation, designated by him as Brief Books. His incessant productivity was enormous: for beside all this he acted as law editor of the Century Dictionary and wrote a daily article for the Daily Register (the predecessor of the New York Law Journal). In 1891 he became Dean of the University Law School, occupying the Chair of Equity, Pleading and Evidence, and he threw himself at sixty into this academic work with the enthusiasm of a man of thirty. He organized the Law Department and supplemented its required work with graduate courses. In the fall of 1893 he founded the University Law Review. As he carried in his very consciousness a summary of law on almost every important point it is no wonder that his legal aid was retained in many very important cases, e.g. the Beecher-Tilton suit, and the prosecution of President Garfield's assassin; he was also referee in the celebrated case of Griggs *vs.* Day. Lawyers consulted him when they were at their wits' ends. He was for twenty-five years a Deacon in the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City, and an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a founder. In broad questions of public policy and reform, such as dealing with the Indians or in the question of international arbitration, kindled by the Venezuelan matter of 1895–1896, he took a most active part. There was in Austin Abbott a gentleness and patience bordering on excess; the infinite activity of his mind and the fine faculty of profound discrimination were weapons so purely spiritual and intellectual that a rude or angry word seemed unthinkable in conjunction with Austin Abbott. The following is from the pen of Carlos C. Alden, one of his most devoted pupils: "Progression in the law was a favorite theme. The law must and would keep abreast of the march of progress; and legal practitioner, author or teacher must also move on or be left behind, must be ever (in his words) studying actual law, in its present life and motion, and the causes which are shaping and modifying it from time to time." In founding the Review, he announced for its purpose the presentation of the law of to-day: "If the law were not progressive, civilization would be stationary; we review its past to ascertain its course and measure its advances, to learn precisely what it is to-day and prepare for its fresh and truer expression to-morrow." Viewing jurisprudence as the greatest of powers for the advancement of civilization and the prosperity of the country, he urged its adoption as a general academic study. It was his constant endeavor to inculcate in the minds of his students that broad-minded appreciation of the science of the law which he so keenly felt. For many years Dr.

Abbott stood as a commanding figure in the field of legal literature. Slight, though tall and erect in stature, his slender form supported a head of marked intellectual powers, impressing an observer with the complete domination in his personality of the mental over the physical. This impression deepened upon every advance in acquaintance. Those who knew him intimately found him unaffected by any conceit of knowledge, exceptionally modest and gracious of demeanor. No man of modern times has been so devoted to research in the law or has placed such rich stores of erudition at the command of his professional brethren. His life work will never be forgotten or outgrown, but will ever play an inseparable part in the progress of the law. He was made a Doctor of Laws by the University in 1886. Austin Abbott died April 19, 1896. E. G. S.

[See portrait page 232, Part I.]

AYRES, Winfield, 1864–

Instructor Anatomy, 1894-

Born at Oakham, Mass., 1864; graduated Mass. State Coll., 1886; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1893; engaged in Bellevue Hosp., 1893–94; Instr. and Demons. Anatomy N. Y. Univ., since 1894.

WINFIELD AYRES, M.D., was born at Oakham, Massachusetts, October 6, 1864, the son of Moses O. and Hannah I. (Farnham) Ayres. On both the paternal and maternal sides his ancestors were English, but were settled in this country as early as 1640. His primary and secondary education was acquired in the excellent public schools of his native state, and from them he proceeded in due course to the Massachusetts State College where he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. At a later date he decided upon the study and practice of Medicine, and accordingly entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following his graduation Dr. Ayres remained at Bellevue Hospital, as a member of its staff, from April 1893, to October 1894. He then became an Instructor and Demonstrator in Anatomy in the Faculty of his Alma Mater, and still retains that place in the Faculty of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. For three years he has been Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery at the New York Post Graduate Medical School. Dr. Ayres is a member of the Bellevue Alumni Association, of the New York County Medical Society and of the New York Genito-Urinary Society, and the esteem in which he is held by his professional associates is attested by his election as Vice-President of the last-named organization for the term 1900–1901. Dr. Ayres was married in 1896 to Lucie L. Prudhomme.

W. F. J.

LOEB, Morris, 1863–

Professor Chemistry, 1891-

Born in Cincinnati, O., 1863; early education in private schools, New York City; graduated Harvard, 1883; Ph.D. Univ. of Berlin, 1887; with Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Newport, R. I., 1888–89; Docent in Physical Chem. Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass., 1889–91; Prof. Chem. N. Y. Univ. since 1891.

MORRIS LOEB, Ph.D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1863. His father, Solomon Loeb, son of Leopold, a merchant of Worms on the Rhine, came to America in 1849 and established himself as a merchant in Cincinnati, moving to New York in 1865, as one of the founders of the well known banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. His mother, Betty (Gallenberg) Loeb, was born in Mannheim, the daughter of Simon Gallenberg, first violin in the court orchestra. Their son Morris was educated at the private school of Dr. David J. Hull, and later at that of Dr. Julius Sachs in New York City. His early inclination ran to languages, four of which he is able to speak fluently, while familiar with five or six others; gradually, however, his taste for natural science became more marked, and finding himself prepared to enter the Columbia School of Mines in 1878, he passed the examination, but was not admitted on account of his youth. He spent one year as special student at the New York College of Pharmacy, and entered Harvard in the Class of 1883, credited with advanced standing in modern and ancient languages; received Second-year Honors in the Classics, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the first eight of his class. At graduation he received his degree *magna cum laude* and delivered a Commencement Dissertation on the History of Chemistry in the Eighteenth Century. While at College his attention was chiefly devoted to the subjects of Chemistry, Physics and Music; his Chemical studies were mainly influenced by Professors H. B. Hill, Wolcott Gibbs and L. P. Kinnicutt.

While at College he was much interested in the musical societies, and was President of the Pierian Sodality in his Senior year. Immediately after receiving his Bachelor's degree, he entered Berlin University and was admitted to the Laboratory of Professor A. W. Hofmann — at first with the intention of fitting himself for the Aniline industry. Becoming interested in the purely scientific aspects of the subjects he soon, however, resolved to devote himself to an Academic career. He is indebted to Hofmann for three years of the most inspiriting teaching, and the noble example of a man to whom every new discovery was a source of delight, quite irrespective of its practical or even theoretical importance and for whom there was no higher ideal than that of placing his pupils in a position to appreciate the beauties of the laws of nature. After three years of work in Hofmann's laboratory, Morris Loeb completed his research upon the "Derivatives of Phosgene Gas" and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *cum laude* on April 13, 1887. After a summer's vacation at home he entered Heidelberg University, to study Chemical Theory under Hermann Kopp and Analytical work under Robert Bunsen; thence he went to Ostwald in Leipzig and pursued several investigations in Physical Chemistry. In the fall of 1888, he accepted the invitation of his former teacher, Professor Wolcott Gibbs, to become his assistant in his private laboratory at Newport, Rhode Island, and remained with him for nearly a year, thereupon accepting the position of Docent in Physical Chemistry at the newly established Clark University of Worcester, Massachusetts. This institution was founded with prospects that have not by any means been attained, and after two years it became evident that in Chemistry, at least, little would be accomplished under the conditions then existing. He consequently resigned and returned to New York, where he was soon offered the acting Professorship of General Chemistry at New York University, with rather nominal duties at the outset. Accepting this offer he was later elected Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory. The conditions in the old University building on Washington Square were most unsatisfactory, and there was hardly work enough for the two Professors of Chemistry. Whatever the Chemical Department may have represented in the time of the elder Draper, it had certainly been completely outdistanced, in facilities, by the laboratories of even the smallest country Colleges. Instruction began in the second third of the Junior year with a course of one hundred lectures, and was continued in the Senior year as an elective, with about ten students working five hours a week for two terms upon qualitative analysis; quantitative analysis was a graduate course. The laboratory was confined to a few small rooms on the southwest corner of the ground floor, and the lecture room had recently been constructed out of a portion of the cellar and

MORRIS LOEB

a back hall. Gradually improvements in the course of study were introduced by moving the beginning of the subject forward, one term at a time, until now the lectures which were formerly given to Juniors are begun in the second half of the Freshman year. When it was decided in 1894 to move the College to University Heights, Professor Loeb was instrumental in hastening the erection of the new Chemical Laboratory, and planned its details in all particulars, excepting the actual construction. Although by no means a large laboratory nor luxurious in its equipment, it is considered to be very complete and well adapted to the present wants of the University. One of

its merits is the possibility of expansion without disarrangement of the present construction. The popularity of the Chemical courses has naturally been advanced with the improvement of the facilities, and Professor Loeb and his colleague, Professor Hall, are now giving as many courses of instruction each term as there were students in the Laboratory in 1891. Professor Loeb married Eda, daughter of the late Samuel and Regina Kuhn of Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 3, 1895. He is a member of various scientific societies; has been at one time Secretary of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society and also Secretary of the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Being considerably interested in charitable matters, he has held various positions on the boards, especially of Jewish charitable institutions, and is at present Vice-President of the Hebrew Technical Institute and President of the Hebrew Charities Building Corporation. He has written a number of essays on charitable topics.

E. G. S.

SHAW, Edward Richard, 1855–

Prof. Institutes of Pedagogy 1892, Dean of School of Pedagogy 1895–

Born in Yonkers, N. Y., 1855; taught schools on Long Island; Ph.B. Lafayette College, 1881; Prin. Greenport, L. I., Union School to 1883, of Yonkers, N. Y., High School, 1883–92; Ph.D. N. Y. Univ., 1890; Lec. on Educational Classics and Systems of Education N. Y. Univ., 1890–92; Prof. Institutes of Pedagogy since 1892; Dean of School of Pedagogy since 1895; author of several works.

EDWARD RICHARD SHAW, PH.D., was born at Bellport, Long Island, January 13, 1855, son of Joseph Merritt and Caroline Amanda (Gerard) Shaw. He began teaching early, holding positions in schools in Brookhaventown and at Blue Point and Sayville, Long Island. While teaching he made his preparation for College. He was graduated from Delaware College in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature, taught for a time, then resumed study and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After graduation he taught at Greenport, Long Island, and in 1883 was called to assume charge of the Central School at Yonkers, which in the second year of his Principalship was advanced into a High School. In 1887 while Principal of the Yonkers High School, he entered upon post-graduate work in New York University, and after three years of study received in 1890 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the fall after receiving this degree he was made Lecturer in the School of Pedagogy on Educational Classics and Systems of Education. In 1892 he was called to the Chair of the Institutes of Pedagogy, which position he has since retained. He also served for three years as Secretary of the Faculty. In 1895 he was made Dean of the School of Pedagogy. He has visited Europe several times to study schools, school systems and pedagogical training in Universities. Professor Shaw has published the following works: Selec-

EDWARD R. SHAW

tions for Written Reproduction, (New York, 1889); Inventional Geometry, (in Popular Science Monthly, January 1889); School Devices, (in collaboration) (New York, 1891); Physics by Experiment, (New York, 1892); English Composition by Practice, (New York, 1892); Legends of Fire Island Beach and the South Side, (New York, 1895); The Employment of the Motor Activities in Teaching, (in Popular Science Monthly, November 1896); Some Observations upon Teaching Children to Write, (in Child Study Monthly, February 1896); A Comparative Study on Children's Interests (in Child Study Monthly, July 1896); Two Years Before the Mast, with introduction and notes, (New

York, 1897); Robinson Crusoe, with introduction and notes, (New York, 1897); Black Beauty, with introduction and notes, (New York, 1898); Fairy Tales for the Second School Year, (New York, 1899); The Peasant and the Prince, with introduction and notes, (New York, 1899); Three Studies in Education, (New York, 1899); Interest in Relation to Pedagogy, a translation of William Osterman's Das Interesse, (New York, 1899); Big People and Little People of Other Lands, (New York, 1900); Discoverers and Explorers, (New York, 1900). E. G. S.

SNOW, Charles Henry, 1863–

Prof. Engineering 1894–, Dean Engineering Faculty 1897–, Dean School Applied Science 1899–.

Born in N. Y. City, 1863; graduated Dr. Chapin's Collegiate School, 1880; C.E. N. Y. Univ., 1886; Sc.D. Univ. Western Pa., 1898; Practicing Engineer 1886 to date; Asso. Prof. Engineering N. Y. Univ., 1891; Prof. and Vice-Dean Engineering Faculty 1894; Dean since 1897; a founder of Univ. Heights.

CHARLES HENRY SNOW, Sc.D., was born in New York City in 1863, from old New England ancestry on his father's side and equally old New York City ancestry on his mother's side. He graduated from Dr. Chapin's Collegiate School in New York City in 1880, standing first in his class and completed professional studies in New York University in 1886, receiving the degree Civil Engineer. He first acted as rodman on a western railroad, now part of the Canadian Pacific system, resigning to become Engineer and later Assistant Manager of an iron mining company on Lake Superior. Later he undertook the work of organization at a group of zinc mines in the Mississippi Valley and at another group in New Mexico. He has conducted engineering enterprises in many portions of the country, including New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, etc. His connection with New York University dates from 1891, when he became associated with Professor Brush in the work of instruction, later forming plans for the re-organization of the Engineering School into the present School of Applied Science. He was appointed Vice-Dean in 1894 and became Dean upon the death of Professor Brush, in 1897. Dean Snow is one of the "founders" of University Heights. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, as well as of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the National Geographical Society, the American Forestry Association, etc. A paper on Marine Wood Borers was read at the 1898 Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and another on the Equipment of Camps and Expeditions at the 1899 annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He has also published numerous papers and magazine articles. In 1898 he married Alice Northrop, a niece of the late Jay Gould. He has one daughter and one son. Probably no one of the Departments of the University has made greater strides within the past few years than the School of Applied Science. This division of University instruction was begun in 1855 when engineering was made a substitute for certain subjects in the scientific course. No engineering degrees were given, but students were graduated as Bachelors of Science. Further developments took place and the degree Civil Engineer was given for the first time in 1862. During all of the years before and after this date until the move to University Heights, the classes were small and equipment meagre. Notwithstanding this fact, some of the most noted engineers of the period received their instruction at this school.

CHAS. H. SNOW

Within the past five years the attendance has increased many fold. A quarter of a million dollars in endowment and equipment have been added. The entrance requirements have been raised, an entirely new curriculum has been provided for the course in Civil Engineering, and new courses in Naval, Mechanical, and Chemical Engineering have been opened. The buildings now specially devoted to this Department are as follows: (1) The power house, with wooden extensions, in all about one hundred and fifty feet in length, for the office of the Dean, the Mechanical Laboratory and the Drawing Room. (2) The Havemeyer Laboratory for Chemistry. (3) The Charles Butler Hall for Physics and Mechanics. (4) The Mathematical Rooms in Language Hall. (5) The three south rooms of the Museum for Geological and Mineralogical Laboratory, Lecture Room and Museum. (6) The north room of the museum for engineering collections. (7) The Work Shops. Mr. Douglass was the first Professor of Civil Engineering, Professor Bull succeeded him, but not directly. Professor Brush came next, to be in turn followed by Dean Snow. Dean Snow's bibliography includes: Turquoise in Southwestern New Mexico (Am. Jour. Sci. Vol. xli.); Copper Crystallizations at The Copper Glance and Potosi Mine, New Mexico (Transactions Am. Inst. Mining Engineers, Vol. xxxvi.); Railroad Location (Discussion), Transactions American Society Civil Engineers, etc., etc. E. G. S.

SIHLER, Ernest G., 1853–

Professor Latin, 1892–

Born in Fort Wayne, Ind., 1853; graduated Concordia College, Fort Wayne, 1869; studied at Lutheran Divinity School, St. Louis, Mo., 1869–72; attended Berlin and Leipzig, 1872–75; Fellow in Greek Johns Hopkins Univ., 1876–78; Fellow in Greek Hist., 1878–79; Classical Instr., 1879–91; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1878; Prof. Classics Concordia College, 1891–92; Prof. Latin N. Y. Univ. since 1892; author of Hist. of N. Y. Univ.

ERNEST G. SIHLER, PH.D., Historian of the University, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, January 2, 1853, the second son and one of nine children, of the Rev. Dr. William Sihler, Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the oldest church of this denomination in the state of Indiana. Professor Sihler's paternal grandfather, born in 1753, was honorably discharged from the Prussian army shortly before the Napoleonic wars with Prussia, as a Captain of cavalry in the White Hussars of Silesia, when he received a civil appointment as Royal Controller for the sale of salt in the internal revenue district of Breslau. His youngest son, William, born 1801, after having completed his classical education in the gymnasium of Schweidnitz, entered the army and after a few years attained a Lieutenantcy. Dr. William Sihler recalled Marshal Blücher, and his immediate superior at first was Major Keller who captured Napoleon's carriage in the rout after Waterloo. In that campaign a paternal uncle of

E. G. SIHLER

Professor Sihler perished as a Prussian officer. Professor Sihler's father in the earlier years of the twenties, being then a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, was ordered to attend the Royal Kriegsacademie at Berlin when Moltke and Roon attended the same work as young Lieutenants. After completing this course, however, Lieutenant Sihler resigned his commission and entered the University of Berlin where he was particularly devoted to Schleiermacher's work in philosophy and Karl von Ritter's in geography. In 1829 William Sihler published at Berlin a volume entitled Symbolik des Antlitzes, a notable contribution in the domain of empirical psychology for which the University of Jena gave him

the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. During the thirties he was a member of the Faculty of the Blochmann Institut (now a governmental gymnasium) in Dresden, and later was domestic tutor in the establishment of several Lutheran noblemen in the Baltic provinces of Russia. Early in 1843 he resolved to go to America to work in the Lutheran Church west of the Alleghanies. After having had charge of a Lutheran Church in Pomeroy, Ohio, he in 1845 became Pastor of St. Paul's in Fort Wayne, which charge he held for forty years, to his death in 1885. He established in Fort Wayne a Theological Seminary, now flourishing in Springfield, Illinois, and was from 1861 to 1872 President of Concordia College, Fort Wayne. Here Ernest G. Sihler received his classical training, and was reared with Spartan simplicity and rigor. The Maumee afforded bathing in summer and skating in winter, Professor Sihler being so much devoted to the former that he later swam the Mississippi, the Rhine and the Tiber. The thorough mastery of Madvig's Latin Syntax in his boyhood presented to his mind the idea of subduing large units of classical work. His instructors at Concordia as well as later at the Lutheran Divinity School in St. Louis, now the largest and most important in the Lutheran church, were with few exceptions men of accurate German University training, graduates of Berlin, Erlangen, Königsberg and Leipzig. The example of his father, who consecrated uncommon gifts of mind and willpower to spiritual ends and the service of others, presented to the boy a lofty ideal of devotion and fidelity to high aims, and the silent selfsacrifice of his revered mother was a mute condemnation of selfishness and worldliness. The lad's mind was firmly set at eighteen on classical scholarship; the idea of close and familiar contact with the most imperishable utterances of the greatest minds of ancient history filled the youth's mind with rapture, and he gave himself no concern as to how he would live or what professional advantages would accrue to him from such pursuits. In the fall of 1872 he was sent to Berlin whither his older brother Christian, pursuing medical studies at the University, had preceded him. The vast erudition in Greek literature of Adolph Kirchhoff, successor of August Boeckh, at once presented a lofty ideal of power and attainment, while the helpfulness of Professor Emil Hübner on the Latin side was gratefully enjoyed by the young student. In Hübner's *Seminar* Professor Sihler was immediately enrolled an active member and held this post during his three semesters in Berlin. The greatest Aristotelian of the last generation, Hermann Bonitz, introduced him to Greek philosophy. The superb critical faculty of Moritz Haupt in Classical Exegesis, of Theodor Mommsen in Roman Constitutional Law, and of Heinrich Kiepert in Classic Geography and Ethnology proved splendid incentives; it was clear to Sihler's mind however that not in the mere iteration of these eminent men's results, but in direct contact and first hand mastery of the entire literary tradition of antiquity (as far as his powers permitted) was to be the work of his own life. From spring 1874 to spring 1875 Sihler spent his time at Leipzig (where his room-mate was Charles Forster Smith, now Professor of Greek in the University of Wisconsin) taking from Berlin a personal note to the eminent Friedrich Ritschl of Leipzig, then suffering from bodily ailment but still indomitably active. He (foremost latinist of the nineteenth century), with Georg Curtius in Greek Grammar, Ludwig Lange, Lipsius, Schuster and others were his academic teachers at Leipzig where he worked particularly in Attic Comedy, in Plato and in writing Latin, in which domain he completed a written version of Lessing's Laocoön, 1874. In 1875 Sihler returned to Fort Wayne and in 1876 sent in a Greek paper on Attic Comedy for which he received a Fellowship in Greek at the newly established Johns Hopkins University, to which in 1877 his brother Christian followed him, gaining a scientific Fellowship for original work in histology. The incentive of almost daily conferences with the great Hellenist Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve for full three years was a personal and professional privilege of rare importance to Sihler, as was the kindly interest and hospitality of Charles D. Morris, a late fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Among those who held fellowships at the same time were Hering, now of New York University, Hastings of Yale, Hart of Lafayette, Lanman, now Professor of Sanscrit at Harvard, Royce of Harvard, Bevier, now of Rutgers, Halsted of Texas University, Marquand, now at Princeton, Allinson, now of Brown, Hall of Harvard, Hall of Haverford, being distinguished in academic language by their darker and lighter complexion as White Hall and Black Hall. "You must light your own torch," said President Gilman to the twenty young

men in October 1876. In June 1878, Professor Sihler received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins for his dissertation on Metaphor and Comparison in Plato, having previously sustained an examination of about two hours in ancient philosophy, before the Faculty, and in Greek literature, with written work in Greek. This was the first bestowal of the degree at Johns Hopkins. At the same time the degree was received by Henry C. Adams, now of Ann Arbor, Thomas Craig, late of Johns Hopkins, and Josiah Royce, now of Harvard. For twelve years, 1879–1891, Professor Sihler had to be content with doing preparatory work in classics in the City of New York, persevering, however, with his pen in writing several books and contributing papers to the American Philological Association in 1880, 1881, 1885, 1887 and 1891. In 1891 he was called to the Concordia College at Milwaukee, and in the next year, 1892, was called to the Latin chair at New York University, aiding in the reorganization of the Latin work in the elective courses at University Heights, and in the upbuilding of the Graduate School. In the latter he has worked particularly in history of Roman literature, in Lucretius (to which one of his students, Dr. George P. Eckmann, has contributed a substantial study entitled The Controversial Elements in Lucretius, 120 pp. 1899), in Roman Constitutional Law, in Plautus, in Aristophanes, and in the Mythology of Homer. Several further studies of his graduate students are now preparing for publication. Professor Sihler was a member of the Greek Club of New York for many years, being invited to join this association of active reading scholars in 1879 by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby and by Professor Henry Drisler of Columbia College, gentlemen to whose active goodwill he owes more than he has space to relate here. Professor Sihler was married in 1881 to Emily Johanna, daughter of Henry Birkner, Esq., of Brooklyn, and has two sons living, Henry, born 1883, and Howard, born 1890. In 1899 the American Philological Association held its annual meeting at University Heights when Professor Sihler served as Chairman of the Local Committee. A list of Professor Sihler's publications is subjoined. On the Greek side: The Protagoras of Plato, with critical and explanatory notes and an introduction, Harper's, N. Y. 1881, and 1892; The Historical Aspect of Old Attic Comedy, American Philosophical Association Proceedings, 1876; Aeschylus and Herodotus, and their account of the battle of Salamis, American Philosophical Association Transactions, 1877; The Technical Vocabulary of the Rhetorical Writings of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *ibid.* Proceedings, 1879. The Verbal Nouns in -σις in Thucydides, *ibid.* Transactions, 1881; a Study of Dinarchus, *ibid.*, 1885; Aristotle's Criticism of Spartan Institutions, *ibid.* Proceedings, 1892, and in Classical Review, 1893–1894; a Review of Choeroboscus's Scholia on Greek Grammar, with a study of Alexandrine and Byzantine Grammar, Classical Review, 1895; on the Essay on the Sublime, a technical and rhetorical treatise, Am. Philol. Assoc. Proceedings, 1899; on a certain matter in the earlier literary history of Aristophanes, *ibid.*, 1900; De Parodiis quae inveniuntur apud Scriptores Comicos Atticos Antiquos, 1875. On the Latin side: The Character and Career of Tiberius, Penn Monthly, Philadelphia, March 1880; Virgil and Plato, Am. Philol. Association, 1880; The Tradition of Cæsar's Gallic Wars, from Cicero to Orosius, *ibid.*, 1887; the Census-lists in Livy, *ibid.*, 1891; a Study of Velleius Paterculus, *ibid.*, 1894; St. Paul and the Lex Julia de Vi, *ibid.*, 1894; Cicero and Lucretius, *ibid.*, 1897; Lucretius and Epicurus de Meteoris, *ibid.*, 1898, published in full by the New York Academy of Sciences, 1898; on Latin ae and ai, Diphthong or Monophthong, Am. Philol. Ass., 1898; a Complete Lexicon of the Latinity of Cæsar's de Bello Gallico, 1891; Studies in Cæsar, Classical Review, 1890. Professor Sihler is at the present time preparing an edition of Cicero's Second Philippic for the University Publishing Company. Besides the names of Emil Hübner, Friedrich Ritschl, B. L. Gildersleeve, C. D. Morris, H. Crosby, and H. Drisler, Professor Sihler desires to record here with thankfulness those of Francis A. March of Lafayette, and W. W. Goodwin of Harvard University.

E. G. S.

PRINCE, John Dyneley, 1868–

Prof. Semitic Languages 1892–, Dean Graduate School 1895–

Born in New York City, 1868; early education in private schools and under tutors; graduated Columbia, 1888; Asst. to Director of Expedition to So. Babylonia, 1888–89; studied in Semitic Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ., 1890–92; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1892; Acting Prof. Semitic Languages N. Y. Univ., 1892–94; Prof.

Semitic Languages and Comparative Philology since 1884; Dean of Graduate School since 1895; author of many writings.

JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, PH.D., son of John Dyneley and Anne Maria (Morris) Prince, of English race on both sides, was born in New York City, on April 17, 1868, being through his mother a great-grandson of Reverdy Johnson, the eminent statesman and jurist of Maryland. Professor Prince was educated first at private schools, notably that of the late Dr. Callisen, and afterwards by means of English and German tutors. Of these the late Cecil de Wilton Grey was a most important factor in developing his taste

J. DYNELEY PRINCE

for the classics and especially for Classical Philology, while Herr Eduard Schindelmeisser, for many years a well known instructor in German in New York, may be said to have been the first who led the young student to the fascinating study of Comparative Philology. To these two men Professor Prince owes the basis of his technical education and is particularly indebted to them for their care in forming in him the habit of consecutive application to one subject, so indispensable to the student of every branch of knowledge. Professor Prince entered Columbia (Arts Department) in the autumn of 1884, having at that time fully determined to take orders in due course in the American Episcopal Church, a line of life to which he felt himself especially inclined owing to the thorough religious training which he had received both from his father, then recently deceased, but most of all from his mother. Having this object in view, he naturally elected, so far as possible, those courses which would be best calculated to train him for his subsequent calling. In this way he was brought under the influence of Dr. Richard Gottheil, the Professor of Semitic Languages at the College, to whose thorough foundation-work in Hebrew and Aramaic he owes much of his later zeal for the study of those languages. Having laid the basis with Professor Gottheil of all his later work in Semitic, he was appointed in 1888, when he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia, as the Assistant to the Director of the Expedition to Southern Babylonia which sailed that June under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The Trustees of Columbia appointed him at the same time as the official representative of that University on the expedition. This marks an important turning point in Professor Prince's life. Sailing with Dr. John P. Peters, the Director of the expedition, and with Dr. Robert Harper, then of Yale, he proceeded first to London where he spent several months in the study of Hebrew and in the examination of the Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. After a few weeks in Dresden and South Germany Dr. Peters and Professor Prince went at once to Constantinople, where they remained three full months, awaiting the granting of the Firman from the Sultan which should permit the party to proceed to its destination and undertake excavations in Southern Babylonia. During this period spent at Constantinople, Professor Prince devoted himself with assiduity to the study of Turkish and of the peculiar conditions existing in the Turkish Empire, in which he has always felt a deep interest. Finally, the long awaited Firman arrived and Dr. Peters and Professor Prince went at once to Aleppo, where they met the other members of the party, viz., Drs. Robert Harper and Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. P. Field of Brooklyn, who acted as the engineering and architectural expert, and Mr. Daniel Zad Noorian, a cultivated Armenian from Asia Minor, who was the interpreter and dragoman for the expedition. The whole party then set

out on a twenty-four days' ride, accompanied by a large caravan of mules and pack-horses, from Aleppo to Bagdad, following the course of the Euphrates. This journey proved of great interest and value, as the members of the expedition passing through the territory of Kurdish and Arab tribes, were able to understand practically the conditions of native life in the desert. On arrival at Bagdad, however, Professor Prince was dangerously ill as the result of the bad food and water of the country, and was compelled to claim the protection of the British Consular Resident, then Mr. (now Sir) Adalbert Cecil Talbot, under whose kind care he was soon nursed back to health. In the mean time the expedition had gone on to the ruin site of Niffer in Southern Babylonia, where it was not possible for Professor Prince to follow them, owing to the bad sanitary conditions and climate there prevailing. He accordingly left Bagdad in January 1889 and sailed for Karachi and Bombay on a British India steamer plying from Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf. This voyage and the subsequent ones from Bombay to Hong Kong and from Hong Kong to Kobe in Japan completely restored him physically, and at the same time enabled him to make an important friendship with Colonel Willoughby Hooper, of the Madras Presidency, who was returning home to England on a pension. This gentleman proved a weighty factor in forming the young man's character and developing in him the faculty of observation. Professor Prince made a fortnight's trip through Japan with Colonel Hooper, seeing just enough of that charming country to enable him to form a superficial idea of the national character. He sailed for San Francisco from Yokohama in April 1889. It will be seen that all the influences of Professor Prince's life had been leading him to a study of the Orient and its languages, and when he returned to New York he decided to make *Orientalia* his life-work. In the autumn of 1889 he married Adeline, daughter of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, since deceased, who had married Professor Prince's mother. To Dr. Loomis Professor Prince owes the most important moral influence of his life. It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the life and work of this great man who stood ever before him as a model of true manhood. Acting on Dr. Loomis's advice, Professor Prince and his wife went at once to the University of Berlin, where under Professors Schrader, Sachau, Dillman, Hoffory and others the young student followed still further his Oriental bent, and there decided on making Assyriology his specialty. In 1890 he returned to America and entered as a student the Semitic Department of Johns Hopkins University under the direction of Professor Paul Haupt. Professor Haupt was the crowning influence from the scholastic point of view in Professor Prince's life-training. From him he learned the true method of Philological study, as well as the proper point of view from which to approach the investigation of the intricacies of Assyrian, Hebrew and Arabic. To Professor Haupt's zeal as a scholar and personal friend Professor Prince owes his ability to pass the extremely rigorous examinations required by the Johns Hopkins authorities for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy which he completed in June 1892, having as major subject Assyriology, and as first and second minors Hebrew and Germanic Philology. His Thesis for the Doctorate was entitled Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin, a study of the Fifth Chapter of Daniel. Professor Prince held the Fellowship in Semitic in the Johns Hopkins University in 1890–1891 and was afterwards "Fellow by Courtesy" until 1892. In the autumn of that year he was appointed Acting Professor of Oriental Languages in New York University which title was changed almost directly to that of Acting Professor of the Semitic Language. He taught in this capacity until 1894, when he was made full Professor with the title Professor of Semitic Languages and Comparative Philology, which he still holds. In 1895 he was elected by the Council of the University Dean of the then newly re-organized Graduate School. Since his appointment to a Professorship in New York University Professor Prince has endeavored to divide his energies between the duties of teaching and of writing articles etc. on his special subjects, a partial list of which includes: Notes on the Language of the Eastern Algonkin Tribes, (American Journal Philology, 1888, Vol. ix. pp. 310–316); Archaeology in Turkey, (The Independent, December 6, 1888); Political "Leader," (The Nation, May 30, 1890), on the Austrian-Czech crisis; The Linguistic Position of Osmanli Turkish, (Johns Hopkins University Circular, April 1891); Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin, (Johns Hopkins University Circular, No. 98, pp. 94); On the Writing on the Wall at Belshazzar's

Feast, (Proceedings American Oriental Society, April 1892); The Book of Psalms, (J. Wellhausen, in Haupt's Polychrome Bible, English translation of Wellhausen's notes on the text, 1895); The Passamaquoddy Wampum Records, (Proceedings American Philosophical Society, xxxvi. pp. 479–495, 1897); Old Testament Notes, (Journal Biblical Literature, xvi. pp. 175–6, 1897); Some Passamaquoddy Documents, (New York Academy Science Annals, xi. pp. 369–377, 1898); A Critical Commentary on the Book of Daniel, designed especially for Students of the English Bible, (Leipzig, 1899, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung). E. G. S.

ASHLEY, Clarence DeGrand, 1851–

Professor Law 1895–, Dean of Law Dept. 1896–

Born in Boston, Mass., 1851; early education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated Yale, 1873; studied in Germany; graduated in law at Columbia, 1880; admitted to Bar, 1879; helped to organize Metropolis Law School; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ. since 1895; Dean of the Law Dept. since 1896; LL.D. Miami Univ., 1898; Non-Resident Lecturer of Law at Bryn-Mawr College since 1899.

CLARENCE DEGRAND ASHLEY, LL.D., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 4, 1851. He comes of New England ancestry, his forefathers having taken an active part in Colonial affairs and served during the Revolutionary War. His parents are Ossian Doolittle and Harriet Amelia (Nash) Ashley. His father has been a financial writer for fifty years past, conducted a banking business for many years and since 1886 has been President of the Wabash Railway Company. In 1858 the family moved to New York City where the subject of this sketch has resided ever since. He was educated in private city schools until 1866, when he went to Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated from there in 1869. He at once entered Yale University and was graduated from there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1873. The two years following graduation he spent in a banker's office, gaining business experience, and during the same period gave private tuition, successfully preparing students for the entrance examinations at Columbia and Williams. In August 1875 he went to Berlin, Germany, and devoted himself to the study of German. In April 1876 he matriculated at Berlin University, and studied there for the two following years taking courses on Roman Law under Professors Bruns, Berner and Gneist and on International Law under Professors Dambach and Heffter. He returned to New York in July 1878, having traveled through the principal countries of Europe during his vacations. On August 12, 1880, at Geneva, Switzerland, he was married to Isabella Heyward Ripley, a native of New York City, and a descendant from the Trumbulls of Connecticut. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Law School of Columbia University, and during his Law course was in the office of Scudder & Carter. In 1879 he was admitted to the New York Bar, and in May

CLARENCE D. ASHLEY

1880, was graduated from Columbia with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once entered active practice and has been engaged in many prominent litigations, representing well known clients and estates, among the former being the venerable Pennsylvania statesman, Galusha A. Grow, and the Hon. Andrew H. Green, while among the latter were the estates of William B. Ogden, Samuel J. Tilden and Cortlandt Palmer. Dr. Ashley is now senior member of the law firm of Kennison, Crain, Emley & Rubino. In 1891 in co-operation with Abner C. Thomas, LL.D., since Surrogate of New York county, he organized the Metropolis Law School, becoming a member

of the Faculty and one of its Board of Trustees. In 1895 the Metropolis Law School became consolidated with the Law Department of New York University and Mr. Ashley was appointed Professor of Law therein, and Vice-Dean of the Faculty in charge of the Evening Division. In 1895 he received the honorary degree of Master of Laws from New York University. In 1896 upon the death of Austin Abbott, LL.D., he succeeded to the office of Dean of the Law Department of New York University, which position he still occupies. In 1898 Miami University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1899 Dr. Ashley was appointed Non-Resident Lecturer on Law in Bryn-Mawr College, which appointment he still holds.

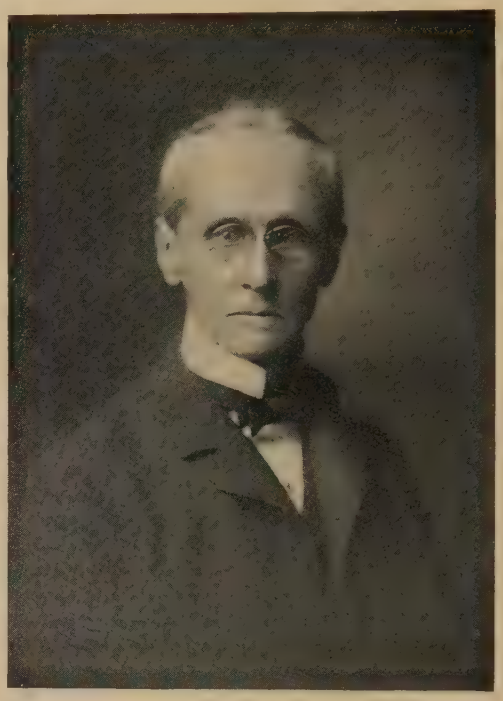
E. G. S.

BALLARD, Addison, 1822–

Professor Logic, 1893-

Born in Framingham, Mass., 1822; graduated Williams, 1842; Prin. Hopkins Acad. Hadley, Mass., 1842-43; Tutor at Williams, 1843-44; teacher Grand Rapids, Mich., 1845-46; Prof. Latin and Math. Ohio Univ., 1847-54; Prof. Rhetoric Williams, 1854-55; Prof. Astronomy, Math. and Nat. Phil. Marietta College, Ohio, 1855-57; in ministerial work, 1857-72; Prof. Christian Greek and Latin Lafayette College, 1874-79; of Moral Phil. and Rhetoric in same, 1879-94; Prof. Logic N. Y. Univ. since 1893; D.D. Williams, 1867.

ADDISON BALLARD, D.D., was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 18, 1822, son of John and Pamelia (Bennett) Ballard. He was graduated from Williams in 1842, the first honor man of his class, received the degree of Master of Arts in course, and in 1867 that of Doctor of Divinity as an honorary title from his Alma Mater. Immediately after graduation, he became Principal of Hopkins Academy in Hadley, Massachusetts, returning to Williams as Tutor in 1843, and remaining during one College year. In 1845 he taught in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the following year did missionary service in the Grand River Valley. For seven years, 1847–1854, he was Professor of Latin and Mathematics at Ohio University, and then returned to Williams for one year of service in the Chair of Rhetoric. From 1855 to 1857 he was Professor of Astronomy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Marietta College in Marietta, Ohio. The next eight years of Professor Ballard's life were spent in the Pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and for six years, from 1866 he occupied a similar position in Detroit, Michigan. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Christian Greek and Latin in Lafayette, serving in that Chair until 1879, when at his own request he was transferred to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. The latest change in a singularly varied career, came in 1893 when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic in New York University — his present position. During the former part of this period of service in the University, Professor Ballard gave instruction also in Psychology, Moral



ADDISON BALLARD

Philosophy, Ethics and Christian Evidences. His wife, whom he married August 7, 1851, was Julia Perkins Pratt, a woman of rare character and accomplishments — as an author, best known, perhaps, by her last book, Among the Moths and Butterflies, which has done much to popularize and extend the study of Entomology. Besides frequent contributions to secular and religious periodicals Professor Ballard is the author of a book entitled Arrows; or Teaching a Fine Art.

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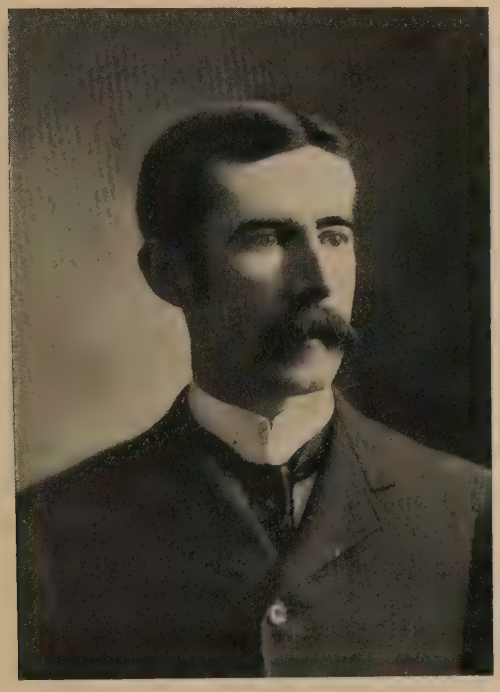
ERWIN, Frank Alexander, 1860–

Professor Law, 1893-

Born in West Point, N. Y., 1860; prepared for College in N. Y. schools; graduated Williams, 1882; A.M., Williams, 1885; LL.B. N. Y. Univ., 1891; LL.M. 1895;

Head Master Peekskill Mil. Acad. 1882; Instr. Eng. Lit. Dr. Sachs's Collegiate Inst., N. Y. City, 1886; Instr. Legal Hist. N. Y. Univ. Law School, 1891; Prof. Law since 1893; Sec. to Justice of N. Y. Supreme Court; practicing lawyer.

FRANK ALEXANDER ERWIN, son of William and Elizabeth (Stuart) Erwin, was born in West Point, New York, January 9, 1860. His early education was obtained chiefly at three schools of New York State: Donald's Institute in Highland Falls; the Peekskill Military Academy and Siglar's Preparatory School in Newburgh. From the last named institution he entered Williams and there graduated with the degree Bachelor



FRANK A. ERWIN

of Arts in 1882; receiving the Master's degree in 1885. At Williams, Professor Erwin was one of the first men of his class, winning various honors distinctive of the prominent scholar. He was elected to the learned body of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in his Junior year; took the German prize; occupied the Editorship of The Athenaeum, and at Commencement delivered the Philosophical Oration. His professional study was performed at the Law School of New York University where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891, and that of Master of Laws in 1895. Here again he gained the rewards of high scholarship, being awarded the First Faculty Scholarship in his Junior year and the first prize for the best written examination in his Senior year; he was one of the Commencement speakers. Besides his professional practice, Professor Erwin has had a notable experience as an educator. From 1882 to 1885 he was Head Master of the Peekskill Military Academy and later became an Instructor in English Literature at Dr. Sachs's Collegiate Institute in New York City. In 1892 he was appointed Instructor in Legal History in the Law School of the University, and from that position was advanced to a Law Professorship in 1893. Professor Erwin also delivers lectures on the Evolution of Law before the Hartford School of Sociology. He is a member of the Chi Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the Williams Alumni of New York, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York, the New York University Law School Alumni, the New York Junior Law School Alumni, the Bar Association of the City of New York and the American Bar Association. His writings include: Cases on Sales, a Summary of Torts and Cases on Torts. *

LADUE, Pomeroy, 1868–

Acting Professor Mathematics 1894-98, Professor 1898-

Born in Detroit, Mich., 1868; early education in public schools; graduated B.S. Univ. of Mich., 1890; connected with U. S. Weather Bureau, Detroit, 1892–93; Instr. Math. Univ. of Mich., 1893–94; Acting Prof. Math. N. Y. Univ., 1894–98; Prof. since 1898; Sec. Faculty of Graduate School, 1894; Sec. Faculty of School of Applied Science, 1898–

POMEROY LADUE was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 23, 1868. On his father's side his ancestry includes the first American of the name Ladue, one of the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle, New York. On his mother's side his ancestry is nearly pure English. His grandfather coming to Detroit in the late forties from New York, when the city had but fifteen thousand inhabitants, became actively interested in the city and state of his adoption, serving just before his death in 1854 as Mayor of the city. His father associated with his father's brothers continued the business which was that of tanners, dealers in wool, cattle, etc. Pomeroy Ladue, attending the public schools from the beginning of his school life through the successive steps of primary, grammar, high schools and the State University at Ann Arbor, is a product of that admirably organized system of free schools which

has had so much to do with the development of the Middle West. At the University of Michigan he spent in all six and a half years, devoting a large part of his time from the beginning of his College course to specialization in Mathematics and allied sciences. The elective system which there has free scope encourages such specialization, so that in the undergraduate course he was able to devote more than one third of his time to pure mathematics, thus securing a good foundation for further study. In College he was active in various student organizations. He joined a Greek letter fraternity, was active in the establishment of the Mathematical Club and the Astronomical Club, and interested also in College journalism, holding positions on the chief weekly papers from solicitor for advertisements to managing editor. In the study of Mathematics he was associated with Professor Richard Olney, a most inspiring teacher, Professor W. W. Beman, now the head of the Mathematical Department at the University of Michigan, Professor F. N. Cole, who brought to the University the enthusiasm resulting from recent contact with German mathematicians (he was one of Klein's first American students) now Professor of Mathematics at Columbia University, Professor Alexander Ziwet and a number of younger workers. The two years and a half from June 1890 to February 1893 following graduation were devoted to experimenting in several fields of labor. Tempted by the allurements of the life of a successful lawyer he studied law for a year at Ann Arbor in the Law Department of the University, followed by office work with some court room experience in Detroit. This not proving congenial he accepted a position as Observer in the United States Weather Bureau stationed at Detroit. In February 1893 he accepted the appointment as Instructor of Mathematics at his Alma Mater. Upon returning to Ann Arbor he continued his study along advanced lines in association with the other members of the corps of Instructors, taking some work in class with the students in the Graduate School and meeting frequently for seminar work his fellow Mathematical Instructors. During this period he continued his study along the lines of Applied Mathematics, Projective Geometry, Theory of Functions, including some special work in the application of differential equations to surfaces. In May 1894 he was appointed Acting Professor of Mathematics at New York University, changed to full Professor in 1898. Upon coming to New York, closer association with the work of the American Mathematical Society, whose meetings are held in New York City, became possible. In 1895 he was elected Librarian and as such a member of the Council of the Society, offices to which he has been reëlected each year since 1895. Coming to New York University when the uptown movement was an accomplished fact he has been actively identified with the various lines of growth resulting from that movement. Of the Faculty of the Graduate School Professor Ladue in 1894 became Secretary. Upon the establishment of the School of Applied Sciences in 1898 he was appointed Secretary of its Faculty. He was one of the founders of the Summer School, started in 1895, and he continues to offer courses each summer. Since 1894 the entrance requirements in Mathematics have been increased so that they now compare very favorably with those of other Colleges of recognized standing. In line with this general growth, the courses of study in the College the School of Applied Science, and the Graduate School have been changed under his direction to meet changed conditions.

E. G. S.

BROWN, Marshall Stewart, 1870–

Professor History and Political Science, 1894-

Born in Keene, N. H., 1870; graduated Brown, 1892; A.M., 1893; Instr. Hist. Univ. of Mich., 1893–94; Acting Prof. and Prof. Hist. and Political Science N. Y. Univ. since 1894.

MARSHALL STEWART BROWN was born in Keene, New Hampshire, in 1870, the second of six children. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Brown, who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630. He was one of the original grantees of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and one of the original settlers of Concord, Massachusetts. The family lived in Concord, Massachusetts, until about the middle of the eighteenth century, when an ancestor moved to New Ipswich, New Hampshire. Professor Brown's ancestor, Captain Josiah Brown, an officer in the Revolutionary War, was in command of a New Hampshire troop at the Battle of Bunker Hill and had the distinction of being the last officer to leave the hill in the retreat from that famous field. He was later in command of a New Hampshire contingent that fought with

Stark in the Bennington campaign. Professor Brown's grandfather moved from New Ipswich to Keene, New Hampshire, where his father, George A. Brown, was born. The latter married Ida L., daughter of Reuben Stewart, General Manager of the Cheshire Railroad and twice Mayor of the City of Keene.. Marshall S. Brown, the subject of this sketch, spent his early life (with the exception of a few years in Boston) in his native place, being educated in a private school, and then in the common and High School of his native city, and in Brown University where he was graduated in 1892. While in College he became

MARSHALL S. BROWN

a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and at the end of his Junior year was chosen at the first election a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. He spent the year following upon graduation as a graduate student and Fellow in History and Political Science, receiving the degree of Master of Arts, *magna cum laude* in 1893. He was appointed Instructor in History in the spring of 1893 at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and spent the year 1893–1894 as the incumbent of that Instructorship. He came to New York University in September 1894 as Acting Professor of History and Political Science, was later promoted to the full Professorship and has been in charge of the Department of History and Political Science since 1894. Professor Brown has twice been abroad for the purposes of study and travel; studying in Heidelberg in 1893 and 1894 under Professors Erdmannsdörffer, Winkelmann, Heydeck and George Meyer. He has been Registrar of the College Faculty for four years, and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Scholarship for about the same length of time. He has been Secretary of the New York University Summer Courses for two years 1899–1900. He was Chairman of the Committee on Athletic and Social Organizations for two years and is Recording Secretary of the New York Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. Professor Brown is a member of the American Historical Association and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He married, June 12, 1900, Margaret, daughter of Professor Henry M. Baird, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek in New York University. E. G. S.

BRISTOL, Charles Lawrence, 1859–

Professor Biology, 1894–

Born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., 1859; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1883; taught at Riverview Acad. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1883–88; Prof. Zoölogy State Univ. of Dakota, 1888–91; Fellow in Zoölogy Clark Univ. Worcester, Mass., 1891–92; at Univ. of Chicago, 1892–94; Prof. Biology N. Y. Univ. since 1894; Ph.D. Univ. of Chicago, 1896.

CHARLES LAWRENCE BRISTOL, PH.D., the son of Lawrence W. and Caroline (Hawkins) Bristol, was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and while yet a lad, exhibited marked interest in mechanical and scientific subjects. He entered New York University in 1879 and was graduated in 1883, having won a Commencement oration and election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In his Sophomore year he won the Second Butler Essay Prize, and in his Junior year the First Butler Essay Prize. During his College life he was influenced especially by Professors Benjamin N. Martin and John W. Draper. The gentleness and culture of the former, his generous sympathy with the impulses of young men, his wide range of knowledge, and his keen sense of humor left their impress upon the subject of this sketch. Dr. John W. Draper, on the other hand, stimulated his latent scientific impulses. Draper's lectures aroused his curiosity and led

him to read and study to supplement them. At the close of a quiz in which Mr. Bristol had successfully described what was then considered a complex electrometer and its operations, Professor Draper asked him to remain; and then began an intercourse between Professor and student that was ended only by the Professor's death. The conversations were not confined to science — the author of the Intellectual Development of Europe had too vast a store of information to be confined to a single branch of learning — and gave freely of his knowledge to an eager listener in these out-of-hours meetings. He was an Editor of the University Quarterly during his Junior and Senior years, and this, together with an active participation in the meetings of the Eucleian Literary Society contributed not a little to the ordinary advantages of College life. After graduation he taught Chemistry and Physics in Riverview Academy in Poughkeepsie, New York, until 1888. During this period an early liking for the study of plants and animals re-asserted itself and found opportunity for development. He joined the Vassar Brothers' Institute, a scientific and literary society in Poughkeepsie, was soon made Secretary of the Institute and afterward Chairman of the Scientific Section. Here he met Professors Dwight and Cooley of Vassar College and enjoyed their friendship. In 1888 he was called to the Chair of Zoölogy in the State University of Dakota at Vermillion, now in South Dakota. There he remained until 1891 when he resigned to accept a Fellowship in Zoölogy at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, offered to him at the instance of Professor Charles O. Whitman, then Professor of Zoölogy in that institution. At the end of the year, all the instructors and fellows in the zoölogical subjects resigned their positions in Clark University to take similar places in the University of Chicago at its opening session in 1892. Mr. Bristol continued his investigations in Chicago for two years when he was called back to his Alma Mater to inaugurate the new Department of Biology and to become Professor of Biology before he had completed his investigations. These were afterwards completed at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1896. This work at Woods Hole was done in conjunction with the work at Clark University and at Chicago, and there during several summers beginning in 1889 Professor Bristol formed acquaintances among and came into touch with men from all over the United States who stand foremost among the biologists of this country. No influence, perhaps, has been so stimulating as these summer gatherings at the seashore in which, free from all the conventionalities attaching to formal instruction, the masters discussed the burning questions of the science, or gave to their fellow-students the ripe results of their experience. Here he met Brooks of Johns Hopkins, Ryder of Pennsylvania, Minot of Harvard, Morse of Salem, Kingsley of Tufts, and a great group of other men, all earnest workers in Biology. In the summer of 1897 at the suggestion of Professor Stevenson and by the aid of a number of the alumni of the University Professor Bristol made the first of a series of zoölogical expeditions to Bermuda, and his reconnaissances have led him to seek to establish there a permanent biological station under the auspices of the University. Professor Bristol was married in 1890 to Ellen, daughter of the Hon. N. S. Gallup of Ledyard, Connecticut. They have three children: Charles L., Jr., Elizabeth and Robert Gallup Bristol. *

BOSTWICK, Charles Francis, 1866–

Professor Law, 1894–

Born in Tuckahoe, N. Y., 1866; educated in public schools; Ph.B. Columbia, 1886; LL.B. (cum laude), 1886; admitted to N. Y. Bar, 1887; Lecturer in N. Y. Univ. Law School, 1893–94; Prof. Law with subjects of Corporations and Special Statutory Procedure since 1894; LL.M. N. Y. Univ., 1894; practicing lawyer in N. Y. City; member of Seventh Regiment N. G. N. Y. for thirteen years.

CHARLES FRANCIS BOSTWICK was born in Tuckahoe, Westchester county, New York, October 10, 1866, son of Charles Coffin and Mary Frances (Goodwin) Bostwick. He is descended from one of the oldest New England families which settled in Connecticut in 1640. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and entered Columbia, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and his first law degree from Columbia Law School, *cum laude*, in 1886. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1887, and immediately began the practice in which he has since achieved such marked distinction. He is at present a member of the firm of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates. In 1893, on the invitation of Dean Austin Abbott, a personal friend, he lectured

in the New York University Law School on Special Statutory Procedure, and in the following year received the honorary degree of Master of Laws, and was made fifth member of the Law Faculty as Professor of Corporations and Special Statutory Procedure, which position he still holds. Professor Bostwick was Prosecuting Attorney for the New York City Bar Association in 1893, and is now Editor-in-Chief of The Brief, the official organ of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. He has contributed to various law and medical journals as follows: Is the Common Law Superior to the Civil Law, an answer to Judge Bermudez of Louisiana; also the

CHARLES F. BOSTWICK

following articles in the University Law Review: Post-graduate Study; Forms for Physical Examination Before Trial; What Liabilities may be provided for in an Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors; Husband's Rights in Wife's Property; A New Tax Important to Corporations; Corporate By-laws affecting Members' Shares and Interests; The New Lien Law; and in the New York Medical Journal: The New Insanity Law, Part III. Cobb's Notes on the Code, 1897. Professor Bostwick delivered an address on Legislative Competition for Corporate Capital before the New York State Bar Association (1899) which was published in The American Lawyer. He has also published a Minute Book of New York Corporations, and a Manual of Corporation Minutes. He served for thirteen years in the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity and the New York Bar Association, and is an active Republican in politics. Professor Bostwick married, January 20, 1898, Laura, daughter of Charles B. Bostwick of New York City. They have one son, Charles Francis Bostwick, Jr. *

McLOUTH, Lawrence A., 1863–

Professor German, 1895-

Born in Ontonagon, Mich., 1863; attended Mich. State Normal School; graduated Univ. of Mich., 1887; Prin. High School, Danville, Ill., 1887–91; studied in Germany, 1891–93; Instr. Univ. of Mich., 1893–95; Prof. German Lang. and Lit. N. Y. Univ. since 1895.

LAWRENCE A. McLOUTH, son of Dr. Lewis and Sarah (Doty) McLouth, was born January 19, 1863, in Ontonagon, Michigan, in the Lake Superior region, where his father was Principal of the Public Schools. After spending the earlier years of his childhood in Monroe and Battle Creek, he removed with his parents to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where his father had been elected Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the State Normal School. He first attended a private school and then entered the model school connected with the Normal. When fourteen years of age he was admitted to the scientific course in the Normal. He made so good progress that at seventeen years of age he became pupil-assistant in Mathematics under that Nestor of teachers of Mathematics in Michigan, Professor C. F. R. Bellows. Later under the advice of his father he began the study of German under Professor August Lodeman, Professor of Modern Languages in the Normal. Becoming thus interested in language study, he began Latin by himself, catching up with the regular class in Cæsar during the first year. Then he changed from the scientific to the classical course, and followed the regular College preparatory work under the able and enthusiastic teacher, Professor Joseph Estabrook, meantime acquiring by himself a fair reading knowledge of Italian and Spanish. During his Senior year in the Normal he was pupil-assistant to the Professor of Latin and Greek, and also taught for a time to fill a vacancy in the High School in Dexter, Michigan. During his entire preparatory course he took an active interest in

the literary societies and did considerable reportorial work for Ypsilanti and Detroit papers. At close of his preparatory course he had an opportunity to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but feeling that his tastes led him rather to literary and linguistic studies he decided to go to the University of Michigan, his father's Alma Mater, which he entered in the autumn of 1882. In the middle of his freshman year he was obliged to give up his studies on account of trouble with his eyes. Early in the following spring he was called to Cassopolis, Michigan, to finish the year as Principal of the High School. The following summer was spent in newspaper work in Oscoda, Michigan. Late in August he was offered the Principalship of the High School at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, which he accepted and successfully filled for two years. Returning to the University of Michigan in October 1885, he resumed his College work, paying particular attention to Latin and Greek. During these last years of his undergraduate course he came under the active influence of such men as Professors Frieze, D'Ooge, Pattengill, Walter and Payne, whose accurate scholarship and friendly interest inspired him to careful and continued work. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June 1887. The summer was spent as instructor in state teachers' institutes. In September he took up his duties as Principal of the High School at Danville, Illinois. After four years of successful work he resigned and went to Europe. He entered the University at Leipzig, Germany, and choosing German as a major took up work under such men as Hildebrand, von Bahder, Brugmann, Elster and Witkowski. The following year he went to Heidelberg to enjoy the instruction of Braune, Osthoff and Wunderlich. In Germany he took an active part in the seminaries and became a member of the Verein für die Neueren Sprachen. He was then offered an instructorship at his Alma Mater, which he accepted. Besides doing his regular work of teaching he took an active interest in the Philological Association and in the general literary affairs of the University. In May 1895, he was elected Professor of the German language and literature in New York University. He at once took an active participation in the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Gesellig-wissenschaftlicher Verein, the Nationaler Deutsch-Amerikanischer Lehrerbund and in other scientific and social organizations, presenting papers to several. In 1897 he succeeded in interesting a prominent German-American of culture, wealth and generosity, the late Oswald Ottendorfer, LL.D., in founding for the University what promises to be the best Germanic library in America. Also through his efforts funds for a Fellowship in Germanic Philology are being collected. If he has been at all successful in teaching and in study in his chosen field of labor, it is largely due to the strong influence toward accurate, independent scholarship exerted upon him by his father, by Professor A. H. Pattengill, University of Michigan, and by Professor Wilhelm Braune, of the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

E. G. S.

LAWRENCE A. McLOUTH

WEIR, Samuel, 1860–

Professor History of Education and Ethics, 1895-1901.

Born in London, Ont., 1860; attended Provincial Normal School Toronto; Prin. Pub. Schools, Tingal, Ont.; First Asst. Central School, Port Hope, Ont.; Pastor, Bay City, Mich., 1882–84; A.B. Northwestern Univ., Ill., 1889; B.D. Garrett Biblical Institute, Ill., 1887; Prof. Greek and Latin, Southwest Kansas College, 1889–90; Pastor St. Paul's M. E. Church, Wichita, Kan., 1890; First M. E. Church, Cheyenne,

Wy., 1891; Ph.D. Ill. Wesleyan Univ., 1891; Instructor Math. Northwestern Univ., 1892; Ph.D. Univ. of Jena, 1895; Prof. Hist. of Education and of Ethics N. Y. Univ., 1895–1901.

SAMUEL WEIR, PH.D., was born in the township of London, County of Middlesex, Ontario, April 15, 1860. He spent his early years on a farm where he learned to endure some of the hardships of country life, for the family was large and the luxuries were few. His early education was obtained in the common school situated near his home, which at that time enjoyed an enviable reputation for efficiency. At the age of sixteen he began life as a teacher in a neighboring district school. After two years employed in teaching and private study he attended the Provincial Normal School in Toronto. Having completed the prescribed course of study and obtained a Provincial Teacher's Certificate of the first class, he was appointed to the position of Principal of the Public Schools of Fingal, Ontario, and later he served as First Assistant in the Central School of Port Hope, Ontario. Having been invited in 1882 to become Pastor of a church in Bay City, Michigan, he accepted the invitation and removed to the United States. The same year he joined the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and settled down, as he supposed, to his life work. But it was not long before he felt the need of a more extensive course of training, and consequently he repaired in the year 1884 to Evanston, Illinois, where he spent five years, during which period he completed the Classical course in Northwestern University, and also the Theological course in the Garret Biblical Institute and obtained the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. While pursuing his studies at Evanston, Professor Weir earned his support by acting as Pastor of small churches in the vicinity of Chicago. Having immediately after graduation received a call to the Professorship of Greek and Latin in the Southwest Kansas College, Professor Weir removed to Winfield, Kansas, and took up the arduous duties of instructor in a new and struggling Western College. The situation not proving satisfactory owing to the financial straits and limitations of the institution, he resigned after one year and re-entered the ministry, as Pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Wichita, Kansas. A year and a half later, having received a call to the Pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cheyenne, Wyoming, he removed to this new charge. But within a short time illness in his family compelled him to remove to a lower altitude. A temporary opening having occurred in the Department of Mathematics of Northwestern University, Professor Weir, who had meantime obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Illinois Wesleyan University by private study and examination, was appointed to the vacant place. On the completion of this engagement he repaired to Boston, and engaged in the study of Philosophy under the direction of Professor Borden P. Bowne. In the following spring he went to Germany where he spent a year and a half as a student in the Universities of Jena and Leipzig. From the University of Jena he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *summa cum laude*. On his return to America, in 1895, he was appointed Professor of the History of Education and of Ethics, in New York University, the position which he occupied to 1901. He has published: Historical Preparation for Christianity, Methodist Review, November 1892; Christianity in Civilization, Cincinnati, 1892; Der Monismus mit besonder Rücksicht auf die Kosmische Theorie Herbert Spencers, Jena, 1895; Hebrew Education, Educational Foundations, November 1897; The Place of the Ideal in Education, New York Teacher's Quarterly, April 1898; The Key to Rousseau's Emile, Educational Review, June 1898.

E. G. S.

JACKSON, Samuel Macauley, 1851–

Professor Church History, 1895-

Born in New York City, 1851; graduated College of City of N. Y., 1870; studied at Princeton Theol. Sem., 1870–71; graduated Union Theol. Sem., 1873; abroad, 1873–75; Pastor Presbyterian Church, Norwood, N. J., 1876–80; engaged in literary work, chiefly editorial, 1880–95; Prof. Church Hist. N. Y. Univ. since 1895; LL.D. Washington and Lee, 1892; D.D. N. Y. Univ., 1893.

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D.D., LL.D., was born in New York City, June 19, 1851. His father, George T. Jackson, was a merchant; and the latter's father, a member of the Church of Ireland, at one time a prosperous linen manufacturer in Dublin, Ireland, and a prominent citizen. His mother, Letitia Jane Aiken (Macauley) Jackson, was the daughter of Samuel Macauley, M.D., of New York City, where she was born. Mr. Jackson's father was born in Dublin, and as

his maternal grandfather came to this country in 1798 or thereabouts from Coleraine in the North of Ireland, being a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Mr. Jackson's roots in the United States do not go back very far. He was educated in a private school in New York City between the ages of seven and twelve, then entered the Public Schools (Ward School No. 35), passed in 1865 to the Introductory Class of the Free Academy, which institution the next year became the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated in 1870. One year (1870–1871) he was in Princeton Theological

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON

Seminary and the next two in Union Theological Seminary and graduated thence in 1873. From 1873 to 1875 he was in Europe and the East, traveling most of the time. In 1876 he became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Norwood, Bergen county, New Jersey, and left the Pastorate never to resume it, probably, in 1880. He was Assistant Editor of Schaff's Bible Dictionary, 1878–1880 (American Sunday School Union); Associate Editor of Schaff-Herzog's Religious Encyclopædia, 1880–1884; Associate Editor Schaff and Jackson's Encyclopædia of Living Divines (Funk & Wagnalls), 1885–1887; Editor-in-Chief of the Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge (Maynard, Merrill & Company), 1888–1891; Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary, 1893–1895 (Funk & Wagnalls) and the same of Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia (Appletons), 1892–1895, in the former in charge of church terms, in the latter of the church history and biblical literature department. Since 1895 he has been Professor of Church History in the New York University. In 1884–1885 he worked on the elaborate chapter upon the Greek and Latin Christian Literature from the Sixth to the Eleventh Century in Volume IV of Dr. Schaff's Church History (Scribner's). In 1890 he brought out the most elaborate bibliography of foreign missions ever produced. It is in Volume I of Funk & Wagnalls' Encyclopædia of Missions. In 1896 he began the composition of a biography of Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, for the series of Heroes of the Reformation, which was Mr. Jackson's own scheme, and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Of the ten volumes projected his will be the fifth in order of appearance, the preceding one being Professor Henry Martyn Baird's Theodore Beza. In 1899 he began the issue of a series of twelve small volumes: Handbook for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy, whose writers he secured and which he edited. The series will probably be finished in 1901, and is published by Lentilhon & Company. Mr. Jackson was Secretary of the American Society of Church History from its foundation in 1888 to its amalgamation in 1896 with the American Historical Association wherein he then became and still is Secretary of the Church History section. He is on the Executive Committee of the Charity Organization Society of the Prison Association and of the Huguenot Society. For the latter he edited the elaborate volume commemorative of the Third Centennial of the Edict of Nantes published by the society in 1900. He belongs to the Century Association and to the National Arts, Reform and Bookbuilders clubs. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee in 1892 and that of Doctor of Divinity from New York University in 1893.

E. G. S.

ALDEN, Carlos Coolidge, 1866–

Professor Law, 1898-

Born in Wilmington, Ill., 1866; prepared for College in Bangor, Me.; graduated in Law at N. Y. Univ., 1892;

LL.M., 1893; Assoc. Prof. Law, 1895–98; Prof. since 1898.

CARLOS COOLIDGE ALDEN, LL.M., was born June 4, 1866, in Wilmington, Illinois. He was prepared in Bangor, Maine, for admission to Harvard, but financial considerations prevented completion of his educational plans. Professor Alden entered the New York University Law School in October 1890, receiving in 1892 the degree of Bachelor of Laws and in 1893 that of Master of Laws. He secured the Faculty Scholarship at the close of the Junior year and the prize

CARLOS C. ALDEN

for oral examination at the close of the Senior year. He served in the following capacities: He was Quiz-master during 1893–1894 and 1894–1895; in 1895 he was made Associate Professor of Law; in 1898 he was made Professor of Law (Graduate Division). He was admitted to the Bar of New York State in 1892. He is a member of the New York State and Westchester County Bar Associations. In his personal business relations he is a member of the firm of Alden & Carpenter. He was associated with Dr. Austin Abbott in preparing and publishing Select Cases in Evidence and Select Cases in Code Pleading, and completed for publication after Dr. Abbott's death Abbott's Forms of Pleading. Mr. Alden is a descendant of John Alden of the Puritans. His paternal grandfather was Hiram O. Alden of Belfast, Maine, for many years one of the most prominent attorneys of that state, promoter and President of the first telegraph company in the United States. E. G. S.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, 1820–1900.

Prof. Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery, 1861–1900.

Born in Bottle Hill (Madison), N. J., 1820; graduated Transylvania Univ., Ky., 1839; M.D. N. Y. College Phys. and Surg., 1842; Prosector to Dr. Willard Parker, Prof. Surgery, College Phys. and Surg. 1842–44, and Emeritus Prosector, 1844; Health Officer New York City, 1866; Surg. Bellevue Hosp., 1853–89; Consulting Surg., 1884–1900; Surg. Charity Hosp., 1855–73; Consulting Surg., 1873–1900; Prof. Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1861–98; Emeritus Prof. N. Y. Univ., 1898–1900; died 1900.

LEWIS ALBERT SAYRE, M.D., was born in Bottle Hill (now Madison), Morris county, New Jersey, February 29, 1820. His mother was Martha Sayre of Orange county, New York, descended from a French Huguenot family. On the paternal side he traced relationship to Revolutionary soldiers, his grandfather, a Quartermaster, having placed his house at the disposal of General Washington for use as headquarters previous to the battle of Springfield. Dr. Sayre had early education in the schools of his native town and in the Wantage Seminary in Deckertown, New Jersey. When ten years old he was sent to live with his uncle, David Sayre, a banker of Lexington, Kentucky, and there received a thorough education, graduating at Transylvania University in 1839. He then removed to New York City to take up the study of medicine, toward which he had for some time looked with great interest and enthusiasm, in spite of the opposing wishes of his family. Studying at first in the office of Dr. David Green, where he had most fortunate opportunity to see the practical side of the subject, he later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and there took the Doctor's degree in 1842. In the same year he became Prosector to Dr. Willard Parker, the eminent Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and continued in that position until the increasing demands of a rapidly extending practice obliged him to resign in 1844. He was then appointed Prosector Emeritus by the College. It was during his term of assistance to Dr. Parker,

and indeed due to that service, that Dr. Sayre resolved to make surgery the special feature of his professional work. In this he made rapid strides, in 1853 becoming Surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital and in 1855 Surgeon to the Charity Hospital. His most notable work was in operations for spinal and hip diseases, and in these specialties his successes became so widely discussed that he was called to England in 1871 to lecture before the Medical schools, and again in 1877, while acting as delegate of the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association, he was invited to lecture before the

LEWIS A. SAYRE

English hospitals on his methods of treating spinal diseases. Dr. Sayre was one of the original organizers of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was chosen to occupy the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery, later becoming Professor also of Clinical Surgery. When the Bellevue College was united with the University Medical School in 1898, Dr. Sayre retained his position and was Emeritus Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery until his death. He was one of the founders of the New York Pathological Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He contributed to medical science many new instruments and methods of operation, notably the uvulmatome, the scrotal clamp, the club-foot shoe and an improved tracheotomy tube. He was also the first to use plaster of paris in treatment of spinal diseases. His numerous writings contributed to the medical press comprise valuable discussions of many important subjects. Some of the most notable are: Chorea Induced by Mental Anxiety; Cases of Chronic Abscess in the Cellular Tissue of the Peritoneum; Spina Befida Tumor Removed by Ligature. His reports to the Board of Health while serving as Health Officer of New York City and his graduating thesis on Spinal Irritation have been widely read. His Manual of the Treatment of Club Foot, his Spinal Disease, and Spinal Curvature, and his Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery have been translated into French, German and Spanish. In 1872 he was decorated with the Order of Wasa by Charles IV of Sweden and Norway in grateful recognition of his advice in the treatment of one of the royal family; at the same time he was elected an honorary member of the Medical Society of Norway. He was also an honorary member of the Surgical Society of St. Petersburg, and of the British Medical Association. In 1880 he was made President of the American Medical Association, and it was owing to his address in this year that the Journal of the Association was established. Dr. Sayre was married in 1849 to Eliza A. Hall, and had three sons and a daughter. He died in New York City, September 21, 1900.

ROBINSON, Beverley, 1844–

Clinical Professor Medicine, 1878–

Born in Philadelphia, 1884; graduated College Dept. Univ. of Pa., 1862; M.D. Univ. of Paris, 1872; in practice in N. Y. City; Clinical Prof. Medicine N. Y. Univ. since 1897.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1844; his father, Moncure Robinson, being at the time a prominent civil engineer of that city. His mother, Charlotte (Taylor) Robinson, was a granddaughter of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Attorney-General under Washington. Beverley Robinson graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and served in the Old Gray Reserves State Volunteers as private, for emergency in 1863. He acquired the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Paris, France, in 1872 and served for a while as Interne in Paris Hos-

pitals. He is at the present time Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University and Bellevue Medical College, Attending Physician at St. Luke's

BEVERLEY ROBINSON

Hospital and Consulting Physician at the City Hospital. E. G. S.

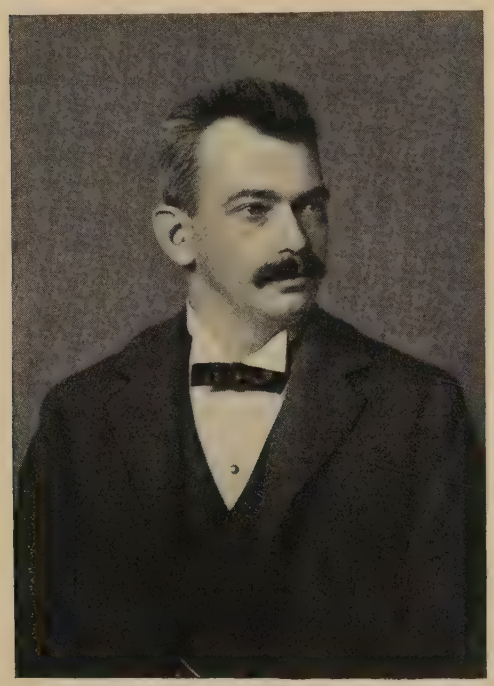
TOMPKINS, Leslie Jay, 1867–

Libr. and Asst. Treas. 1892– , Registrar 1895– , Prof. Law 1899–

Born in Salem, Minn., 1867; educated in public schools and Cazenovia Sem., N. Y.; taught school 1883–86; graduated, B.S. N. Y. Univ., 1890; M.S., 1894; attended Columbia Law School, 1890–91; graduated N. Y. Univ. Law School, 1892; LL.M., 1896; admitted to Bar, 1892; Librarian and Asst. Treas. N. Y. Univ., 1892 to date; Registrar since 1895; Prof. Law since 1899.

LESLIE JAY TOMPKINS was born in Salem, Olmstead county, Minnesota, May 2, 1867. His father, Moses J. Tompkins, a native of Schoharie county, New York, and his mother, Kate M. (Travers) Tompkins of Albany, New York, were married September 20, 1865, and immediately left for Minnesota and settled at the above place. Because of the ill health of the mother, they returned to New York State in 1869 where they have since resided. The son attended the public schools of the state until he was fifteen, when he went to Cazenovia Seminary and remained there during the years 1882 and 1883, and from there went to Michigan where he engaged in teaching school in Clarksville, Ionia county. The next year he taught in Plymouth, Indiana. He moved to New York in June 1886, and in September entered the University, where he remained four years, receiving in 1890 the degree of Bachelor of Science. In his class work he maintained a high standard, and as a consequence was awarded an oration at Commencement and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. During all of this time and from a very early age, Mr. Tompkins was thrown on his own resources and while pursuing his studies in College and even in the public schools was engaged in various kinds of business, from which he gained valuable experience that was to stand him in good stead in later years. The manner in which his various tasks were performed attracted the attention of the authorities of the University, and were influential in determining them to appoint Mr. Tompkins a University official, which they did in 1892. After graduating from the College, Mr. Tompkins entered Columbia Law School and remained there for one year. This was the last year of Professor Dwight's active teaching. In the fall of 1891 he entered the Senior Class of the University Law School, and graduated in June 1892, in the first class that was graduated under Dr. Austin Abbott, who had assumed the Dean's Chair under the reorganized Faculty which took charge of the Law School in 1891. In May 1892, previous to his graduation, Mr. Tompkins was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York. At this time it was his intention to go West and enter into the practice of the law, but without any solicitation or even knowledge of the position, he was asked to accept the post of Librarian and Assistant-Treasurer of the University, which he accepted, beginning his active duties in September 1892. From that time to this he has been with the University. The duties of his positions have grown commensurately with the growth of the University, as has also his indefatigable zeal. In 1895 he was invested with the title of Registrar, the duties of that office including all those heretofore performed by the Assistant-Treasurer. The Librarianship remained to him and is still one of the offices filled by him. During this time he has continued true to his early

training and desire for study, and in 1894 he received the Master's degree from the Graduate School and in 1896 the Master's degree in Law. He had not lost his desire for his chosen profession, and while his numerous duties would not allow him to enter actively into the practice of the law, he pursued the work of the Law School in 1895, and in 1898 was requested by Dean Ashley to take charge of the instruction of the subject of Corporations in the School, and in 1899 of Bills and Notes. As Registrar and Assistant-Treasurer, Mr. Tompkins has taken the business affairs of the University from their crude and scattered



LESLIE J. TOMPKINS

methods in 1892 and has worked out effective results. In 1897 Chancellor MacCracken said of him in his report to the Council: "The organization of the Registrar's Office, with Mr. Leslie J. Tompkins as Registrar, in charge of the collection of fees, the supervision of grounds and buildings, and other important business, has tended largely to thorough system and effective work. Mr. Tompkins has been unremittingly faithful, and has accomplished most valuable results. His helpfulness, especially in the installation of the various schools in their new homes, deserves the thanks of the Council." When asked where his key to success in the management of his duties lay, Mr. Tompkins has said: "In the proper selection of good men as subordinates, i.e., superintendents, engineers, etc., and the holding of them responsible for the work and the conduct of the men under them. Hold a good man responsible for the work entrusted to him, and give him absolute power over the men under him, and results are bound to prove satisfactory." Mr. Tompkins has also been a successful Librarian. When he took charge in 1892 there were less than twenty thousand volumes in all the libraries, with no library economies of any kind in use, and a crude card-catalogue which was of little value. Knowing nothing of a Librarian's work, he went at his duties in a studious manner. Modern library methods as to accession work, classification and cataloguing were introduced, and to-day the methods and the work of the University's libraries will compare favorably with those of any library in the state. In several departments the University Library system is an actual and vital force, working in connection with the Faculties of the University to the advancement and enhancement of our educational system. Meantime the number of volumes has increased almost threefold, making Mr. Tompkins' labors the more difficult and the more important. The Law Library is particularly indebted to him and it is due to his constant care and thought that the Law School is so strongly equipped in this important branch. As a law instructor Mr. Tompkins has made a marked success, and has steadily gained the confidence and respect of his classes. E. G. S.

PIFFARD, Henry Granger, 1842–

Professor Dermatology 1875-98, Emeritus 1899–

Born in Piffard, N. Y., 1842; studied Churchill's School, Sing Sing, N. Y.; graduated A.B. N. Y. Univ., 1862; M.D. Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1864; A.M. N. Y. Univ., 1865; practicing physician since 1864; Interne Bellevue and City Hospitals, 1864-65; Surg. and Brevet Major 71st Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., 1867-68; Lect. Urinary Analysis N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1873; Prof. Dermatology N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1875-98; Surg. City Hosp. since 1871; author various professional works; Emeritus Prof. Dermatology N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1899; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1899.

HENRY GRANGER PIFFARD, M.D., LL.D., was born in Piffard, New York, on September 10, 1842, the son of David and Ann Matilda (Haight) Piffard, and the descendant

of French, English and Dutch ancestors. His early education was acquired in Churchill's School, at Sing Sing, New York, whence he entered the University of the City of New York, now New York University, in 1858. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1862, and three years later received from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving the University he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia College, and was there graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. Since that date he has practiced his profession with marked success, and has devoted much attention also to instruction. Dr. Piffard was an Interne in Bellevue and the Charity (now City) hospitals in 1864–1865; and in 1867–1868 was Surgeon to the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York National Guard, with rank of Major. His career as an instructor began in 1873, when he became a Lecturer on Urinary Analysis in the New York University Medical College. Two years later, in 1875, he became Professor of Dermatology in that institution, and had a noteworthy career in that place, holding it until after the consolidation of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical schools, and then becoming Emeritus Professor of Dermatology in the united College. He has been a Surgeon to the Charity, or City, Hospital since 1871. He was an active member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He is now a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, honorary member of the New York Dermatological Society, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University in 1899. He was married on June 17, 1868, to Helen Hart Strong, and has had four children: Henry, Helen, Charles and Susan Piffard, of whom the first named is now deceased. Dr. Piffard's bibliography includes Guide to Urinary Analysis, 1873; an Elementary Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, 1876; Cutaneous Memoranda, 1877; Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the Skin, 1881; and Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, 1891.

W. F. J.

DUNHAM, Edward Kellogg, 1860–

Prof. General Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, 1892–

Born in Newburg, N. Y., 1860; early education at home; graduated Ph.B. Columbia School of Mines, 1881; M.D. Harvard, 1886; studied in Europe, 1886–87; Bacteriologist to Mass. Board Health, 1887–88; Instr. in Histology Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1888; Prof. General Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, N. Y. Univ. since 1892.

EDWARD KELLOGG DUNHAM, M.D., was born September 1, 1860, in Newburg, New York. His father, Carroll Dunham, M.D., was youngest son of Edward Wood Dunham, merchant, and later President of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York City. His early education was given him by his mother Harriet Elvira Kellogg, youngest daughter of Edward Kellogg a merchant of New York. From his father Dr. Dunham derived his earliest ideas of Chemistry and Physics. After learning to read he derived most pleasure and information from books like Wagner's Chemical Technology, Lardner's Natural Philosophy, a life of Robert Stephenson, Chambers's Miscellanies and the British Essayists. When Dr. Dunham was about thirteen years of age his parents built a small workshop on their place where his younger brother and he had a printing press, a carpenter's bench and laboratory (including a charcoal furnace) in which chemical and physical experiments could be made. Within a few years they had become familiar with the properties of the common chemical elements and many of their compounds; they had also gained some dexterity in the use of apparatus and had done considerable reading in connection with these occupations, good books being placed within their reach, but nearly all of their experimenting was of their own choice, there being no fixed lessons or formal instruction. During this time a small closet was given to the lad for a den. In this, with a drawing board and a few simple instruments and the help of Haswell, the rudiments of Geometry were acquired. At fifteen Edward and his brothers had a tutor who taught them a little Latin and Mathematics. German, Edward could talk and read as the result of having had German nurses and governesses until he was about seven years old. In 1877 he entered the School of Mines, Columbia, without conditions, and chose the course in Chemistry, taking all the Mathematics he could without a conflict of hours. Although belonging to the class in Chemistry he was unanimously elected President of the Undergraduate Engineering Society, and obtained a prize for the most original mathematical article of the year — a short

study of the curves resulting from the projection of the lines of intersection of surfaces of revolution upon planes. He graduated at the head of his Class in 1881; being selected by the Faculty to give an oration at Commencement, the theme of which touched upon the mutual aid of kindred sciences, the title being Correlation of Sciences. Having always felt a desire to study medicine he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881, where he studied for one year. During this time he became dissatisfied with the teaching which was almost entirely didactic, with very large classes, he therefore determined to see if the methods of Harvard were better. A visit of a few days to Boston decided him to go there, and in the autumn of 1882 he entered the Second Year Class of the Harvard Medical School, choosing the four years' course which at that time was optional. During his third year he taught Histology to the students of the Veterinary School of Harvard, and also became interested in the study of malignant disease, spending much of his time in the Pathological Laboratory of the Medical School. This work occupied him during the next year also, little time being devoted by him to the courses in the regular curriculum of the school. In 1886 he received a degree *cum laude* and his thesis on a peculiar tumor of the breast was honorably mentioned. In August of that year Dr. Dunham went to Europe and spent a year in Berlin studying in the Pathological Department of the University, spending, however, most of his time in the Hygienic Institute where he took an elementary course of instruction in Bacteriology. After the completion of that course Professor Koch permitted Dr. Dunham to work in the laboratory, assigning certain investigations in cholera to him. Dr. Dunham worked upon this subject for eight months, publishing a short article on Indol Production by the Cholera Bacillus, and in August 1887 accepted the position of Bacteriologist to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, which was then enlarging its work on the Purification of Water and Sewage. During that year Dr. Dunham was also Pathologist to one of the smaller hospitals in Boston. In 1888 he moved to New York and was appointed Instructor in Histology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Subsequently he was made Professor of General Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, retaining that chair when the College was merged with the New York University. No one seems to have influenced his career by direct advice, but the men to whose teaching he owes most and who have indirectly influenced him by their examples are Professor Van Amringe of Columbia, Professor Goodale of Harvard and Robert Koch of Berlin. Dr. Dunham also learned much in 1890–1891 when he spent a year in Göttingen and Vienna. E. G. S.

ISAACS, Abram Samuel, 1852–

Professor German Literature, 1895–

Born in New York, 1852; graduated N. Y. Univ. A.B., 1871; post-graduate courses Univ. of Breslau, and Jewish Seminary, Breslau, 1874–77; Prof. Hebrew N. Y. Univ., 1886–94; Prof. German N. Y. Univ., 1889–95; Prof. German Lit. Graduate Sem. N. Y. Univ., since 1895; Editor of The Jewish Messenger; Rabbi, Barnert Memorial Temple, Paterson, N. J., 1896–

ABRAM SAMUEL ISAACS was born in New York City, August 3, 1852, the son of Samuel Myer and Jane (Symmons) Isaacs. In

ABRAM S. ISAACS

early boyhood he was a student in the then celebrated Collegiate School of Dr. Quackenbos, in New York City, whence he proceeded to the University of the City of New York, now New

York University. From the latter he was duly graduated in June 1871, after which he went abroad for further studies, in theology and in general literature. He spent three years chiefly at Breslau, in the University of that city and also in the well-known Jewish Seminary there. On returning to the United States he quickly won wide recognition for his scholarly attainments, and in 1878 became Editor of The Jewish Messenger, founded by his father in 1857, one of the foremost Jewish periodicals, which place he still fills. In 1896 he became Rabbi of the Barnert Memorial Temple, in Paterson, New Jersey, and retains that place at the present time. Dr. Isaacs (he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of New York) resumed his active connection with his Alma Mater in 1886 as Professor of Hebrew in the University College, which chair he occupied until 1894. Meantime he was also appointed to the Chair of German in the same institution, in 1889, and occupied it until 1895. In the last-named year he was appointed to the Chair of German Literature in the Graduate Seminary of New York University, where he still remains. He was married on April 23, 1890, to Lily Lee Harby, and has two children: Arthur S. and Cyril A. Isaacs. His bibliography comprises: Stories from the Rabbis, 1894; A Modern Hebrew Poet, 1878; and numerous magazine and review articles on literary and educational topics. W. F. J.

JANEWAY, Edward G., 1841–

Professor of Medicine and Dean of Medical Faculty.

Born in New Jersey, 1841; A.B. Rutgers Coll., 1860; M.D. Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1864; acting medical cadet, U. S. Army Hosp., 1862–63; Interne Blackwell's Island Hosps., 1864, and Bellevue Hosp., 1864–66; medical practitioner in N. Y. since 1866; Visiting Physician Charity Hosp., 1868–71, to Hosp. for Epileptics and Paralytics, 1870–74, Bellevue Hosp., 1871–91; and later Mt. Sinai Hosp.; Consulting Physician to Hosp. for Emigrants, and to French Hosp.; at present Consulting Physician to Bellevue, Presbyterian, Mt. Sinai, St. Vincent's, J. Hood Wright Memorial, Manhattan State, and Skin and Cancer hospitals, New York State Hosp. for Women, and Hosp. for the Ruptured and Crippled; Lect. Pathological Anatomy, N. Y. Univ. Med. School, 1872; Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1873–76; Prof. Pathological Anatomy, etc. Bellevue, 1876–81; Asso. Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine Bellevue, 1881–84, and full Prof., 1884–91; Pres. Faculty Bellevue, 1897; Dean Med. Faculty and Prof. Medicine, N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1898; Commis. of Health N. Y. City, 1875–81; LL.D., Rutgers Coll.

EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M.D., LL.D., was born near the old city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on August 31, 1841. His academic education was acquired at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then, deciding to pursue the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medi-

EDWARD G. JANEWAY

cine in 1864. Meantime, in 1862–1863, he served as acting medical cadet in the United States Army Hospital at Newark, New Jersey. On receiving his degree, Dr. Janeway became an Interne in the public hospitals on Blackwell's Island, New York, in 1864, and in Bellevue Hospital in 1864–1866. Thus qualified, he began in 1866 the practice of medicine in New York City, which he has maintained with noteworthy success ever since. His private practice did not, however, put a stop to his hospital work. On the contrary, he has for more than a third of a century been one of the most active hospital practitioners in New York. He

filled the place of Visiting Physician to the Charity (now City) Hospital in 1868–1871, to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, conjointly with the late Dr. E. C. Seguin, in 1870–1874, to Bellevue Hospital in 1871–1891, and also to the Mount Sinai Hospital. For some years he was Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Emigrants, on Ward's Island, and to the French Hospital. He was also Curator and Pathologist to Bellevue Hospital for a number of years from 1867. At the present time Dr. Janeway is Consulting Physician to Bellevue, the Presbyterian, the Mount Sinai, St. Vincent's, the J. Hood Wright Memorial, the Manhattan State, and the Skin and Cancer hospitals, the New York Hospital for Women, and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. His exceptional activity as a practitioner of medicine has not prevented Dr. Janeway from pursuing also an efficient and distinguished career as an instructor in the same profession. This career was begun in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, now New York University. During the next three years, 1873–1876, he held the Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and then became, in the same institution, Professor of Pathological Anatomy, of Diseases of the Nervous System, and of Clinical Medicine. In 1881, still at Bellevue, he became also an Associate of the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine, with the late Dr. Austin Flint, and at the latter's death in 1884 was appointed to the full chair, which he filled until 1891. In the last-named year Dr. Janeway resigned his College connection, but resumed it again in 1897 as President of the Faculty and Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In the following year, 1898, that institution was consolidated with the New York University Medical College, and Dr. Janeway thereupon became Dean of the combined schools and Professor of Medicine, which places he continues to fill with eminent success. It should be added, to complete the record of his professional achievements and services, that from 1875 to 1881 Dr. Janeway was Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, and in that important office did a work of incalculable value for sanitation and public health. Dr. Janeway is a member of the chief medical societies of New York, and has been President of the Pathological Society, of the Academy of Medicine (1897–1898), and of the Association of American Physicians (1900). He was married on June 1, 1871, to Frances S., daughter of the late Rev. E. P. Rogers, D.D., and has three children: Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, a Lecturer in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; and the Misses Matilda S. and Frances R. Janeway. The degree of Doctor of Laws was fittingly bestowed upon Dr. Janeway a few years ago by his Alma Mater, Rutgers College. W. F. J.

BELL, Roscoe Rutherford, 1858–

Professor Materia Medica, etc., Veterinary Coll.

Born in Augusta Co., Va., 1858; studied Norwood Coll., Va., graduated Amer. Vet. Coll., 1887; printer and editor; Vet. Insp. U. S. Dept. of Agri., 1888–1892; Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics Amer. Vet. Coll., 1888–99; same chair N. Y.-Amer. Vet. Coll. of N. Y. Univ., since 1899; D.V.S., Amer. Vet. Coll., 1887; Editor of Amer. Vet. Review; Author.

ROSCOE RUTHERFORD BELL, D.V.S., was born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 16, 1858, the son of William H. and Eveline (Shields) Bell. He comes of old Dominion stock,

ROSCOE R. BELL

his grandparents having been Samuel Bell, of Augusta county, and Joseph Shields of Rockbridge county, Virginia. He acquired his early education

in public and private schools in Richmond, Virginia and thence went to Norwood College, in the same state. Being bereft by death of both parents at an early age, he was thrown upon his own resources, and turned his attention to printing and writing upon the press of Virginia, studying as best he could, and in 1880 came to New York, finally becoming a member of the staff of the well-known New York paper, The Spirit of the Times, where he continued until he entered the American Veterinary College, in New York, from which he graduated with honors and the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery in 1887. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, as a veterinary surgeon, and has continued uninterruptedly at the same location (Seventh Avenue and Union Street, Brooklyn, New York) ever since, with gratifying success. In 1888 his abilities were recognized in his appointment as Veterinary Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in its work of eradicating contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which place he filled for four years in a most satisfactory manner, when the last case of that loathsome malady had disappeared from America, probably never to return. In the same year, 1888, Dr. Bell became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the American Veterinary College, and filled that chair in that institution until 1899, when the American and New York Veterinary Colleges were united and made a Department of New York University. In effecting that consolidation Dr. Bell was largely instrumental, and since it became an accomplished fact he has retained down to the present time in the University the same chair that he held for eleven years in the College. He was appointed Veterinarian to the Police Department of Brooklyn, New York, in 1894, and still holds that place. He has not lost his former fondness for literary work in connection with his chosen profession, and is now Co-Editor with Professor Liautard of The American Veterinary Review. He is the author of The Veterinarian's Call-Book, and of numerous articles upon scientific subjects in the periodical press. His office in Brooklyn, New York, is recognized as an important centre of the veterinary profession in that city. Dr. Bell is a member of the Alumni Association of the American Veterinary College, and of the Veterinary Department of New York University; of the American Veterinary Medical Association, of which he was Vice-President in 1896; of the Veterinary Medical Association of New York County; of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, of which he is President; and of the Long Island Veterinary Association, of which also he is President. He was married on November 29, 1888, to Rebecca Moss, and has two sons: Bellmont and Hollingsworth Bell. W. F. J.

COE, Henry Clark, 1856–

Professor Gynæcology, 1889–

Born in Cincinnati, O., 1856; graduated Yale, 1878; graduated Harvard Med. School, 1881; M.A. Yale, 1881; M.D. N. Y. College Phys. and Surg., 1882; studied in Europe, 1883–84; practicing physician in New York City since 1884; Prof. Gynæcology N. Y. Polyclinic, 1889–97; N. Y. Univ. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1897.

HENRY CLARK COE, M.D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21, 1856, being descended on both sides from New England ancestry, viz., from a grand-daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the Mayflower. His

HENRY C. COE

ancestors served on land and sea in Colonial wars, the war of the Revolution and that of 1812. Since 1650 they have lived in Rhode Island. Dr. Coe's preparatory education was obtained in a private academy in Cincinnati whence he entered

Yale in 1874, graduating in 1878. In College he won several literary prizes and was Class Poet. He was particularly interested in Biology and received impetus in studies from Professors Thacher and Smith under whom he worked. Biological work naturally led him to the study of medicine for which he had had a strong leaning since boyhood. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1881. At this time he passed his examination in modern languages, after three years of study in advanced French and German, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. In the fall of 1881 he matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he took a private course with Professor William H. Welch (now of Johns Hopkins University) who aroused his interest in Pathology. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1882, spent a year in foreign study, principally in London and Vienna, receiving two foreign degrees (M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.). He returned to New York in 1884 where he has since been engaged in active practice, during the last six years limited to obstetrics and diseases of women. He was for eight years Professor of Gynæcology at the New York Polyclinic and was connected with the Woman's, Infant's, Maternity and Manhattan hospitals. He is at the present time Professor of Gynæcology in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (succeeding Professor Lusk in 1897); he is also Gynæcologist to the Bellevue and General Memorial hospitals and Consulting Gynæcologist to the Foundling Hospital. He has been connected with the staff of several prominent medical journals, and has contributed often to journals, society transactions, etc. He has written several articles for systems of Medicine and edited a work on Clinical Gynæcology. He belongs to the University, New York Athletic, Yale and Harvard clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Mayflower Descendants, the Order of Foreign Wars, the Order of Founders and Patriots, the Society of the War of 1812, the New York County Medical Society, the Clinical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Harvard Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine and the American Gynæcological Society. He was married in 1882 to Sara Livingston Werden of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and has three sons, aged eleven, eight and three years.

E. G. S.

FISHER, Edward Dix, 1856–

Professor Diseases of the Nervous System, 1890–

Born, 1856; educated in public schools, N. Y. City, Coll. of City of N. Y., Med. Dept. of N. Y. Univ., and Universities of Vienna, Berlin, Strasburg and London; practicing physician; A.B. Coll. City of N. Y., 1875; M.D., N. Y. Univ., 1878; Prof. Diseases of the Nervous System, N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1890.

EDWARD DIX FISHER, M.D., was born February 11, 1856, the son of Nathaniel Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and Mary Ann (Woodruff) Fisher, of Newark, New Jersey. His education was acquired, up to the date of beginning professional studies, in the public schools of New York City, culminating in the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with

EDWARD D. FISHER

the Baccalaureate degree in 1875. He then turned his attention to medical studies, and entered the Medical School of New York University, where he pursued the regular course, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878. Subsequently he continued his studies at the Universities of Vienna, Berlin, Strasburg and London. On returning to New York he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since maintained with marked success. In 1890 he be-

came Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which chair he still fills. Dr. Fisher has been President of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Neurological Society, and the American Neurological Association, and is a member also of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, and the New York State Medical Society. He is also Consulting Physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, Neurologist to Hospital for Nervous Diseases, City Hospital; Consulting Neurologist to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital and Columbia Hospital. In College he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and was elected an honorary member of the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. He belongs to the University Club, the Union League Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the D. K. E. Club of New York, the New England Society, etc. W. F. J.

FORD, Willis Ellard, 1850–

Professor Electro-Therapeutics, 1893-

Born in Belfast, N. Y., 1850; graduated Med. Dept. N. Y. University, 1872; Interne Charity Hospital, N. Y. City, 1872–73; on staff of N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, 1873; in practice in Utica; Medical Director St. Luke's Hosp. since 1882; Prof. Electro-Therapeutics University of Buffalo, 1889; Lecturer, Med. Dept. N. Y. Univ., 1890-93; Prof. since 1893.

WILLIS ELLARD FORD, M.D., was born in Belfast, New York, in 1850, and was educated in the Genesee Valley Seminary at that place. On his father's side he was descended from one of Cromwell's troopers who settled in Rhode Island after the Restoration of Charles II. He is of Scotch descent on his mother's side. For moral ideals he is particularly beholden to the influence of a wise, religious, liberal-minded father. Lewis Ford was one who seldom talked religion but taught by example. From his mother he inherited the strength, indomitable energy and persistency of purpose, which are so peculiarly characteristic to the Scotch, as well as the high religious principle which is so characteristic of this people. In his professional career he was aided more by the late Dr. Darling, Professor of Anatomy at the University, than by any other man. Dr. Ford was a good Greek scholar as a boy, and it was for this reason among many others that Dr. Darling took the interest in him which lasted during his lifetime. He was fitted for College at the age of seventeen but did not enter, deciding it best to pursue his studies at the Seminary for two years and then begin his course in medicine. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York with high honors, in 1872. He was employed for a time in demonstrating Anatomy there, after which by competitive examination he won a place on the Medical Staff of Charity Hospital, New York, serving the regular time as Interne. Just before

WILLIS E. FORD

the completion of his term of service in Charity Hospital he was summoned to Utica to see Dr. Gray, then the distinguished Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at that place. The attention of Dr. Gray had been called to the unusual ability which Dr. Ford had displayed in Charity Hospital, and he appointed him to fill the vacancy on his staff. Thus began a warm friendship which was terminated only by the untimely death of Dr. Gray. After five years and more of service at the Asylum, Dr. Ford began a private practice in Utica. At the time he left the service at the Asylum, December 26, 1878, he married Mary Ledyard, daughter of the late

John F. Seymour of Utica. In private practice his success was phenomenal. He was favorably known to all of the leading physicians in the state and was sought for, not only by sick people, but by physicians who desired him in council because of his unusual ability as a diagnostician. In 1882 he was made Medical Director of St. Luke's Hospital, an office which he now holds. After four years of service there the institution had so grown in importance that a new hospital building was needed. Dr. Ford was active and largely instrumental in securing the necessary subscriptions and in the building of the hospital, which as it now stands, is a source of pride to the city. He instituted, in 1888, the St. Luke's School of Instruction for Nurses, which is one of the most popular institutions in Utica to-day. For some years he has given much attention to Gynæcology, and his success in using electricity in this field caused his appointment in 1889 as Professor of Electro-Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and the following year was made lecturer on the same topic in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. From the latter position he was in 1893 advanced to his present rank of Professor. In 1884 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Madison University. He has contributed very largely to the current medical literature of the day. Dr. Ford, besides being a member of various local medical organizations, is a fellow of the American Gynæcological Society, a member and in the year 1892 President of the American Climatological Society, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and a member and in the year 1891 President of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of New York University.

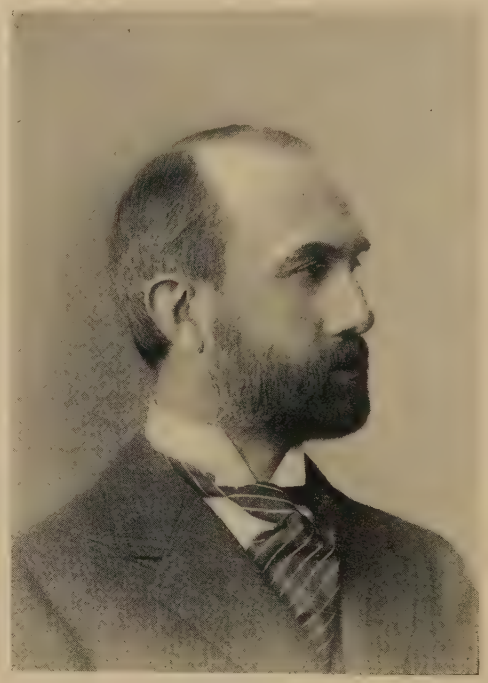
E. G. S.

NORTHRUP, William Perry, 1851–

Professor Pediatrics, 1894–

Born in Peterboro, N. Y., 1851; graduated Hamilton College, 1872; M.A. in course; Instr. Greek Knox College, Ill., 1872-76; graduated N. Y. College Phys. and Surgeons, 1878; Interne Roosevelt Hosp., 1878-80; commenced practice in New York City, 1880; Prof. Pediatrics N. Y. Univ. since 1894.

WILLIAM PERRY NORTHRUP, M.D., was born in Peterboro, New York, January 11, 1851, of English and Welsh ancestry; his father was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, and his mother in Watervale, New York. He graduated, Bachelor of Arts, at Hamilton College in 1872, receiving later on the Master of Arts degree from his Alma Mater. From 1872 to 1876 he served in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, as Instructor in Greek, Declamation and Composition. He studied Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City from 1876 to 1878, and served as Interne in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, from 1878 to 1880. In 1880 he began practice. He was connected with the New York Foundling Hospital as Pathologist and



W. P. NORTHRUP

Attending Physician from 1882 to the present time. He is, moreover, now Attending Physician at the Presbyterian Foundling and Willard Parker hospitals; Consulting Physician to the New York Infant Asylum and Babies' Hospital of Newark; and Professor of Pediatrics at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians and the New York Academy of Medicine; ex-President of the New York Pathological Society; ex-President of the American Pediatric Society; and Associate Editor of Ashley, Wright and Northrup's work on Diseases of Children, published by Longmans, Green & Company. In

general literature he has written two pieces for Scribner's Magazine: In the Steamer's Track, a Pilot-Boat Story, May 1888, and The Pardon of Sainte Anne d'Auray, a Story of Breton Life, December 1889; an article in the Forum for September 1896, Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria a Pronounced Success; and in the Medical Record for August 1896, An Incident in Summer Practice (Aunt Betsy Hawkins). E. G. S.

COLBY, Frank Moore, 1865–

Prof. Economics 1895–1900, Assoc. Prof. Polit. Sci. 1896–1900.

Born in Washington, D. C., 1865; early education in Detroit, Mich.; studied at Columbian Univ. Washington, D. C.; engaged in business, 1882-85; taught schools in Indiana and on Staten Island, 1885–88; graduated Columbia School of Polit. Sci., 1888; engaged in study and tutoring, 1888–90; Acting Prof. History, Amherst, 1890–91; Lect. in Hist. at Columbia and Instr. Hist. and Polit. Econ. at Barnard College, 1891–95; Prof. Economics at N. Y. Univ., 1895–1900; Assoc. Prof. Pol. Science, 1896–1900; author and editor.

FRANK MOORE COLBY was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 10, 1865, his father, the Hon. Stoddard Benham Colby being at that time Register of the United States Treasury. His parents were both residents of Vermont, though his mother, Ellen Cornelia Colby (née Hunt), had passed the earlier years of her life in New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of Newbury, Vermont; Washington, District of Columbia; and Detroit, Michigan. He graduated from the Detroit High School in 1880, and three years later entered the Sophomore Class of Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia, to which city he had removed in 1882 on receiving an appointment as paymaster's clerk in the United States Army. The Paymaster under whom he served was ordered away in 1885, and Mr. Colby returned to Detroit where he obtained a position as corresponding clerk in a business house, but gave it up after a few months for a place in a small private school in Lima, Indiana. He taught there for a year and a half, and after a short interval, during which he worked in a New York publishing house, he succeeded in finding another position as a teacher in St. Austin's School on Staten Island. His object had been to carry on his work as a teacher in the vicinity of some large College in order that he might qualify for the Bachelor's degree. The position at St. Austin's School enabled him to do this, and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts he graduated at the School of Political Science of Columbia in 1888. The next two years were spent in private tutoring and in studying at the School of Political Science, after which he was appointed Acting Professor of History at Amherst College in place of Professor Morse who was on sick leave for a year. At the end of the year Mr. Colby became Lecturer in History in Columbia and Instructor in History and Political Economy in Barnard College, which positions he held for four years. He then received the appointment as Professor of Economics in the New York University Graduate Seminary, and a year later became Associate Professor of Political Science in the University College. He resigned these positions in the summer of 1900 to undertake the publication of a large cyclopedic work and become an editorial writer for one of the New York newspapers. Apart from teaching Mr. Colby has been engaged in editorial work and in writing for cyclopedias and periodicals. He was a contributor to the International Cyclopedia in 1890 and 1891; was on the editorial staff of Johnson's Cyclopedia, 1893–1895; took charge of the 1898 revision of the International Cyclopedia, and planned and edited the annual publication known as the International Year Book, whose first volume appeared in 1898. He is also the author of a small historical text-book entitled Outlines of General History (1898). E. G. S.

MILLER, George Alfred, 1853–

Professor Law, 1895–

Born in New York City, 1853; educated in New York Schools; graduated Columbia Law School, 1873; admitted to Bar, 1874; entered practice in New York City with Scudder & Carter (Carter & Ledyard); Instr. and Prof. Metropolis Law School, 1891; Prof. Law at the University since 1895.

GEORGE ALFRED MILLER was born in New York City, August 30, 1853, son of Levi and Marianne Adeline (Demarest) Miller. The Miller family has been among the yeomanry of Westchester county since the beginning of the eighteenth century. George A. Miller's great-great-grandfather on his father's side, who was an old man at the beginning of the American Revolution, was killed in one of the many small skirmishes between the Patriot and Tory bands in Westchester county. His son, Samuel Miller (great-grandfather

of George A. Miller), served as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army for about a year, as appears from the records of the War Department. On his mother's side George A. Miller's descent is directly traced from David des Marest, a French Huguenot who settled in this country in 1663. Professor Miller's general education was had in public schools of New York until he was about fifteen years old. At that age he was obliged to give up attendance at school, and to forego thoughts of College on account of serious and long continued illness. He entered a law office of the old school at the very lowest round of the ladder of the

GEO. A. MILLER

profession, before he was sixteen; and graduated in 1873 before he was twenty, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, from the Law School of Columbia, after two years of tuition by that celebrated teacher of law, Dr. Theodore W. Dwight. He was admitted to the Bar in October 1874, and about the same time entered the office of Scudder & Carter, with which, and its succeeding firm of Carter & Ledyard, he has ever since been connected successively as clerk, managing clerk and partner. These firms, the present head of which, James C. Carter, is the recognized leader of the American Bar, during their fifty years of existence, have been connected with many of the most important litigations which have occupied the attention of the courts during that period. Professor Miller's special department has been practice and procedure in which thirty years of wide experience have given him the opportunity to become proficient. When an office boy and before entering Columbia Law School, he wrote a communication, published in the Albany Law Journal, suggesting a plan for an evening law school. More than twenty years afterwards he became an Instructor in the first realization of his boyish suggestion, the Metropolis Law School, with which he continued as Instructor and Professor until its merger with New York University. He has been Professor of Law in that institution ever since, occupying the Chair of Code Practice and Procedure. The University conferred the honorary degree of Master of Laws on Professor Miller at Commencement in 1898, on which occasion he delivered the address in behalf of the Faculty to the graduates in Law. He was connected with the military service of New York State for nearly twenty years, from 1873 to 1892, serving in the Twenty-second Regiment through the ranks and subordinate grades to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. Afterwards he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He has been a wide reader of English and American literature, and is especially interested in History and Political Economy. He was a friend and follower of Henry George, whose first and famous book made a profound impression and exerted a lasting influence on Professor Miller's views and principles.

E. G. S.

ROUNDS, Arthur Charles, 1862–

Professor Law, 1895–

Born in Cleveland, O., 1862; prepared for College at Hallowell Class. Acad., Me.; graduated Amherst, 1887; A.M. and LL.B. Harvard, 1890; LL.M. N. Y. Univ., 1900; practicing lawyer in New York City; taught in Metropolis Law School, 1892–95; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ. since 1895; Lecturer in Harvard Law School since 1898.

ARTHUR CHARLES ROUNDS was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 28, 1862, his father, Charles C. Rounds, having been for many years Principal of the State Normal School in Farmington, Maine, and Plymouth, New Hampshire. His mother is Kate Nixon (Stowell) Rounds formerly of South Paris, Maine. His ancestors on both sides are of English descent and have been

residents of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine since the seventeenth century. Arthur C. Rounds was educated partly in a three years' course in the Normal School in Farmington, Maine, and had also two years of College preparation at Hallowell Classical Academy, Hallowell, Maine. He graduated from Amherst in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, spending the next three years, 1887–1890, at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. Professionally he has been connected with Carter, Hughes & Dwight, New York City, from 1891 to the present time, and is a member of that firm. He taught law in the Metropolis Law School from 1892 to 1895, and has been Professor of Law in the New York University Law School from 1895 to the present time, and in 1900 received the honorary degree of Master of Laws from that University. Since 1898 he has been Lecturer on New York Practice in Harvard Law School.

E. G. S.

BUCHNER, Edward F., 1868–

Professor Analytical Psychology, 1896–1901.

Born in Paxton, Ill., 1868; educated in public schools; graduated Western College, Toledo, Ia., 1889; Instr. in Western College, 1889–90; A.M., 1891; studied in Yale, 1890–93 and received Ph.D., 1893; Lect. on Pedagogy Yale, 1892–94; Instr. in Phil. and Pedagogy Yale, 1893–97; Prof. Analytical Psychology N. Y. Univ. 1896–1901.

EDWARD F. BUCHNER, PH.D., was born of German parentage, in Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, September 3, 1868. His father, Christian Jacob Buchner, a native of Stuttgart, and his mother, Caroline Louisa (Lohmann) Buchner, of Hanover, were residents of their native towns until they were about twenty years of age. Their marriage occurred in 1859 in Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois. Edward was the fourth son in a family of six children, two of whom died in infancy, and one at the age of twelve years. The greater portion of the first four years of his life was spent on a prairie farm, where the environment was such as a rather new country provides. In his fifth year the family removed to Gibson, three miles distant, a village which had been recently surveyed. The boy's early education was acquired in the schools of this town. The training was such as was ordinarily provided in the better grade of primary, grammar and high schools of the period. In his fifteenth year he was graduated, with Salutatorian honors, from the Gibson High School. The formative influences of these early years were derived from the home. The interests, activities and charitable gifts of the parents maintained a family circle steadfast in its appreciation of education and its estimation of true and worthy citizenship, of fine moral perceptions and of the value of a pietistic religious fervor. The parents and children were communicants in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The local church of this sect in Gibson had been established and practically maintained through the activity of the father. The routine of religious

EDWARD F. BUCHNER

service and various church duties, readily responded to by the youth, made deep impressions upon his mind, awakening interests in the conduct and meaning of life. He was not fond of playmates, but preferred the dreamings which came as he sought his own amusements. His teachers in school and church were marked for their gentleness, but gave no decided turn to the young life. In 1885 he was admitted to Western College Toledo, Iowa, the oldest College in the Northwest, founded and conducted by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. His studies continued here for four years, upon the completion of which he was graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor

of Arts. He was Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Young Men's Institute, and was its Annual Commencement Orator in 1888. During his Senior year he was the Scholar Assistant in the Department of Natural Science. Being appointed to a College instructorship at graduation, he taught in his Alma Mater during the following year. At the same time he pursued graduate studies in Analytical and Quantitative Chemistry. This line of work was cut short by a disastrous Christmas-night fire, destroying the entire building in which the Chemical Laboratory was located. Re-equipment was slow with no promise of immediately resuming those studies with experimental aids. The young man then turned his attention to philosophical and educational subjects, an interest in which had been awakened, if not shapened by his studies in the latter portion of his Academic career. In 1891 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Western College. In 1890 he entered Yale University, thus realizing an ambition cherished from childhood, and pursued studies in the Philosophical Department of the Graduate School. The student period in this institution extended over three years, special attention being given to Physiological Psychology, Analytical Psychology, Social Science, Ethics, History of Philosophy, History of Education, Philosophy of Religion and Theology. Among the various Professors under whose directions these studies were conducted, Professor George T. Ladd and Professor George M. Duncan (New York University, A.B. 1881), had, perhaps, the most influence in shaping the trend of his intellectual interests. In final fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was conferred upon him in June 1893, he submitted a thesis entitled, A Study of Kant's Psychology with Reference to the Critical Philosophy, published as a monograph supplement by the Psychological Review in 1897. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yale Philosophical Club from 1894 to 1896. In 1896 he spent several months with the Professors of Philosophy and in the libraries of the Universities of Königsberg, Kiel, Berlin, Halle, Jena, Leipzig, Marburg and Giessen, in search of material relating to the history of Kantian Philosophy and its modern interpretation, combining with this a special inquiry into the developments in Theoretical and Practical Pedagogy in the school system of Germany. In 1892 he received an appointment as Lecturer on Pedagogy in Yale, this being the first official recognition in Pedagogy as an academical subject by the Corporation of Yale. The recommendation to this appointment was made because of his meritorious attainments as a student. In the summer of 1893 he was Assistant in the Psychological Laboratory conducted by Professor Jastrow at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was advanced in 1894 to an Instructorship in Philosophy and Pedagogy in Yale, conducting courses for both undergraduate and graduate students. Dr. Buchner accepted a call in 1896 to the Chair of Analytical Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, New York University. He assumed its duties in September of that year, lecturing on the science of Psychology in its relation to the principles of education and the practical work of teaching. He continued his courses of instruction in Philosophy and Pedagogy at Yale until his resignation of that position in June 1897. Upon coming to New York in 1896, Dr. Buchner also became a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School, and as such has continued to give instruction in Philosophical subjects in that Department. In 1897 and in 1899 he represented the School of Pedagogy at the University Summer Courses, giving lectures on Psychology to teachers. In 1898–1899 and 1899–1900 he represented the School of Pedagogy, with lecture courses on Psychology, in the extension work for teachers maintained by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In 1896 he was elected to membership in the American Psychological Association, and in 1899 became a resident member of the New York Academy of Science. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1900. Since 1898 he has been Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Society for Child Study. Dr. Buchner has been a frequent contributor to the literature of modern Philosophy, Psychology and Pedagogics; his Bibliography is as follows: "Froebel from a Psychological Standpoint," Education, October and November 1894, Vol. XV., pp. 105–113, 169–173; "The School Curriculum," The School Journal, June 25, 1895, Vol. L. pp. 706–707; "The Third International Congress of Psychology," The Psychological Review, November 1896, Vol. III., pp. 589–602; "Study of Kant's Psychology with Reference to the Critical Philosophy," New York, The Macmillan Co. 1897, 8vo. pp. VIII., 208 (Issued as Mon-

ograph Supplement No. 4 to the Psychological Review, January 1897); "The Psychology of the Child, by Dr. W. Preyer," Translated for the School Journal, April 3, 10, 17, 1897, Vol. LIV., pp. 413–414, 449–451, 473–474; "Johann Gottlieb Fichte," A Library of the World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern, Charles Dudley Warner, editor, New York, The International Society, 1897, Vol. XIV., pp. 5673–5676; "Observations on the 'Principle of Identity,'" Science, N. S. Vol. VI., pp. 809–810; "The Province of Child Study," Educational Foundations, January 1898, Vol. IX., pp. 275–279; "Child Study and Composition Work" (in collaboration), Educational Foundations, February and April 1898, Vol. IX., pp. 354–363, 503–513; "The Pestalozzi-Froebel House," School and Home Education, September 1898, Vol. XVIII., pp. 11–14; "Some Conditions of Progress in Pedagogy," The New York Teachers' Magazine, June 1899, Vol. II., pp. 26–35; "The Teacher and the Psychologies," School and Home Education, December 1899, Vol. XIX., pp. 165–169; "Volition as a Scientific Datum"; and the following reviews: "Adams's The Herbartian Psychology applied to Education," Educational Review, January 1898, Vol. XV., pp. 82–85; "Wenley's An Outline introductory to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason," The Philosophical Review, March 1898, Vol. VII., pp. 215–216; "Cornelius's Psychologieals Erfahrungswissenschaft," The Psychological Review, May 1898, Vol. V., pp. 321–326; "Sneath's Ethics of Hobbes," The Philosophical Review, November 1898, Vol. VII., pp. 660–661; "Eldridge-Green's Memory and its Cultivation," The Educational Review, May 1898, Vol. XVII., pp. 494–496; "Stern's Psychologie der Veränderungsauffassung," The Psychological Review, July 1899, Vol. VI., pp. 428–432; "Ziehen's Psycho-physiologische Erkenntnistheorie," The Psychological Review, July 1899, Vol. VI., pp. 432–439; "Ladd's Philosophy of Knowledge," Die Altpreussische Monatsschrift, 1899; "Levy's L'Éducation rationnelle de la Volonté," The Philosophical Review, 1900, Vol. IX.; and "Psychological Literature," The Psychological Review, July and November 1899, Vol. VI., pp. 440–443, 662–664, January 1900, Vol. VII., pp. 94–97. Dr. Buchner married, June 1, 1898, Hannah Louise, daughter of the late Rufus Davenport and Elizabeth Sanford (Morgan) Cable, of Westport, Connecticut.

SOMMER, Frank Henry, 1872–

Professor Law, 1895-

Born in Newark, N. J., 1872; graduated Metropolis Law School, 1893; Instr. Metropolis Law School, 1893–94; Prof., 1894–95; Prof. Law in the University since 1895; LL.B. N. Y. Univ., 1895; LL.M. N. Y. Univ., 1900.

FRANK HENRY SOMMER was born September 3, 1872, in Newark, New Jersey, of parents born in this country. His maternal grandparents had immigrated from Switzerland, while his father's parents came from Germany. His preliminary education was had in public and private schools. At nineteen years of age in 1891 Professor Sommer entered the Metropolis Law School from which in 1893 he was graduated with the second honor. In 1893 he was appointed in-

FRANK H. SOMMER

structor in the Metropolis Law School; in the same year in November he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as Attorney-at-Law. Having been in 1894 appointed Professor in the Metropolis Law School, he was in 1895 granted the Bachelor of Laws degree by New York University Law School, being in the reorganization and expansion of that year appointed a Professor of the New York University Law School, and lecturing now in that school. He was during 1897 Editor of the

University Law Review, founded by Austin Abbott. In February 1897 he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as Counselor-at-Law. In 1899 he published Condensed Cases on Property in Land. In 1900 he was granted the degree of Master of Laws by the New York University Law School.

E. G. S.

EDMONDSON, Thomas William, 1869–

Assistant Professor Physics, 1896–

Born in Skipton-in-Craven, England, 1869; A.B. London Univ., 1888 and Cambridge, Eng., 1891; graduate study in Physics, Chem. and Botany Cambridge Univ., 1891–93; came to U. S., 1893; Fellow in Physics Clark Univ. Worcester, Mass., 1894–96; Ph.D. Clark Univ., 1896; Asst. Prof. Physics, N. Y. Univ., 1896–

THOMAS WILLIAM EDMONDSON, PH.D., eldest son of Thomas Edmondson, was born in Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, in 1869. He received his early education at one of the elementary schools of his native town, and, in 1879, having gained an entrance scholarship, he entered the Skipton Endowed Grammar School, where he remained until 1888. During the last three years of his stay at this school, his studies were directed to the work required for the examinations leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at London University; and at the matriculation examination of June 1886, he was placed first in the Honours List and was awarded the First Matriculation Exhibition. His degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred in 1888. In 1887 Professor Edmondson gained the Akroyd scholarship, a scholarship competed for annually by the strongest students of the endowed schools of Yorkshire, and tenable at any of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge; and in 1888 he entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, holding one of the Senior Mathematical Scholarships of his year. Here his studies were devoted principally to Mathematics, and in 1891, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, being placed eighteenth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos Examination of that year. While an undergraduate at Cambridge Professor Edmondson became connected with the University Correspondence College as Assistant Tutor in Mathematics and Physics, and in this position he continued after receiving his degree, at the same time pursuing graduate studies in Physics, Chemistry and Botany at the University. In 1893 he came to this country and in 1894 was appointed to a Fellowship in Physics at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. As a result of his study in Physics and Mathematics and research work in Physics the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him in 1896, in which year also he was appointed to the Assistant Professorship of Physics in New York University. Professor Edmondson is the author (with W. Briggs) of Mensuration and Spherical Geometry, of Keys to Briggs and Bryan's Co-ordinate Geometry and Textbook of Dynamics (the latter with Bion Reynolds), and of other Mathematical textbooks published under the auspices of the University Correspondence College. He has also contributed to the Naturalist occasional notes on the flora of his native country.

E. G. S.

BRYANT, Joseph Decatur, 1845–

Professor Surgery, 1897–

Born in East Troy, Wis., 1845; attended Norwich Academy, Norwich, N. Y.; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1868; Lect. and Asst. in Bellevue Coll., 1871–78; Prof. Anatomy, 1878–83; Prof. of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery and Adjunct Prof. Orthopedic Surgery, 1883–97; Prof. Principles and Practice Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery, Univ. and Bellevue Med. Coll. since 1897; Visiting and Consulting Surgeon to various hospitals.

JOSEPH DECATUR BRYANT, M.D., was born in East Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin, March 12, 1845, son of Alonzo A. and Harriet (Atkins) Bryant. His ancestry on both sides is of English origin. Dr. Bryant's first educational training was received in the public schools, including high schools, in the vicinity of his native town, and he later became a student in the Norwich Academy of Norwich, New York. Beginning the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. George W. Avery of Norwich, he afterwards entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and graduated there with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. After graduation he served as Interne at Bellevue Hospital. After more than thirty years of professional life, during which time he has attained success as physician, surgeon and medical teacher, Dr. Bryant continues in active work — the incumbent of several important offices. First appointed to the teaching force of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College as Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy in 1871, he was continuously retained in the College, holding the several progressive positions of Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy during the summer sessions from 1871 to 1874;

Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy from 1875 to 1877; Lecturer on General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in 1877–1878; Professor of Anatomy from 1878 to 1883; and Professor of Clinical Surgery and Adjunct Professor of Orthopedic Surgery from 1883 to 1897. At the time of the merging of the Bellevue College with the New York University Medical College, Dr. Bryant was appointed to his present position as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and of Operative and Clinical Surgery. In the civil and military life of New York he has held a number of important appointments, notably those of: Sanitary

JOSEPH D. BRYANT

Inspector of the City Health Department from 1873 to 1879; Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard of New York in 1873; Post-Surgeon of the State Camp in Peekskill in 1882; Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, on the staffs of Governors Cleveland, Hill and Flower, 1882–1891; Medical Health Commissioner of New York City in 1887 to 1892; Commissioner of the State Board of Health from 1887 to 1892. He was Visiting Surgeon to the Charity Hospital in 1881–1882 and has served Bellevue Hospital in that capacity since 1882, and St. Vincent's since 1887. He is also Consulting Surgeon to the following institutions: the New York Insane Asylum, the Hackensack Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital of Yonkers, the Manhattan, State and Women's hospitals, and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. Dr. Bryant is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was President in 1895, and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, of which he was President in 1898, the New York County Medical Association, the American Surgical Society, the Practitioners' Society of New York City, and the Anatomical Society. He has contributed freely to the leading medical journals, on medical topics of the day. In 1886 he presented to the profession Bryant's Manual of Operative Surgery, which is now going through the press in the third edition, in two comprehensive volumes. Socially he is allied with the Manhattan, Lotos and New York Athletic clubs. He was married, September 29, 1874, to Annette A. Crum; his daughter is Florence Annette Bryant. *

ROUNDS, Ralph Stowell, 1864–

Professor of Law, 1896–

Born in Cleveland, O., 1864; early education at State Normal School, Farmington, Me.; prepared for College at Hallowell Classical Acad., Me.; graduated Amherst, 1887; LL.B. Columbia, 1892; practicing lawyer in New York City; Instr. in Metropolis Law School, 1894 to 1895; Prof. Law N. Y. Univ. since 1896.

RALPH STOWELL ROUNDS was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 3, 1864, son of Charles C. and Kate N. (Stowell) Rounds, both of his parents being of New England origin. Professor Rounds had early education preparatory to College entrance in the State Normal School in Farmington, Maine, and in the Hallowell Classical Academy, Hallowell, Maine, and from there he entered Amherst. After graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts he taught for two years in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. In 1889 he became a student of law at Columbia, where the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1892 after a three years' course. He was at once admitted to the Bar, and has followed his profession with much success in New York City, as a member of the firm of Rounds & Dillingham. For three years after graduation he was prize lecturer in Columbia Law School. In 1894 he became Instructor in the Metropolis Law School

and late in the New York University Law School, and since 1896 he has been Professor of Law in that University. E. G. S.

McALPIN, David Hunter, Jr., 1862–

Professor Gross Pathology, 1897-

Born in New York City, 1862; prepared for College at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.; graduated Princeton, 1885; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1888; Interne at Bellevue Hosp., 1888–90; Prof. Gross Pathology N. Y. Univ. since 1897.

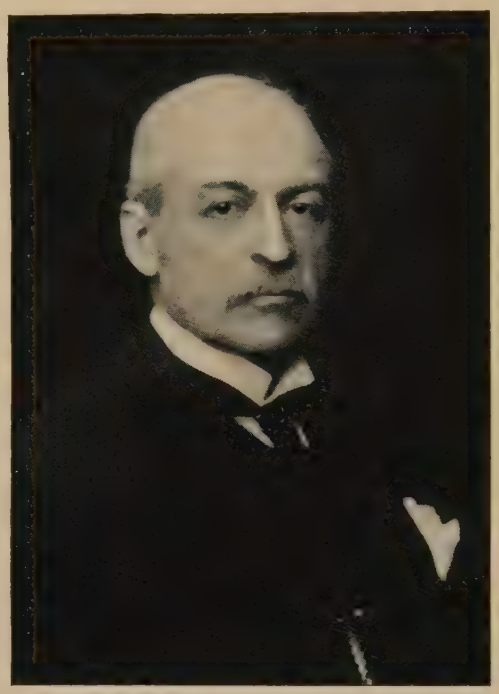
DAVID HUNTER McALPIN, Jr., M.D., was born in New York City, in 1862, the seventh son of David H. McAlpin (vide America's Successful Men, New York Tribune, Vol. I.). He was prepared for College at the Phillips-Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, and entered Princeton, whence in 1885 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888; in the same year Princeton gave him the Master of Arts degree. He was Interne at Bellevue Hospital, 1888–1890, and in 1897 was appointed Professor of Gross Pathology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now the Medical Department of New York University. E. G. S.

BANGS, Lemuel Bolton, 1842–

Professor Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1898–

Born in New York City, 1842; attended College of the City of New York; graduated N. Y. College Physicians and Surgeons, 1872; Prof. Genito-Urinary Surgery N. Y. Univ. since 1898; Surgeon to Bellevue Hosp.

LEMUEL BOLTON BANGS, M.D., was born in New York City, August 9, 1842, son of Lemuel and Julia Anderson (Merwin) Bangs. His early education was obtained by attendance at private schools in the City of New York and he was prepared for College at a noted school on College Hill, Poughkeepsie, but business disasters of his father prevented the fulfillment of his plans, and he returned to New York and entered the public schools in order to obtain admission to the College of the City of New York, which in those days was known as the Free Academy. His academic course was interrupted in his Freshman year, and it became necessary for him to go into business to assist his parents, and later to obtain the means to complete his education. Subsequently he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1872. In one of the early years of the Civil War he passed the required examinations before the Board of Examiners of the State of New York and was qualified as line officer of infantry, but being considered too young for that service, he was enrolled in the Home Guard in the City of New York. Later on he was able to carry out his desires, and since his graduation in 1872 he has won conspicuous success in the practice of his profession, especially in a branch of surgery. He was formerly Surgeon to St. Luke's, the City



LEMUEL BOLTON BANGS

and Post Graduate hospitals, and at present he is Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's, the City, St. Vincent's and the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn. He was at one time Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is now, and has been since October 1898, Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the Medical Department of New York University. He has edited (conjointly with Dr. Hardaway of St. Louis) the American Text Book upon Genito-Urinary Diseases and Diseases of the Skin. He has written

extensively upon his branch of surgery, his articles having appeared in the medical journals of this country. Dr. Bangs is a member of the Century, University, Quill and Riding clubs, the New York Academy of Medicine and of several medical societies. He was at one time President of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and he is now President of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. *

BIGGS, Hermann M., 1859–

Professor Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, 1898–

Born in Trumansburg, N. Y., 1859; graduated Cornell, 1882; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1883; Resident Phys. Bellevue Hosp., 1883–84; studied in Germany, 1884–85; in charge of Carnegie Lab., 1885; Lec. on Pathology Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1886; Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1887; Prof. Pathology, 1889; Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1892; Adjunct Prof. Gen. Med., 1897; Prof. Therapeutics and Clinical Med. N. Y. Univ. since 1898; holds important hospital appointments.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D., is the son of Joseph H. and Melissa P. (Pratt) Biggs of Trumansburg, New York, where he was born, September 29, 1859. Having been prepared at Trumansburg Academy, Ithaca Academy, and Cornell University Preparatory School, he entered Cornell University in September 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June 1882. He was influenced to undertake the study of medicine by his uncle, Dr. S. H. Peck, of Ithaca, New York, and also by his own experience of work in the Physiological Laboratory of Cornell University under the direction of Professor Burt G. Wilder. He took the medical preparatory course in Cornell University during his course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received a leave of absence from Cornell and took his first course of medicine in Bellevue Medical College, 1881–1882. Having graduated there in March 1883 he was, after a competitive examination, appointed to serve on the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital, holding the appointment for eighteen months. The influence of Professor Austin Flint, Sr., and of Professor W. H. Welch, now of Johns Hopkins, induced him to study Pathology and Bacteriology at Greifswald and Berlin Universities in 1884 and 1885. Having returned he took charge of Carnegie Laboratory when it was opened in 1885, and was later sent by the Laboratory to study the treatment of rabies in the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He became in 1886 Lecturer on Pathology, in 1887 Demonstrator of Anatomy, in 1889 Professor of Pathology, in 1892 Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in 1897 Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, — all in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1898 in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College he became Secretary of the Faculty, Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, and Adjunct Professor of the Practice of Medicine. He organized the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the New York Health Department in 1892, and has been the Director of its laboratories since that time. These laboratories were the first municipal bacteriological laboratories of the world, and the methods adopted have been widely followed. He introduced the general use of diphtheria antitoxin in this country and obtained the necessary legislation and appropriations, which enabled the New York Health Department to produce, use and sell it and other biological products. He was appointed Visiting Physician at Bellevue Hospital in 1893 and of St. Vincent's Hospital in 1898. He served as Pathologist to the Bellevue and to the City hospitals, 1886–1893

HERMANN M. BIGGS

and has acted in the same capacity to the Health Department hospitals since 1888. He was prominently identified with the work for the prevention of cholera in New York City in 1892, and was at this time a member of the Conference Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Academy of Medicine. He has contributed to current medical literature. E. G. S.

BOSWORTH, Francke Huntington, 1843–

Professor Diseases of the Throat, 1898-

Born in Marietta, Ohio, 1843; early education in Ohio; graduated Yale, 1861; M.A. in course; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1869; practiced medicine in New York City; Lecturer and Prof. at Bellevue College, 1871-77; Prof. Diseases of the Throat at the University since 1898.

FRANCKE HUNTINGTON BOSWORTH, M.D., was born in Marietta, Ohio, January 25, 1843, of New England ancestry. His early education was received in Ohio. Later he

FRANCKE H. BOSWORTH

entered Yale, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1862, and that of Master of Arts in 1865. He studied medicine in New York City and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1869, being Valedictorian of the Class. He served as Interne in Bellevue, and afterwards practiced medicine in New York City. Having early devoted his attention to Diseases of the Throat he was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat in Bellevue Hospital College in 1871, and Professor in 1881, a position which he held until the union with New York University. He published in 1879 a Handbook of Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and in 1891 a full and exhaustive treatise on Diseases of the Nose and Throat in two volumes, and again in 1896 published a textbook for students on the same subject. He has been Professor of Diseases of the Throat at the University since 1898. E. G. S.

BLISS, Collins Pechin, 1866–

Assoc. Professor Mechanical Engineering.

Born in Carlisle, Pa., 1866; early education at Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.; graduated Princeton, 1888; A.M. in course; graduated, Ph.D., Columbia School of Mines, 1891; connected with Globe Iron Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Assoc. Prof. Mechanical Engineering, N. Y. Univ.; practicing Architect, and Engineer.

COLLINS PECHIN BLISS, Architect and Engineer, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and was brought up in Plainfield, New Jersey, whither his father, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D.D., had moved in 1868 to take the Pastorate of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. J. C. Bliss, who is a Doctor of Divinity of the University and a graduate of Western Theological Seminary, is now Pastor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church in New York City. The name of Bliss is thought to have been originally Blois, and to be associated with the village of Blois, France, now famous for its château of the same name. The first authentic records are from England about 1600, when certain families of this name came to America to escape religious persecution. They first settled around Boston, but were more extensively known in Hartford and Springfield and the adjacent towns of Connecticut. Mr. Bliss was educated at the Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey, there preparing for College, Princeton being selected as the natural and most convenient place for that section of the country. Prior to entering Princeton a year was spent abroad. It was not until well on in Senior year that he made a decision as to his future line of work, although all the mathematical

and scientific branches were decidedly the most popular in his selection and standing. Largely through the influence of a classmate (now a prominent architect of New York City) a course in Architecture and Civil Engineering at the Columbia School of Mines was decided upon, and immediately followed for three years, his graduation as Bachelor of Arts at Princeton in 1888. Soon after starting upon this course Mr. Bliss discovered his aptitude for the engineering branches, especially those dealing with the actual construction of all classes of work. During the summer the time was spent in practical work in the offices of McKim, Mead & White, and others. To the interest shown by the late Elliott F. Shepard in employing Mr. Bliss for certain technical investigations for the benefit of the Mail and Express, he owes his start along mechanical lines, which subsequently proved to be that field of engineering for which he was best adapted. The work alluded to comprised a thorough investigation of all the mechanical devices used for the more complete combustion of bituminous coal and the prevention of smoke therefrom, particularly in the city of Chicago, the place then selected for the World's Fair. After graduating in 1891 from Columbia School of Mines and receiving the technical degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and also at the same time the Master of Arts degree from Princeton, he became Secretary and Engineer of a company handling the patents covering one of the best devices discovered during his connection with the Mail and Express. These patents were eventually controlled by the Globe Iron Works Company of Cleveland, Ohio, with which firm Mr. Bliss was connected three years prior to accepting a position in the Engineering Department of New York University. To the influence and backing also of Mr. H. M. Hanna, President of this Company, he owes the opportunity of a valuable practical experience in the shops and yards of this concern. During the fall of 1896 preceding the technical work undertaken at this University he spent considerable time at Cornell, making a thorough study and investigation of their methods of conducting mechanical and experimental courses, all the privileges of Sibley College being offered through the kindness of Dr. Thurston, its Director. Having been a resident of New York City since 1884, Mr. Bliss has devoted his spare time including summers, to construction work in and around the city, thus keeping in touch with the practical and lucrative side of engineering.

E. G. S.

COAKLEY, Cornelius Godfrey, 1862–

Clinical Professor Laryngology, 1898–

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1862; graduated Coll. of City of N. Y., A.B., 1884, A.M., 1887; grad. N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., M.D., 1887; on House Staff Bellevue Hosp., 1887–88; Instr. Histology N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1889–96; Prof. Laryngology N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1893; Clinical Prof. Laryngology Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1898; practicing physician; Laryngologist Demilt Dispensary, and Consulting Laryngologist and Otologist to Columbus Hospital; Author.

CORNELIUS GODFREY COAKLEY was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1862, the son of George Washington and Isabella Hoe (Godfrey) Coakley. His father, who is well

CORNELIUS G. COAKLEY

remembered by the Alumni of New York University and by the scientific world, was a native of the West Indies, the son of an English planter, who at the age of twelve years came to New York to get an education; was graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1836; taught school at Hagerstown, Maryland, and was Professor of

Mathematics there until the fall of 1860; then came to New York University as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and held that chair with distinction until his death in 1896. Dr. Coakley's mother, born Godfrey, was the daughter of an Englishman, the inventor of a method of galvanizing iron. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public school system of New York City, passing successively through the primary and grammar schools and the College of the City of New York. From the latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884, and three years later the degree of Master of Arts; meantime, in the fall of 1884, he entered the Medical College of New York University, and there pursued a three years' course of study with distinction, being graduated in 1887, with the highest honors of his class, and receiving, of course, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For eighteen months thereafter he served on the second medical division of the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, and in the fall of 1888 began the regular practice of his profession. In January 1889, Dr. Coakley was appointed Instructor in Histology in the Medical College of New York University, and retained that place for seven years. Meantime, in the fall of 1893, on the resignation of Professor W. C. Jarvis, he was elected Professor of Larnygology in the same institution. He occupied that chair until the consolidation of the College with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1898, when he became Clinical Professor of Laryngology in the united institution. This place he still occupies. He is also Laryngologist to the Demilt Dispensary, and to the Clinic of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and is Consulting Laryngologist and Otologist to the Columbus Hospital, New York. Dr. Coakley is a member of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and of the New York County Medical Society, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He was married on September 10, 1890, to Annette Isabelle Perry, a descendant of the famous Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States Navy. He is the author of a Manual of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, published by Lea Bros. & Company, Philadelphia, of which the first edition appeared in August 1899, and the second edition in March 1901.

W. F. J.

DENCH, Edward Bradford, 1864–

Professor Otology, 1898-

Born in Leedsville, Conn., 1864; fitted for College at Bridgeport High School; graduated Shef. Sci. School, Yale, 1883; M.D. College Phys. and Sur., 1885; Interne St. Luke's Hosp., 1885–86; Interne Chambers Street Hosp., 1886–87; Prof. Otology, N. Y. Polyclinic, 1890-93; Prof. Otology Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1894–97; Prof. Otology Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. College since 1898; Consulting Otologist to St. Luke's Hospital, 1896; Consulting Otologist and Attending Surg. N. Y. Orthopædic Hosp. and Dispensary and Attending Surgeon to N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary.

EDWARD BRADFORD DENCH, M.D., was born in Leedsville, Connecticut, January 16, 1864, son of Josiah Bradford and Frances M. (Lester) Dench. He fitted for College at the

EDWARD B. DENCH

High School of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1879, graduating in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. On his graduation he went to New York and took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia, and became a Doctor of Medicine in 1885. After his graduation there he had two years hospital service as Interne, part of the time in St. Luke's Hospital and later at the Chambers Street Hos-

pital, New York City, and has since, besides his educational duties, been engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City. He was made Professor of Otology in the New York Polyclinic in 1890, resigning in 1893 to take the Chair of Otology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. On the merger of Bellevue with the University Medical School in 1898 he was called to the Chair of Otology in the combined Colleges. Professor Dench is considered one of the best American authorities on Otology and kindred subjects. In addition to his other duties he has held the position of Consulting Otologist to St. Luke's Hospital since 1896 and also that of Consulting Otologist and Surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, and Attending Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of a number of societies, chiefly scientific and professional in their nature, among them: the American Otological Society; the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; the New York Otological Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital; St. Luke's Alumni Society; and among social organizations: the Metropolitan Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Union Club, and the Yale Club. His engrossing professional duties have left him no time for active participation in the political struggles of the hour. Professor Dench married, October 3, 1888, Marie Antoinette Hunt. They have one child: Marie Catherine Dench. *

ERDMANN, John Frederick, 1864–

Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1893–

Born at Cincinnati, O., 1864; educated in public and high schools; graduated M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1887; Capt. and Asst. Surg., National Guard N. Y., 1891–97; Clinical Prof. Surgery N. Y. Univ., and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since the combination of the two schools.

JOHN FREDERICK ERDMANN, M.D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27, 1864, the son of Zachariah and Maria Louisa (Lippert) Erdmann. His early and academic education was acquired in the public schools and high school of Chillicothe, Ohio, and at the age of only fourteen years he began a business career as an employee of a wholesale dry goods and notions house. He worked in that business in 1878–1879, and then, in the latter year, began learning the profession of a pharmacist. He remained in the drug business for four years, until 1884, becoming meantime a licentiate in pharmacy. With such preparation he came to New York City in 1884 to study medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From that institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March 1887, and forthwith began the practice of his profession. In October 1888, he began to teach medicine and surgery, as an assistant to Professor J. D. Bayant in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was Professor of Practical Anatomy 1895 to 1899, and since the union of the two schools he has been Clinical Professor of Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Doctor Erdmann served from 1891 to 1897 as Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York National Guard. He is Attending Surgeon to Gouverneur Hospital, and St. Mark's Hospital; Assistant Visiting Surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital and Montefiore Hospital. He was formerly a member of the Ohio Society of New York, and of the Manhattan Athletic Club. He is now a member of the Academy of Medicine, of which he has been Assistant Secretary, the Bellevue Hospital Alumni, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the New York State Medical Association, the New York County Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, and the Surgical Society of New York City. He was married on June 20, 1894, to Georgiana T. Wright, of Providence, Rhode Island, and has two children: Olivia S. and Sturtevant J. Erdmann. W. F. J.

FORDYCE, John A., 1858–

Professor Dermatology, 1898–

Born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, 1858; graduated Adrian College, Adrian, Mich., 1878; M.D. Chicago Medical College, 1881; Interne Cook Co. Hosp., Chicago, 1881–83; practiced in Hot Springs, Ark., 1883–86; studied in Europe, 1886–88; M.D. Univ. of Berlin, 1888; practicing physician in N. Y. City since 1888; Instr. and Lec. N. Y. Polyclinic, 1889–93; Prof. Dermatology and Syphilology, Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1893-98; Prof. Dermatology and Syphilology N. Y. Univ. since 1898.

JOHN A. FORDYCE, M.D., was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, both of his parents being natives of Western Pennsylvania. The

ancestors of his father came from Scotland in the eighteenth century. The ancestors of his mother were of German descent. His early education was had in public and private schools of Cambridge, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. When he arrived at the age of College training he entered Adrian College, in Adrian, Michigan, where he studied from 1874 to 1878, graduating in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied medicine at the Chicago Medical College (Medical Department Northwestern University), from 1878 to 1881, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the latter year. He held the post of Interne in Cook county Hospital, Chicago,

JOHN A. FORDYCE

1881–1883, after which he practiced medicine in Hot Springs, Arkansas, from 1883 to 1886. In that year he was married to Alice Dean Smith of New York City. Then he spent two years in Europe, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Berlin in 1888, practicing medicine in New York City since the autumn of that year. In 1889 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Adrian College. He was Editor of the Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases from 1889 to 1897 and Instructor and Lecturer on Dermatology in the New York Polyclinic, 1889 to 1893. He was appointed Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in May 1893, which position he occupied until July 1, 1898, when he was appointed Professor of Dermatology in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has written numerous monographs on subjects connected with the special department of medicine in which he is interested, giving results of original investigation. E. G. S.

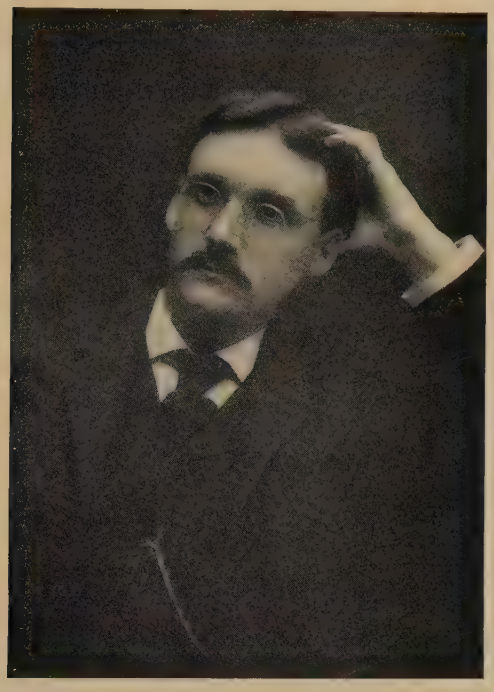
HERTER, Christian Archibald, 1865–

Professor Pathological Chemistry, 1898 –

Born in Glenville, Conn., 1865; educated Col. Coll. of Phys. and Surg. (M. D., 1885); pursued professional studies at Johns Hopkins Univ. and Univ. of Zurich; served in Bellevue, City, Babies' and Lying-In hospitals, N. Y., and Craig Colony for Epileptics; practicing Physician; Prof. Pathological Chem. N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1898.

CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD HERTER, M.D., Neurologist and Chemist, was born at Glenville, Connecticut, September 3, 1865, the son of Christian and Mary (Miles) Herter. His father, who came from South Germany, was an artist and successful business man, the son of an architect, and a descendant of the old Swiss family of Herder. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Miles, was the daughter of a physician, and was descended from Simon Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stradhaugh, Loxfield, England. His early education was acquired in New York City, at the Columbia Grammar School and under private tutors. His intellectual bent was strongly toward scientific work, and he began laboratory studies in chemistry and physics at thirteen years of age. At Columbia College he pursued for two years a private course in physics and mathematics. Thence he proceeded to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia, and there pursued the regular course of studies, being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. The ensuing year was spent in the First Division of Bellevue Hospital, as Senior Assistant. The winter of 1886–1887 was spent as a pupil of Dr. William H. Welch, in the Pathological Department of Johns Hopkins University, and that of 1887–1888 as a pupil of August Forel, in the study of cerebral anatomy, at the University of Zurich. With such varied and expert preparation, Dr. Herter entered upon the practice of his profession in

New York, combining private practice with a large amount of hospital work. He has been a Visiting Physician at the City Hospital, a Consulting Physician at the Babies' Hospital, Consulting Neurologist to the Society of the Lying-In Hospital, all in New York City, and Consulting Pathological Chemist to the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, Livingston county, New York. Since June 1898, he has been Professor of Pathological Chemistry in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Herter is a member of numerous professional and other organizations, including the Association of American Physicians, the Association of American



CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Neurologists, the Association of American Physiologists, the New York Academy of Sciences (of which he is a Fellow), the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Neurological Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Association, the Century Association and the Riding Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican, but he has held and sought no public office. Dr. Herter was married on December 9, 1886, to Susan Dows, and has four children: Christine, Mary Dows, Susette and Albert Herter. W. F. J.

JUDD, Charles Hubbard, 1873–

Professor Experimental Psychology, 1898–1901.

Born in Barailey, India, 1873; came to America, 1879; prepared for College at High School, Binghamton, N. Y.; graduated Wesleyan, 1894; Ph.D. Univ. of Leipzig, Germany, 1896; Instr. in Phil. Wesleyan, 1896–98; Prof. Experimental Psychology in School of Pedagogy, N. Y. Univ. since 1898.

CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD, PH.D., was born February 20, 1873, in Barailey, Northwestern Provinces of British India, of parents residing there at the time as missionaries, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both of his parents were native born Americans. His father, Charles Wesley Judd, was the son of a Methodist preacher and was educated for the ministry at Cazenovia Seminary. His mother, Sarah (Hubbard) Judd, was the daughter of a farmer living near Owego, New York. She was also educated at Cazenovia Seminary. At the age of six years the subject of this sketch was brought to America by his parents. After graduating in 1890 from the High School at Binghamton, New York, he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1894 he graduated from Wesleyan with highest honors in general scholarship and special honors for extra work done in the Department of Philosophy. His special honor thesis was on the subject "Visualization among American College Students." The next two years were spent at the University of Leipzig, and were devoted for the most part to lectures by Wundt and Leuckart, and to experimental investigations in the Institut für experimentelle Psychologie. On February 11, 1896, he passed the University examination *magna cum laude*, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with Psychology as major subject (Wundt), Comparative Anatomy (Leuckart) and History of Pedagogy (Volkelt) as minor subjects. The title of his thesis was "Ueber Raumwahrnehmungen im Gebiete des Tastsinnes." During the next six months he made an English translation of Wundt's Grundriss der Psychologie. This appeared late in the year 1896 from the press of Wilhelm Engelmann in Leipzig under the title Outlines of Psychology. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy at Wesleyan University. In the spring of 1898 he accepted a call to the Professorship of Physiological and Experimental Psychology in the School of Pedagogy of New York University. His bibliog-

raphy, including the titles already mentioned, is as follows: Philosophy in the German Universities, Science, August 2, 1895; Ueber Raumwahrnehmungen im Gebiete des Tastsinnes, Philosophische Studuen, Bd. XII, Heft. 3, 1896; Outlines of Psychology, a translation of Wundt's Grundriss der Psychologie, Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1897; Some Facts of Binocular Vision, Psychological Review, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1897; Wundt's System of Philosophy, Philosophical Review, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1897; Binocular Factors in Monocular Vision, Science, February 25, 1898; On Optical Illusion, Psychological Review, Vol. V, No. 3, 1898; Visual Perception of the Third Dimension, Psychological Review, Vol. V, No. 4, 1898; A Study of Geometrical Illusions, Psychological Review, Vol. VI, No. 3, 1899; Psychology and the Individual Teacher, Journal of Pedagogy, Vol. XII, No. 2, 1899; A Biological Analogy in Educational Theory, New York Teacher's Magazine, Vol. II, (N. S.), No. 4, 1899; Movement and Mental Development, New England Journal of Education, January 11 and 18, 1900; The Maintenance of School Government through Instruction, New York Teachers' Monograph, March 1900; A Suggestion as to Proper Methods in Child Study, Teachers' World, September 1900; The Nature of the Child's Mental Development, Proceedings of the New York State Teachers' Association for 1900; also numerous reviews in the Psychological Review, the School Journal, the Journal of Pedagogy, and the New York Teacher's Magazine. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Psychological Association, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. He is Secretary of the Section of Anthropology and Psychology in the last named organization.

E. G. S.

LEFEVRE, Egbert, 1858–

Prof. Clinical Med. and Assoc. Professor of Therapeutics, 1898-

Born in Raritan, N. J., 1858; graduated Rutgers Coll., 1880, A.M. 1884; M.D. Med. Dept. N. Y. Univ., 1883; Interne Bellevue Hosp., 1883–85; Clinical Lect. Practice of Medicine N. Y. Univ., 1880–90; Prof. Clinical Medicine N. Y. Univ., 1890–95; Adj. Prof. Medicine N. Y. Univ., 1895-98; Visiting Phys. City Hosp. N. Y., 1894-95; Visiting Phys. Bellevue Hosp., 1898; Attending Phys. St. Luke's Hosp., 1899; Prof. Clinical Medicine and Asso. Prof. Therapeutics, N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1898; Corres. Sec. Medical Faculty.

EGBERT LEFEVRE, M.D., is of French Huguenot ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. His father was the Rev. James LeFevre, D.D., a clergyman of honored standing and career in the State of New Jersey, and his mother, whose maiden name was Cornelia Bevier Hasbrouck, came of a well-known family of New York state. He was born at Raritan, New Jersey, on October 29, 1858, and received his early education in private schools. Thence he went to

EGBERT LEFEVRE

the Preparatory School of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and finally to Rutgers College, graduating in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Four years later, in consideration of his post-graduate and professional studies, his Alma Mater gave him the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after leaving Rutgers he came to New York University and entered the Medical Department, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. Dr. LeFevre at once began the practice of his profession, and also the teaching of it to others, with more than ordinary energy and success. In 1883–1885 he was an Interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he gained the practical experience needed

to qualify him for further progress. Later hospital work was performed as Visiting Physician to the City (Charity) Hospital of New York in 1894–1895. He now holds the position of Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital; Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the Beth-Israel Hospital. As an instructor he was called to his Alma Mater, the Medical College of New York University, as Clinical Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, in 1888–1890. Then for five years, to 1895, he was Professor of Clinical Medicine. For the next three years, 1895–1898, he was Adjunct Professor of Medicine. In 1898 occurred the consolidation of the University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical Schools into the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in that institution Dr. LeFevre became Professor of Clinical Medicine and Associate Professor of Therapeutics, which places he continues to hold, being also Corresponding Secretary of the Faculty. Dr. LeFevre belongs to many professional organizations, being a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the New York County Medical Association, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Pathological Society, and the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital. He is also a member of the Colonial Club of New York, and of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. He was married on December 12, 1889, to Mrs. Helen D. Hasbrouck Trotter.

W. F. J.

LUSK, Graham, 1866–

Professor Physiology, 1898-

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., 1866; Ph.B. Columbia School of Mines, 1887; Ph.D. Univ. of Munich, 1891; Instr. Physiology Yale, 1891–92; Asst. Prof., 1892–95; Prof., 1895–98; Prof. Physiology N. Y. Univ., 1898–

GRAHAM LUSK, PH.D., is the son of William T. Lusk, M.D., LL.D., and was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 15, 1866. He entered the Columbia School of Mines, and took the course in Chemistry graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then sailed for Europe and in the autumn of 1887 began a course of study which culminated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy obtained at the University of Munich where he had studied during the greater part of the four years, 1887–1891. The particular bent of his studies and the selection of his life-work was especially inspired by Professor Carl von Voit, the Munich physiologist. Voit, Professor *ordinarius* of Physiology and Conservator of the Physiological Collection at Munich since 1863, has devoted special attention to the laws and processes of nutrition and the exchange of matter in that physiological function; see especially his Handbuch der Physiologie des Allgemeinen Stoffwechseis und der Ernährung (the sixth volume of Hermann's great Manual of Physiology, Leipzig, 1881). Dr. Graham Lusk after 1891 taught Physiology in the Medical School of Yale; one year as Instructor, three years as Assistant Professor and three years as Professor. He gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the quiet, unselfish academic atmosphere of New Haven so favorable to the development of original research. In 1895 he received the degree of honorary Master of Arts from Yale. From 1898 to date he has been Professor of Physiology in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1899 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He has published a number of researches and contributed the article on The Chemistry of the Body in the American Text Book of Physiology.

E. G. S.

GRAHAM LUSK

MacDONALD, Carlos F., 1845–

Professor Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, 1898-

Born in Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1845; served in Civil War, 1862–65; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1869; connected with institutions for the insane since 1870; Pres. N. Y. State Commission in Lunacy, 1889–96; Prof. Mental Diseases Bellevue Hosp. Med. College 1887–98; Prof. Mental Diseases and Med. Jurisprudence at the Univ. since 1898.

CARLOS F. MacDONALD, M.D., was born in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1845. In 1862 at the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and served to the

CARLOS F. MacDONALD

close of the war, participating in the battles of Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and Five Forks, and he was in the cavalry raids of Kilpatrick, Custer and Sheridan, being under fire for the last time when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He graduated from Bellevue in 1869. After 1870 he was officially and professionally connected with hospitals for the insane in New York State, serving in the capacity of Assistant Physician and Superintendent of several such institutions, both public and private. Dr. MacDonald was President of the State Commission in Lunacy, an official body having jurisdiction over all the institutions for the insane in the State of New York, both public and private, since the creation of that body in 1889 up to October 1896. During that time he saw and examined many thousands of cases of insanity in the public and private institutions of the state. He was Professor of Mental Diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College for upwards of ten years and now holds the position of Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was also at one time Lecturer on Insanity at the Albany Medical College for two years. He has frequently served on special commissions, under appointment of Governors of New York State, to determine the mental condition of persons under sentence of death, likewise under appointment of courts and he has appeared as an expert witness in mental diseases in hundreds of cases, both civil and criminal. He has also made numerous contributions to the literature of mental diseases and allied subjects. Upon his voluntary retirement from the State Commission in Lunacy in 1896, to resume private practice, the Superintendents of the New York State hospitals for the insane unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, the Superintendents of the State hospitals of New York, in conference assembled, have learned with deep regret of the contemplated retirement of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald from the Presidency of the State Commission in Lunacy, therefore, RESOLVED, That as representatives of the State hospitals for the insane, we deem it appropriate and fitting to make public acknowledgment of our appreciation of the important service rendered by Dr. MacDonald on behalf of the establishment, upon a permanent basis, of the policy of State care of the insane, and of carrying that policy into practical operation in an efficient and economical manner. We also record our regret that Dr. MacDonald has found it necessary to withdraw from the service of the State in that capacity; and we tender him the assurance of our confidence in the administration of lunacy affairs by himself and his associates. Our thanks are due to him for his efforts to promote the welfare of the insane and the successful conduct of the State hospitals, and for his future prosperity and success he has our heartiest wishes." Dr. MacDonald's Associate Commissioners, referring to his retirement from the service of the state, in

their Eighth Annual Report to the Legislature, say: "To say that in his long connection as Hospital Superintendent and as Commissioner, with the care and treatment of the insane of New York State he has rendered public services of the most distinguished character and of the most vital importance, would be to state less than the fact. Indeed, from our knowledge of the truth, it would be difficult to discuss his work in sufficiently measured terms, which, while avoiding fulsome or extravagant eulogy, should yet do full justice to the merits of our late associate. . . ." This brief sketch of his official career serves chiefly to show that for over a quarter of a century he had held important positions of trust and responsibility in administering the Lunacy Laws of the state while at the same time attaining an exalted position in his profession as an alienist and teacher of mental medicine; indeed, it may be said that his personality was so impressed upon the history of the development of lunacy legislation in this state as to have become identified with and a prominent part of it. From the first, Dr. MacDonald showed himself to be a progressive, vigorous and large-minded man, alert and active in behalf of all improvements and advances which a cool judgment and a conservative temperament might approve. His management of the institutions with which he has been connected was marked by a high order of executive capacity, joined with firmness and disciplinary skill and tempered by the grace of sympathetic and humane feeling such as became an officer dealing with mentally diseased persons. The loss to his associates resulting from his retirement, great as it is, sinks into insignificance when the loss to the state is considered. It was most fortunate for the state that Dr. MacDonald was chosen as the first President of the Commission. At the inception and throughout the whole course of the agitation which led to the establishment of the policy of state care for the dependent insane, he was in full and lively sympathy with the movement, and took an earnest part in its promotion. But for the infusion into that movement of his intelligence, energy, zeal, broad-minded information, knowledge and sound judgment, the result might have been different. His matured and fully ripened views had great, perhaps decisive, influence, not only on his colleagues in the Commission, neither of whom had previously been conversant with the subject, but also on all those who were allied in the effort to substitute state care for the system that had hitherto prevailed. No other person exerted so controlling or so potent an influence upon that most memorable chapter in the history of lunacy affairs in our state as did Dr. MacDonald. It may almost be said that without the help of his active efforts, the encouragement of his example, the fidelity and vigor of his advocacy, and the conspicuous ability displayed by him in directing and facilitating the practical operation of the new system, it might have been doomed to disastrous and complete failure. Dr. MacDonald also rendered valuable services to the State of New York in the matter of putting into successful operation the law for the infliction of the death penalty by means of electricity. Acting in an advisory capacity, at the request of Governor Hill, he conducted a series of preliminary experiments on animals to determine the degree of electro-motive force that would be necessary to produce sudden and painless death, and subsequently attended the first seven executions by this method. Thereafter he made an exhaustive official report on the subject entitled: The Infliction of the Death Penalty by Means of Electricity, Being a Report of Seven Cases, with Remarks on the Methods of Application and the Gross and Microscopical Effects of Electrical Currents of Lethal Energy on the Human Subject. Union College in 1894 bestowed the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Dr. MacDonald. He is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, of the New York County Medical Society and of the American Medico Psychological Association. E. G. S.

MANDEL, John Alfred, 1865–

Prof. Chem. and Physics, and of Physiological Chem., 1898–

Born in Stockholm, Sweden, 1865; educated in public schools and English High School, Boston, and at Univ. of Berlin; Assistant to the Chair of Chem. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1884-97; Prof. Chem. N. Y. Coll. of Vet. Surg., 1894-97; Asst. Prof. Chem. and Physics Coll. of the City of N. Y., 1897-98; Adj. Prof. Physiological Chem. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1897-98; Prof. Chem. and Physics and Physiological Chem. N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1898; Prof. Chem. in N. Y.-Amer. Vet. Coll., N. Y. Univ., since 1899; Sc. D. N. Y. Univ., 1901.

JOHN ALFRED MANDEL was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 18, 1865, the son of Philip H. and Agnes Caroline (Lundberg) Mandel. In his boyhood he was brought by his

parents to this country, and received an admirable academic education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and in the famous English High School of that city. He was for a time a private student in chemistry, and pursued special courses in chemistry and allied sciences at the University of Berlin. Thus prepared for professional life, he became a teacher of various departments of chemical science, and to that work has devoted his life, with conspicuous success. He began as Assistant to the Chair of Chemistry in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and served in that capacity from 1884 to 1897. While filling

JOHN A. MANDEL

that place he in 1894 became also Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, and thus served until 1897. In the last named year he became Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of the City of New York, and also Adjunct Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, filling both places for a year. In 1898 the consolidation of the two medical schools into the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College was effected, and Mr. Mandel thereupon became Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and of Physiological Chemistry, therein, which dual place he continues to fill. In 1899 the American and New York Veterinary Colleges were consolidated and made a department of New York University, and Mr. Mandel became Professor of Chemistry therein, a place which he also continues to fill. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and of the German Chemical Society of Berlin. He was married on August 3, 1891, to Paula A. Heinrich. W. F. J.

NOYES, Henry Drury, 1832–1901.

Professor Ophthalmology, 1898–1900.

Born in New York City, 1832; graduated College Dept. N. Y. Univ., 1851; M.D. N. Y. College Phys. and Surg., 1855; on House Staff of New York Hosp., 1855–57; studied abroad, 1858–59; engaged in practice in New York City; Surgeon from 1864, and Executive Surg. from 1879 to 1898 to N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary; Director from 1889; Prof. Ophthalmology Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1866–98; and at N. Y. Univ., 1898–1900; died 1901.

HENRY DRURY NOYES, M.D., was born in New York City, March 24, 1832, son of Isaac Reed and Sarah Flint (Drury) Noyes; both parents were born in Shrewsbury, Worcester county, Massachusetts. The Noyes family of America originated with the arrival from Wiltshire, England, of Nicholas and the Rev. James Noyes, and from the latter, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, the subject of this sketch was descended. He received early education in various schools of New York City, and graduated from the Academic Department of New York University in 1851. He was chosen Valedictorian of his class. The Master's degree was conferred upon him in course three years later. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Gurdon Buck, and continuing his work in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia, received the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1855. In the same year he became a member of the house staff of the New York Hospital, and continued that connection until 1857. Dr. Noyes went abroad in the spring of 1858, and spent one year in professional study at hospitals and clinics in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. At that time Donders of Utrecht and Graefe of Berlin were coming into prominence as teachers; Helmholtz had made his great invention of the ophthalmoscope but a few years before, and important progress was being made in the treatment of affections of the eye. To this branch

of the profession Dr. Noyes devoted particular attention, and upon his return in October 1859, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. With that institution he was continuously connected for more than forty years. In 1864 he was advanced to the position of Surgeon, and when the office of Executive-Surgeon was created in 1879 he was chosen to fill it, and so continued until 1898, at which time he became Director and Surgeon of the institution. During the Civil War Dr. Noyes was for some time in the employ of the Sanitary Commission. He first became connected with the

HENRY D. NOYES

Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1863, when he was made Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, lecturing also on Ophthalmology. In 1866 he became Professor of Ophthalmology and continued to occupy that position after the union of the Bellevue College with New York University until October 1900, when he resigned. He was also for ten years, 1867–1877, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. He was a member of many prominent medical societies, notably the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was Vice-President, and the American Ophthalmological Society of which he was a founder, for ten years the Secretary, and for five years the President. He also belonged to the Century Association of New York and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He contributed various articles to the medical journals, and made many addresses before the societies with which he was allied. In 1881 he published a short treatise on Diseases of the Eye, which was followed in 1890 by a larger volume on the same subject, of which a second edition appeared in 1894. Dr. Noyes was married, October 13, 1859, to Isabella Forsyth Beveridge, who died December 17, 1868. He was again married in February 1870, to Anna Margaret Grant. He died in 1901. *

SAYRE, Reginald Hall, 1859–

Clinical Professor Orthopedic Surgery, 1898-

Born in New York City, 1859; fitted for College at Churchill & Maury's School; graduated Columbia, 1881; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1884; hosp. service in Bellevue; engaged in practice with his father; Asst. in Surgery at Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1885–90; Asst. and Lec. Orthopedic Surgery, 1890–97; Adj. Prof., 1897; Prof. Orthopedic Surgery Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. College since 1898; Attending Orthopedic Surgeon to Bellevue Hosp. Dispensary since 1886; holds other important positions; author of works on medical subjects.

REGINALD HALL SAYRE, M.D., was born in New York City, October 18, 1859, son of Lewis Albert Sayre, M.D., and Eliza Ann (Hall) Sayre. The first representative of the family in America was Thomas Sayre, who settled in Southampton, Long Island, in 1640. On the maternal side he is descended from John Hall, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. He fitted for College at Churchill & Maury's School in New York City, and entered Columbia in 1877, graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1881. He received a scholarship in Chemistry in his Sophomore year, also won oratorical honors, and was active in the athletic life of the College. After a three years' course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College he received his medical degree in 1884, and entered the hospital, securing first place in the competitive examination. He chose the medical side of the hospital and served eighteen months, after which he entered upon practice with his father, devoting himself chiefly to Orthopedic Surgery. He was made Assistant to the Chair of Surgery at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1885 and served until 1890,

when he became Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery and Assistant to the Professor of that branch. He was made Adjunct Professor in 1897, and on the consolidation of the College with New York University was made Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has been Attending Orthopedic Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1886; Consulting Surgeon for the Hackensack Hospital since 1891; Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Hospital for Crippled Children in Newark since 1897, and Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Mountain Side Hospital at Montclair since 1898. Professor Sayre is widely known as a specialist in his particular branches of the medical profession, and is the author of a number of valuable monographs and articles on medical subjects. He served as Vice-President of the American Orthopedic Association in 1892 and the New York Pathological Society in 1893; Honorary Vice-President of the Orthopedic Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; Assistant Secretary to the New York Academy of Medicine, 1892–1895, Secretary from 1895 to 1897, Treasurer for the Trustees since 1899, and was Chairman of the Surgical Section of the American Medical Association at its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1897, and is connected with a number of other professional societies. He has been a member of Squadron A, National Guard of the State of New York since 1893, and in 1895 was made Inspector of Rifle Practice with the rank of First Lieutenant. He has devoted much time to shooting, was second in the Military Revolver Championship Match in 1897, and won the Revolver Championship in 1898, and again in 1899. He is a member of the University, City, New York Athletic and University Glee clubs. He was a Democrat in politics until the promulgation of the Chicago platform of 1896, and since then has acted as an Independent. *

REGINALD H. SAYRE

SMITH, Abram Alexander, 1847–

Prof. Prin. and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, 1889–

Born in Wantage, N. J., 1847; prepared for Coll. at Newton, N. J., Collegiate Inst., graduated Lafayette Coll., A.B., 1868; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. M.D., 1871; Interne Bellevue Hosp., 1871–72; Lect. Therapeutics Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1876–79; Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1879–92; Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1892–98; Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1898; Asst. Visiting Phys. N. Y. State Woman's Hosp. 1874–79; Attending Phys. Demilt Disp., 1873–79; Visiting Phys. Bellevue Hospital since 1882; Consulting Phys. Gouverneur Hosp., Hosp. for Ruptured and Crippled, Hosp. for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria and Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives; A.M. Lafayette, 1871; A.M. honorary, Princeton, 1889; LL.D. Lafayette, 1892.

ABRAM ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., LL.D., was born at Wantage, New Jersey, on March 25, 1847, the son of James Alexander and Mary Ann (Corbin) Smith. His early life was spent amid the picturesque hills of his native state, his preparation for College being made at the Newton Collegiate Institute, at Newton, New Jersey. Then he went to the other side of the Delaware River, for higher education, at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, at which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868. Adopting the profession of medicine, he next came to New York City and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in the same year Lafayette College gave him the degree of Master of Arts. He began work after graduation as an Interne in

Bellevue Hospital, from 1871 to 1872. His subsequent hospital practice comprises service as Attending Physician at the Demilt Dispensary, 1873–1879; Assistant Visiting Physician and Surgeon at the New York State Hospital for Women, 1874–1879; Visiting Physician at Bellevue Hospital from 1882 to date; and Consulting Physician at Gouverneur Hospital, the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York. Dr. Smith has also had a long and distinguished career as an instructor. This he began as a Lecturer on Therapeutics in Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1876 to 1879. Next, in the same institution, he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics from 1879 to 1892. Again, in the same institution, he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medcine from 1892 to 1898. In the last named year the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was merged with the Medical Department of New York University, and since that date Dr. Smith has been Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the combined schools, known as New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Smith is a member of various professional organizations, among which may be mentioned the New York Practitioners' Society, of which he is President; the New York Clinical Society, of which he is an ex-President; the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Medical and Surgical Society, the Association of American Physicians and the American Climatological Association. He is also a member of the Century, University, Grolier and Princeton clubs of New York. He has received the honorary degrees of Master of Arts, from Princeton in 1889, and of Doctor of Laws, from Lafayette in 1892. He was married in 1874 to Sue L., daughter of Henry Bender, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and has two sons: Wilson Schuyler and Howard Alexander Smith. W. F. J.

STEWART, George David, 1862–

Professor Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, 1898–

Born in Malagash, N. S., educated in public schools of Nova Scotia and Teachers' Coll. Truro, N. S., graduating in 1884; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1889; served on House Staff and as Resident Surg. Bellevue Hosp.; Visiting Surg. to Bellevue Hosp.; Adj. Visiting Surg. St. Vincent's Hosp.; Prof. Anatomy and Clinical Surgery N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1898.

GEORGE DAVID STEWART, M.D., is, as his name indicates, of Scottish ancestry, and was born in the New Scotland of America. The Stewarts came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and were among the earliest settlers of Pictou

GEORGE D. STEWART

county, Nova Scotia. The McCallums — his mother's family — were Scottish Highlanders, and settled in Massachusetts in Colonial times. During the Revolution they were United Empire Loyalists and fled, as refugees, from Massachusetts to Colchester county, Nova Scotia. The Irvings, the family of Dr. Stewart's maternal grandmother, came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Of such ancestry, and the son of Daniel and Mary J. (McCallum) Stewart, he was born at Malagash, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, on December 28, 1862, and was educated in the common schools of that place, doing also a large amount of systematic reading at home. For higher education he went to the Teachers' College, at Truro, Nova Scotia, where he was graduated in 1884. For two

years he was a teacher in the common schools, and for two more was principal of a high school, in Nova Scotia. Took special courses in St. Francis Xavier College for two years. Then, adopting medicine as his profession, he entered the Bellevue Medical College, and was duly graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. For two years thereafter he served on the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, as Resident Surgeon. He is now a Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and an Adjunct Visiting Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital. From 1897 to 1898 was Professor of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Since 1898 he has been Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is a member of the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, of the New York State and New York County Medical Associations, and of the Hospital Graduates' Club, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was married in 1890 to Ida M. Robb, and has two children: Jean Robb and Marjorie Bruce Stewart. W. F. J.

SYMS, Parker, 1860–

Clinical Professor Surgery, 1898-

Born in Riverdale, N. Y., 1860; graduated M.D. N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1882; Interne Bellevue Hosp., 1881–83; practicing physician and surgeon since 1883; Attending Surg. Colored Hosp., 1885–95; Attending Surg. Lebanon Hosp., since 1896; Clinical Prof. Surg. N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1898.

PARKER SYMS, M.D., was born at Riverdale, New York, on July 31, 1860, the son of Samuel R. and Mary J. (Williams) Syms; his father's family having come from Devonshire, England, and his mother's family partly — the Williamses — from Wales and partly — the Parkers — from England by way of Connecticut. He was educated in private schools, and in the Medical College of the City of New York, now New York University, whence he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was an Interne in Bellevue Hospital for two years, 1881–1883, and then entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has maintained down to the present time. He was on the Surgical Staff of the Out-Patient Department of New York Hospital for one year, and of Roosevelt Hospital for five years. For ten years, 1880 to 1890, he was on the Attending Staff New York Cancer Hospital, part of the time as Surgeon and part of the time as Gynaecologist. During its existence he was Consulting Surgeon at the Italian Hospital of New York, and for a number of years he has been Consulting Surgeon at All Souls Hospital, Morristown, New Jersey. For the ten years, 1885–1895, he was Attending Surgeon to the Colored Hospital, and since 1896 has held a similar place in the Lebanon Hospital. Since

PARKER SYMS

1898 he has been Clinical Professor of Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Doctor Syms was President of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Society, 1895–96, and also President, 1900–1902, of the New York County Medical Association. He belongs also to the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the Ardsley Club, and the Calumet Club. W. F. J.

FLINT, Austin, Jr., 1868–

Professor Obstetrics and Clinical Gynaecology, 1899-

Born in Ballston, N. Y., 1868; early education at Phillips Acad. Andover, Mass.; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1889; studied in Europe; entered

practice in New York City; Lect. in Obstetrics Bellevue Hosp. College, 1891–1895; Prof. Honorary, 1895; Prof. Obstetrics and Clinical Gynaecology N. Y. Univ. since 1899; A.M. Princeton, 1894.

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M.D., the sixth physician of this family in direct line, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, in 1868, and received his early education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. The first representative of the Flint family in this

AUSTIN FLINT, JR.

country was the Hon. Thomas Flint, who came from Matlock in Derbyshire, England, to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1638. His great-grandson, Dr. Edward Flint, went to Shrewsbury from Concord in 1756 and took the practice left by Dr. Joshua Smith, who died early that year. He joined Colonel Ruggles's expedition against Canada as chief "Chirurgeon," but remained only a short time in the service and returned home to resume his practice, which we read was "extensive and abundant." His son Austin was born in 1760, and received his medical education from his father. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He afterwards served as Surgeon in Colonel Drury's regiment at West Point. He finally settled in Leicester, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth Henshaw and died at the age of ninety. His son, Joseph Henshaw Flint, was "a distinguished surgeon," who practiced for twenty-five years in Northampton and afterwards in Springfield. His son, Dr. Austin Flint, was born in Petersham, Worcester county, October 20, 1812, and studied medicine at Amherst and Harvard. He practiced in Northampton for a time, then in Boston, and in 1836 went to Buffalo. He was Professor of Medicine in the Rush Medical College in Chicago for a year, then returned to Buffalo, where he established The Buffalo Medical Journal, which he continued for ten years. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College, where he was Professor until 1852. For four years afterwards he was a Professor in the Louisville University, and then returned to Buffalo. From 1859 to 1861 he was Professor of Clinical Medicine at New Orleans. In 1861 he made his home in New York City, and was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College where he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine until his death in 1886. He was the author of Flint's Practice of Medicine and numerous other works. His son, Austin Flint, studied medicine at the Rush Medical College in Philadelphia and was graduated in 1857. He studied Physiology in Paris and was afterwards Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College and in New Orleans. In 1861 he was appointed Professor in the Bellevue Hospital College, and was Secretary of the Faculty until 1899. At the time of the union of the Bellevue Medical College with the New York University he resigned these positions and accepted an appointment as Professor of Physiology in Cornell. He is the author of a text book of Human Physiology and of other works. His son, Austin Flint, Jr., the subject of this sketch, after leaving Phillips Academy, entered the Bellevue Hospital College and was graduated in 1889. He was appointed Interne in Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently studied in Munich and Vienna. In 1891 he became associated with the late Professor W. T. Lusk in his private practice and College work, and was appointed Lecturer, and in 1895 Professor of Obstetrics in Bellevue Hospital College. The association with the late Dr. Lusk naturally determined the selection of obstetrics and diseases of women as the chief feature of his professional work. In 1894 he received the honorary degree of Master

of Arts from Princeton. In addition to the College position he served as Attending Physician to the Society of the Lying-In Hospital from the time of his return from Vienna until April 1899. He is now Attending Physician to Bellevue Hospital, Emergency Hospital, Mothers and Babies' Hospital and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, and also Consulting Obstetrician to the New York Maternity Hospital. When the University and Bellevue Medical Colleges were united he was appointed a member of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynæcology in the combined school. *

GARMANY, Jasper Jewett, 1859–

Professor Clinical Surgery, 1899–

Born in Savannah, Ga., 1859; graduated Princeton, 1879; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1882; 3rd Surg. Bellevue, 1882–83; studied abroad, 1883–85; taught Surgery at Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1886–90; Prof. Clinical Surgery N. Y. Univ., 1899–

JASPER JEWETT GARMANY, M.D., was born in Savannah, Georgia, February 3, 1859, son of George Washington and Jane Maria

JASPER J. GARMANY

(Champion) Garmany. His father was born in South Carolina of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side and through his mother, née Feltman, was descended from German ancestry. Dr. Garmany is related through his mother, who was born in Savannah, to the Puritan family of Champion paternally, and to the English Discombes maternally. His early days were spent in the private schools of his native city and he was later prepared for College in Baltimore, Maryland. From Princeton, where he graduated in 1879, he holds the degree of Master of Arts, conferred in course. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882, and in the year following held an appointment on Third Surgical Division in Bellevue Hospital. From 1883 to 1885 Dr. Garmany was in Europe studying in the leading institutions in London, Paris and Vienna, and in the latter year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Returning to New York he entered practice, and in 1886 commenced to teach Operative Surgery at the Bellevue College, and later at the Post-graduate College. In 1898 he became connected with the teaching force of the newly formed University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and passing rapidly through the successive stages of advancement became in 1899 Professor of Clinical Surgery — his present position. Dr. Garmany was married October 10, 1888, to Mary Campbell Mackenzie, and has three children: Jean, Mackenzie and Bissett Garmany. He is a member of the Princeton Club, the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Society, the Academy of Medicine and the British Medical Association. *

GILL, Harry Douglass, 1861–

Sec. Veterinary Faculty and Prof. Veterinary Surgery, 1899–

Born in New York City, 1861; attended College City of N. Y., and Bellevue Med. Coll.; graduated N. Y. Coll. Vet. Surg., 1884; Sec. and Dean N. Y. Coll. Vet. Surg. and Prof. Equine Med.; Sec. of Faculty and Prof. Vet. and Clin. Surg. N. Y.-Amer. Vet. Coll., 1899-; Veterinarian to U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

HARRY DOUGLASS GILL, D.V.S., was born in New York City, March 20, 1861, son of William and Helen Fleming (Young) Gill. He is in direct line of descent from John Gill of Birmingham, England. His early education was received in the public schools where he was prepared for later study in the College of the City of New York. His professional study was in the Bellevue Medical College and the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, from the latter of which he graduated in 1884. Prior to the union

of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons with the American Veterinary College, Dr. Gill was Secretary and Dean of the former and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Equine Medicine; and when the two institutions came together as a department of New York University in 1899, he was appointed to the positions of Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery and Clinical Surgery. The success of his professional career has been evidenced in his appointment to the following important offices: Veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture; Veterinarian of the New York State Department of Agriculture; Veterinarian for the New South Wales Government; and Veterinarian to the Department of Health in New York City. Dr. Gill was married, November 5, 1881, to Adelaide Florence Hasty; their children are: Harry Percival and Wray Montcrief Gill.

LAGARDE, Louis Anatole, 1849–

Professor Military Surgery, 1899–

Born in Louisiana, 1849; studied Louisiana Univ.; graduated M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1872; Interne Roosevelt Hosp., 1872–74; Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, 1874; 1st Lieut., 1878; Captain, 1883; Major and Surgeon, 1896; Delegate to International Congress of Medicine and Surgery, Paris, 1900; since 1899 Prof. Military Surg. N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.

LOUIS ANATOLE LAGARDE, as his name indicates, is of French ancestry. His father's family settled in Canada, going thither from France, in the early years of that country, and about 1756 migrated thence to Louisiana. His mother's family went to Louisiana directly from France, at the time of the French Revolution. Both families have since, until the present generation, made Louisiana their home. Dr. LaGarde was born on April 15, 1849, at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, the son of Jules Adolphe and Aurelia (Daspit) LaGarde, and began his education in private schools at that place. Thence he went for two years, 1866–1868, to the Louisiana University, near Alexandria, Louisiana, but left it before graduating. He then came to New York, and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. The next two years, 1872–1874, were spent as an Interne at Roosevelt Hospital. Then he entered the service of the Federal Government, as an Acting-Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, his appointment dating from April 1874. In June 1878 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon. He was promoted to be Captain and Assistant Surgeon in June 1883, and finally in November 1896, he was commissioned as Major and Surgeon. Meantime he was in charge of the exhibits of the Medical Department of the United States Army at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. He was appointed Professor in Hygiene to the Medical Department of the

LOUIS A. LAGARDE

University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, 1894–1895, during which time he organized and had charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory to the Board of Health of that city. In 1898, at the time of the Spanish American War, he commanded the Reserve Divisional Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Siboney, Cuba, in which all the wounded of that army were treated following the attack upon Santiago. Since 1899 he has been Professor of Military Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York University. He was a delegate from the United States Army to the International Congress of Medicine and Surgery at Paris in August 1900,

and was elected President of the section on Uniformity of International Statistics of Armies. Dr. LaGarde is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was married in 1879 to Fanny Neely, of Franklin, Kentucky, and has two children: Richard Neely and Louis Anatole LaGarde, Jr. W. F. J.

LIAUTARD, Alexandre François, 1835–

Dean and Professor Veterinary College, 1899–

Born in Paris, France, 1835; graduated Vet. School of Alfort, France, 1856; served in French Army three years; came to U. S., 1860; practicing Vet. Surgeon in New York City; M.D., N. Y. Univ. Medical College, 1864; Dean, Prof. of Anatomy and Operative Surgery and Director of Hospital in N. Y. College of Vet. Surgeons, 1864-75; held same offices in Am. Vet. College, 1875-99, Dean and Prof. Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Veterinary Jurisprudence and Sanitary Medicine, N. Y.-American Vet. College since 1899; Editor American Vet. Review.

ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS LIAUTARD, M.D., was born in Paris, France, February 15, 1835. He graduated from the Veterinary School of Alfort, France, in 1856; and served in the French Army for three years. In 1860 he settled in New York City as a practicing veterinary surgeon, and in 1864 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York University Medical College. In 1864, when veterinary medicine as a profession had no existence in the United States, the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, chartered in 1856, was organized; in 1875 the American Veterinary College was incorporated and organized. Dr. Liautard was continuously Dean, Professor of Anatomy and Operative Surgery, and Director of the Hospital in the two Colleges — in the former from 1864 to 1875, in the latter from 1875 to 1899. He provided the Trustees of each College, successively, with a building fitted up for College occupancy, and his private hospital patients together with the patients that presented at the free hospital clinics established and carried on by him, furnished to the students their means of practical instruction. During this period of thirty-five years he was the soul and life of the successful veterinary educational work carried forward in the two Colleges. He was an enthusiastic and able teacher, introducing most of the operations of veterinary surgery into this country. In 1899 when the union of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons with the American Veterinary College under the name of the New York-American Veterinary College was effected, Dr. Liautard was placed at the head of this department of New York University as Dean. His chair embraces the subjects of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Veterinary Jurisprudence and Sanitary Medicine. He has been a prolific author of works on veterinary medicine and he established, and has carried forward as editor, the American Veterinary Review, now in the twenty-fifth year of its career; it stands to-day as a veterinary medical

A. F. LIAUTARD

periodical of national and international importance. He has always been active in the organization of veterinary societies, local and national, to cement and advance the interests of American veterinary medicine. His professional labors have been conspicuously recognized by his election to active and honorary membership and offices in both veterinary and medical societies and associations in this country and abroad. In 1884 he was decorated by the French government as Chevalier du Mérite Agricole. As the first in the United States to educate man scientifically in the theory and practice of veterinary medicine Dr. Liautard deserves the appellation of The Father of Ameri-

can Veterinary Medicine; while the hundreds of graduates of the American Veterinary College, who to-day constitute the great body of our native veterinary profession, are the living witnesses of the results of his continuous singleness of purpose and untiring energy in contributing his time, his means, and his best efforts — as teacher, author, editor and organizer — to the development in the United States of veterinary medicine as a profession. *

LUSK, William Chittenden, 1868–

Professor Practical Anatomy, 1899–

Born in Guilford, Conn., 1868; graduated Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst., 1885; A.B. Yale, 1890; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1893; Interne Bellevue Hosp., 1893-95; Asst. Dem. Anatomy Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., and Visiting Surg. Almshouse and Workhouse hospitals, 1895; Lect. Anatomy N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1898; Prof. Practical Anatomy in same institution, and Asst. Visiting Surg., Bellevue Hosp., 1899 to date.

WILLIAM CHITTENDEN LUSK, M.D., was born at Guilford, Connecticut, on July 23, 1868, the son of William Thompson and Mary Hartwell (Chittenden) Lusk. His great-great-grandfather was John Lusk, of Scottish origin, who settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. He is also descended from William Chittenden, who settled at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. He was educated first at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, where he was graduated in 1885; next in the Academic Department of Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890; and finally in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. In 1893–1895 he was an Interne at Bellevue Hospital. In the last named year he became a Visiting Surgeon to the Almshouse and Workhouse hospitals, and also Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Three years later that College was consolidated with the New York University Medical College, and in the united schools he became Lecturer on Anatomy. The following year he became an Assistant Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and entered upon the Professorship of Practical Anatomy in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which he still holds. Dr. Lusk is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association, and the Century, University, Metropolitan and New York Riding clubs. W. F. J.

WILLIAM C. LUSK

MASON, George Cotner, 1871–

Instructor Civil Engineering 1892–99, Asst. Prof. 1899–

Born in New York City, 1871; attended College City of New York, 1886–89; graduated, B.S. N. Y. Univ., 1892; C.E., 1893; M.S., 1894; Instr. Civil Engineering at the University, 1892–99; Asst. Prof. since 1899; practicing engineer.

GEORGE COTNER MASON was born in New York City, May 4, 1871, a son of James Richmond and Mary Wolverton (Cotner) Mason. He was educated at the public schools of New York and attended the College of the City of New York from 1886 to 1889; in that year he entered the Sophomore Class at New York University and graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, gaining the degree of Civil Engineer in the subsequent year, 1893, and that of Master of Science by work in the Graduate Department in 1894. He was Instructor in Civil Engineering from 1892 to 1899; in the latter he was made Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. In his private practice he has surveyed large tracts of Westchester county, New York, as well as a considerable portion of Fisher's Island, New York. He has been Engineer of the Elka Park Associ-

ation near Tannersville, New York, he also has been Chief Engineer of the Klondyke Exploration Engineering and Mining Company of St. Louis, Missouri, completing a trip of nine months through Alaska, making investigations and locations for the company. He is a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. E. G. S.

OSBORN, George Washington, 1870–

Instructor Semitic Language 1895, Assistant Professor 1899-

Born in Greenville, N. J., 1870; attended Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.; studied at Hamilton College, 1891–92; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1895; A. M., 1897; Instr. Semitic Languages at the Univ., 1894–99; studied in Europe, 1897; Asst. Prof. Semitic Language since 1899.

GEORGE WASHINGTON OSBORN, the youngest son of George B. and Ellenora Osborne was born in Greenville, New Jersey, August 9, 1870. After having attended the public schools until the age of fourteen he entered into a commercial life with his father, in which occupation he continued until the age of eighteen. At this age he determined to enter College. After two years of preparation, one of which was spent at the Pingry School of Elizabeth, New Jersey, he entered the Class of 1895 at Hamilton College. After one year at this College he entered New York University where he devoted himself to the study of the Semitic Languages under the direction of Professor Prince. He entered the Senior Class in Hebrew and was awarded first prize. In his Junior year he assisted Professor Prince as Tutor. In his Senior year he was given two classes and at graduation was appointed Instructor in the Semitic Languages. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1897. He spent the spring and summer of 1897 studying Arabic under Professors Nöldeke of Strassburg and DeGoeje of Leyden. On his return he was married to Clementine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fawcett of Tyler, Texas. In 1899 he was appointed Assistant Professor of the Semitic Languages, which position he still holds. E. G. S.

RUSBY, Henry H., 1855–

Prof. Materia Medica and Pharmacology, 1899-

Born in Franklin, N. J., 1855; attended Normal School, Westfield, Mass. and Centenary Collegiate Inst. Hackettstown, N. J.; entered N. Y. College Phys. and Surg., 1882; graduated, M.D., Univ. Med. College, 1884; went to So. America for Parke, Davis & Co., 1885; made original investigations and discoveries of important medicinal plants; Prof. Botany, Physiology and Materia Medica N. Y. College of Pharmacy since 1888; member of Com. of Revision U. S. Pharmacopoeia since 1890; Prof. Materia Medica and Pharmacology Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1897-99; Prof. same N. Y. Univ. since 1899; Assoc. Editor Journal of Pharmacology.

HENRY H. RUSBY, M.D., was born April 26, 1855, in Essex county, New Jersey, in the manufacturing village of Franklin. Here his father was a country merchant as well as a leader in the

HENRY H. RUSBY

local society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics, a man of ability and judgment, an earnest and consistent abolitionist and later a prohibitionist. His mother was of Irish-Dutch extraction, her name Holmes, a family belonging to the earliest settlers in the valley of the Passaic. She was the mother of ten children of whom Professor Rusby was second. There was little in the routine of question and answer in the village school to charm or engage the boy's mind; but when he was fifteen a new teacher came to the village school, Charles H. Fuller, of Western Massachusetts. This wise teacher observed in

young Rusby a love of seeking out curious plants, and supplied him with a copy of Gray's Botany, a work which the lad mastered with sympathetic enjoyment. Young Rusby trod in his teacher's footsteps and attended the Normal School in Westfield, Massachusetts, and subsequently the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey. But for an accident in the gymnasium Rusby would have entered the Faculty there. Later he taught school in Roseland, New Jersey, and in West Deerfield, Massachusetts, continually enlarging his herbarium, eventually completing the most exhaustive collection of the flora of Essex county thus far made, for which, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876, he received a medal and diploma. About this time also he gained the acquaintance of Dr. George Thurber, President of the Torrey Botanical Club. In 1880, through connections of Dr. Thurber, he entered upon a commission to explore the flora of Southwestern New Mexico and adjacent Arizona, which work he pursued for a year and a half amid many adventurous experiences and narrow escapes both from wild animals and wild frontiersmen. Duplicates of this collection — the botanical determination being made by Professor E. L. Greene, then of Silver City, New Mexico, now of the Catholic University in Washington, District of Columbia — were sold, the funds thus secured being used to begin the study of medicine in 1882 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He also gained a position as clerk to the medical staff of the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. During this winter he discovered that he suffered from congenital cataract upon both eyes. Soon after he made an arrangement with the firm of Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit to explore for them the medicinal flora of Arizona and at the same time during the academic year to carry his medical studies to completion, selling to that firm also his herbarium. On returning from Arizona he resumed medical studies at the University Medical College where he graduated in the spring of 1884. In the winter of 1885 Dr. Rusby was sent by Parke, Davis & Company to South America, especially to investigate the shrub Erythroxylon Coca, cocaine having just at that time come into prominence as a remedy. His health suffered permanent injury from the seasickness accompanying the long voyages incurred. He spent several months in Bolivia, pursuing his investigations both of the plant last named and of the extensive cinchona plantations found there. The drugs Pichi (*Fabiana imbricata*) and Cocillana (*Guarea Rusbyi*) were introduced by Dr. Rusby to American medicine. During the winter he began a novel and most difficult enterprise; he traversed the South American continent laterally, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, associating himself with C. F. Kiernan who desired to investigate the feasibility of establishing a commercial route across the continent. The route was down the rivers Mapiri, Bemi, Madeira and Amazon. Botanical collections were continued without intermission. About forty-five thousand specimens, representing some four thousand species, a fifth of them probably new to science, were subsequently distributed to the leading herbaria of the world. Many of the scientific results of this important tour were published by and through Dr. Britton in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club. The work is at the present time being brought to completion by Dr. Rusby himself. Further botanical material was gathered for about five years after Dr. Rusby's return by Miguel Bang, a Danish botanist, the publication of which material is now being brought to conclusion by Dr. Rusby in the memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club. During his trans-continental tour Dr. Rusby practiced medicine and was offered a permanent professional field by the settlers on the Beni River. Many lectures were delivered by Dr. Rusby after his return and several leading botanists of Great Britain and the continent dedicated species and genera to the scientific explorer. He became a continuous contributor of articles relating to vegetable materia medica and during the summer of 1888 he was called to the Chair of Botany, Physiology and Materia Medica at the College of Pharmacy in New York, a position still held. From 1889 to 1896 he lectured upon fodders and the principles of feeding in the American Veterinary College of New York (now merged with New York University). In 1890 he was elected a member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, in which work he has been active to the present time. In 1893 Dr. Rusby with his family enjoyed a most delightful sojourn at the Kew Royal Botanical Gardens, near London, studying his Bolivian plants. One fruit of these studies was the article on Cinchona in the seventeenth edition of the United States Dispensatory, a piece of work which he regards as

the most finished he ever executed. Upon his return to New York he was made Chairman of a Committee established by the Pan-American Medical Congress to consider a plan for the systematic study of the entire American medicinal flora. This matter was embodied in a report adopted at the next meeting of this Congress in the City of Mexico in 1896, Dr. and Mrs. Rusby having attended that meeting. In the spring of that year Dr. Rusby explored for the Orinoco Company the vegetable resources of their immense tract upon the right bank of the lower Orinoco River, acting also as physician to the party, an account of this tour being subsequently published in the Journal of Pharmacology. In the summer of 1897 a second visit was made to Kew for the studies of these and additional Bolivian collections. In 1896 Professors Rusby and Jelliffe published a text book entitled Essentials of Pharmacognosy which was revised and greatly enlarged and brought out in October 1899 under the title of Morphology and Histology of Plants, a work which has met with great success. In 1897 Dr. Rusby was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and kept this chair in the consolidation with New York University. He holds important official relations to the New York Botanical Garden, of which he was one of the incorporators, and during 1898 and 1899 Honorary Curator of its collections. In 1900 it was found more satisfactory to arrange for the performance of definite duties and to assume specific responsibilities in the capacity of Curator of these collections; he is now Curator of the Economic Collections, and one of the six Scientific Directors. Membership in the Torrey Botanical Club, of which he was for many years Secretary, and has been since then Chairman of the Committee on Programme, he has always regarded as one of his most important public functions. In this work he has taken special interest in aiding in the organization of botanical nomenclature upon a rational and systematic basis. Dr. Rusby is a fellow of the American Pharmaceutical Association and member of its Research Committee; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; honorary member of the Instituto-Medico Nacional, Mexico; member of the New York and New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Associations, and the New York Microscopical Society; fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences; member of the Council of the New York Scientific Alliance, and honorary member of the Practitioners' Club of Newark, New Jersey. He is at present engaged in editing the Materia Medica department, and writing the articles on the vegetable drugs, of the new editions of Buch's Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences.

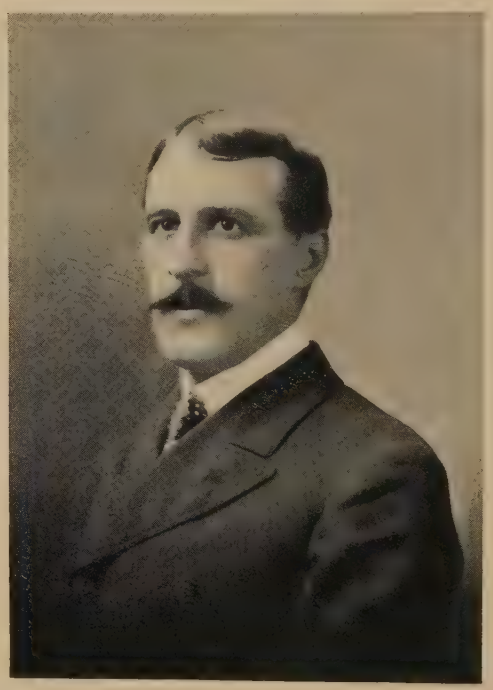
E. G. S.

RYDER, John Elmer, 1866–

Prof. Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine, Veterinary Dept., 1899-

Born in Jamaica, L. I., 1866; attended Vienot's French Collegiate School; graduated Am. Veterinary College, 1884; in general practice in Jamaica, L. I., 1885–89; studied abroad, 1889–91; in practice in New York City since 1892; Asst., 1886–89, and Prof. 1891–99 Am. Veterinary College; Prof. Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine N. Y. Univ. Veterinary Dept. since 1899.

JOHN ELMER RYDER, D.V.S., was born in Jamaica, Long Island, April 10, 1866, son of Stephen and Magdalen (Van Wicklen) Ryder. On the paternal side the Ryders have



J. E. RYDER

married into the following families, previous to the generation of Stephen and Magdalen Van Wicklen: Smith, Lane, Duryea and Eldert. Maternally, the descent is chiefly from the Whitney family, one of the oldest of Long Island. The

progenitor of the American line of the Whitneys was Henry Whitney, who was born in England in 1620, and came to this country in 1637, one of the thirty-seven settlers who made their homes at "Hashom mock," now called South Old Long Island. In this family Darling Whitney, grandfather twice removed of the present subject, was a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, and later, 1758, of Long Island; he enlisted for service in the Revolution at the age of eighteen and served at West Point and Fort Green; his father, Daniel Whitney, was at the same time a Lieutenant of militia. Dr. Ryder had early education in the public schools of his birth-place, and in Vienot's French Collegiate School, then entering professional study at the American Veterinary College, where he graduated in 1884. After one year as House-Surgeon to the American Veterinary Hospital, he opened an office for general practice in Jamaica, Long Island, where he continued until 1889, during which time he held the position of Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States. He was also Assistant in Equine Pathology at the American Veterinary College from 1886 to 1889. In 1889 he went abroad for special professional study, and was thus engaged for two years in England and France. Upon his return to America Dr. Ryder was again called to the American Veterinary College as Professor of Obstetrics, to which subject was added that of Cattle Pathology in 1893, and in 1899 he became Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine in the Veterinary Department of New York University. He has continued to conduct a general practice of his profession in New York City, where he has held several important offices, notably those of Veterinarian to the Queens County Board of Health, and Veterinarian to the National Horse Show Association of America. He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Association and the Veterinary Medical Association of New York county. Dr. Ryder was married, September 21, 1893, to Gertrude Schoomaker De Bevoise, and has one child: Helen Whitney Ryder. *

CURTIS, Benjamin Farquhar, 1857–

Professor Principles of Surgery, 1900–

Born, Philadelphia, 1857; graduated Col. Coll., A.B., 1878; Coll. Phys. and Surg., M.D., 1881; engaged in hospital work in Vienna and Würzburg, 1881-82; hospital work in N. Y., 1882-83; N. Y. Hospital House of Relief, 1884–87; North Disp., 1886–89; Instr. N. Y. Polyclinic, 1884–86; Asst. Surg. N. Y. Cancer Hosp., 1886–88; Asst. Surg. Roosevelt Hosp., Out Pt. Dept., 1887-88; since 1888, Surg. St. Luke's Hosp.; Chief of Surgical Clinic Vanderbilt Clinic Col. Coll., 1890–94; Surg. N. Y. Cancer Hosp., 1890–1900; Prof. Clinical Surgery Woman's Med. Coll. of N. Y., 1892-98; Prof. Surgery N. Y. Post-Graduate Med. School and Hosp., 1894-98; since 1894, Consult. Surg. N. Y. Orthopaedic Disp. and Hosp.; Adjunct Prof. Principles of Surgery and Prof. Clinical Surgery N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1898-99; Prof. Principles of Surgery N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1900; Consult. Surg. General Memorial Hosp., since 1900; member and officer of numerous professional societies; author of numerous publications on medical and surgical topics.

BENJAMIN FARQUHAR CURTIS, M.D., was born in the City of Philadelphia, August 5, 1857, during the temporary residence of his parents in that place, their permanent home being in New York. His father, Benjamin Curtis, born in 1790, was descended from Agur and Huldah (Lewis) Curtis, of Stratford, Connecticut, the family being of Puritan origin. His mother, whose maiden name was Laura Hadden, was the daughter of David Hadden, merchant, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and his wife, Ann (Aspinwall) Hadden, of New York. Benjamin Farquhar Curtis was brought to New York in his infancy by his parents, and has spent practically all his life in that city. He was educated at first in private schools in New York, and then at Columbia College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. Thence he proceeded to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia, and was there graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. A year of hospital work and study abroad, in Vienna and Würzburg, followed, after which he returned to New York and spent another year at St. Luke's Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and the House of Relief of the New York Hospital, giving a part of the year to each of the three. His regular professional practice began in 1884, when he entered the out door patients' department of the House of Relief of the New York Hospital, in Chambers Street, devoting himself to general surgery and to genito-urinary and venereal diseases. That engagement lasted until 1887. Meantime in 1886 he was also engaged, until 1889, at the Northern Dispensary, in New York, treating chiefly diseases of women and children. From 1884 to 1886 he

was also an Assistant Instructor in Diseases of Women at the New York Polyclinic, under Professor J. B. Hunter. From 1886 to 1888 he was Assistant Surgeon at the New York Cancer Hospital; in 1887–1888 he filled a like place at Roosevelt Hospital, Out Patient Department, and in 1888 he became a Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, a connection which is still maintained. He returned to his Alma Mater in 1890–1894, as Chief of the Surgical Clinic in the Vanderbilt Clinic, in the Medical Department of Columbia University. At the same time, 1890, he became an Attending Surgeon at the New York Cancer Hospital, and thus served until 1900. From 1892 to 1898 he was Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children; from 1894 to 1898 he was Professor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; and from 1894 to the present time he has been a Consulting Surgeon at the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. With such extended and varied experience and the knowledge which had come therefrom, Dr. Curtis in 1898 entered the service of New York University as Adjunct Professor of the Principles of Surgery, and also Professor of Clinical Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which had then just been formed by the consolidation of the two well-established and renowned schools of medicine and surgery. Two years later, in 1900, he was promoted to the full chair of Principles of Surgery in that institution, a place which he still occupies. He has also since 1900 been Consulting Surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital for Tumors, etc. With so notable a record of activity and achievement, he has naturally become prominently identified with the chief professional societies. He has been a member of the New York County Medical Society and of the New York Clinical Society since 1886, and was President of the latter in 1890; a member of the New York Academy of Medicine since 1887; a member of the New York Pathological Society from 1889 to 1892; a member of the New York Surgical Society since 1889, and its President from 1899 to 1901; a member of the American Surgical Association since 1896; and a member of the New York State Medical Society since 1898. He has also been a Trustee of the New York Dispensary since 1891. In his college days Dr. Curtis was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Lambda Chapter, at Columbia. He has been a member of the New York Canoe Club, since 1884, and an honorary member of it since 1895, a member of the Century Association of New York since 1892; he was a member of the New York Athletic Club from 1894 to 1901; and in 1901 he became a member of the New York Yacht Club. He was married in 1882 to Eva Hawks Bogert, who died in 1883. In 1897 he was married to Anabella Clerke. Dr. Curtis has been a voluminous writer on professional topics for the leading professional periodicals, the title of some of his essays being as follows: A Dispensary Dressing for Ulcers of the Leg, New York Medical Journal, November 8, 1884; Congenital Ankylosis of the Radio-Ulnar Articulation,— *Ibid*, September 19, 1885; Urethritis and Chancroid, a Report of Cases treated at the Chambers Street Hospital, Out Patient Department, — *Ibid*, May 20, 1886; Clinical Notes on Syphilis, New York Medical Record, December 11, 1886; Parotitis complicating Gonorrhoea, New York Medical Journal, March 26, 1887; Contusions of the Abdomen with Rupture of the Intestine, Cartwright Prize Essay, 1887, American Journal Medical Sciences, October 1887; The Results of Laparotomy for Acute Intestinal Obstruction, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1888, and New York Medical Record, February 1888; Enterotomy for Acute Intestinal Obstruction, New York Medical Record, September 1, 1888; The Surgeon's Handbook, translated from the German of Professor Friedrich von Esmarch, Kiel, and London, 1888; Intussusception and Ulcer — Articles in Buck's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Wood, New York, 1885–1893; Early Stages of Carcinoma, New York Medical Record, June 2, 1888; Some Cases of Perityphlitis, New York Medical Journal, January 3, 1891; The Treatment of Arterio Venous Aneurism with Two Cases Treated by Extirpation, American Journal Medical Sciences, February 1891; Laparotomy for Acute Intussusception, New York Medical Record, October 31, 1891; Tumor of the Left Frontal Lobe of the Cerebrum, Operation, Recovery (neurological account by J. A. Booth, M.D.), Annals of Surgery, February 1893; Neglected Fractures in Children, New York Medical Record, May 20, 1893; Cases of Bone Implantation or Transplantation, for Cyst of Tibia; Osteomyelitic Cavities and Ununited Fracture, American Journal Medical Sciences, July 1893; Intestinal

Obstruction in Children, American Medical Surgical Bulletin, January 1, 1892; The Cure of Cancer by Operation — a lecture by invitation before Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School — New York Medical Record, February 24, 1894; Thyroidectomy for Exophthalmic Goitre etc. International Clinics, 4th Ser. Vol. II, Philadelphia 1894; Bending of Neck of the Femur, American Medical Surgical Bulletin, November 1, 1894; The Curability of Cancer when the Lymph-Nodes are involved, Medical Record, February 1895; and Transactions New York State Medical Society 1895; Surgery in Children, the Post-Graduate, October 1897; The Practice of Surgery, by H. R. Wharton, M.D., and B. F. Curtis, M.D., Lippincott, Philadelphia 1897; Diseases of the Peritoneum, in Vol. VIII., Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine — edited by Hedman, William Wood & Co., New York, 1896; A Case of Bilharzia Hematobium treated by Resection of the Bladder, reported before British Medical Association (Montreal), 1897, — British Medical Journal, 1897; Clinical Reports from the Surgical Clinic of Professor B. F. Curtis, Post-Graduate, March 1898; The Treatment of Chronic Empyaema, New York Medical Record, March 29, 1898; the Ligation of the First Part of the Subclavian for Aneurism, Annals of Surgery, 1898, XXVII, 243; Posterior Thoracotomy for Foreign Body in the Right Bronchus, do., 1898, XXVIII.; Fever in Antiseptic Surgery, Transactions New York State Medical Society 1899, Medical News, June 1899; Oesophageal Stricture treated by Gastrostomy and Elastic Dilatation, Annals of Surgery, March 1900; Fracture of the Neck of the Humerus with Dislocation — Annals of Surgery, March 1900; Cancer of the Stomach and Intestines, Medical Record, August 4, 1900; the Surgical Treatment of Dilatation of the Stomach and of Gastroptosis, Annals of Surgery, July 1900; Two Cases of Resection of the Stomach for Carcinoma, Yale Medical Journal, January 1900; Cicatricial Stricture of Pharynx cured by Plastic Operation, Annals of Surgery, February 1901.

W. F. J.

HASKINS, Charles Waldo, 1852–

Dean School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, 1900–

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1852; graduated Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; commenced business career in accounting dept. of Frederick Butterfield & Co., New York City; traveled in Europe, studying two years in schools of Paris; accountant to North River Construction Co., and later, Auditor of Disbursements to West Shore Railroad; entered profession of public accountancy; Dean of N. Y. Univ. School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, and Prof. Auditing and the History of Accountancy, 1900–

CHARLES WALDO HASKINS, President of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 11, 1852, son of Waldo Emerson and Amelia Rowan (Cammeyer) Haskins. He is a descendant of Captain John Haskins, a prominent Revolutionary patriot of Boston, whose daughter was the mother of Ralph Waldo

C. W. HASKINS

Emerson. Mr. Haskins was educated in his native city, where he graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; after which he served an apprenticeship of five years in the accounting department of the importing house of Frederick Butterfield & Company of New York City. He afterward made the tour of the Continent of Europe, and devoted two years to further study in the schools of Paris; and returning to New York he entered Wall Street in the banking and brokerage house of his father, Waldo Emerson Haskins, with the view to becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. A serious view, however, of the growing importance of accountancy in

respect to modern business conditions decided Mr. Haskins to devote himself permanently to this department of commercial and financial activity, and entering the accounting department of the North River Construction Company, then building the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway, he soon had supervision of the construction accounts of the company. Upon the completion of the West Shore he became its general bookkeeper and Auditor of Disbursements, and when the road was absorbed by the New York Central, he entered the profession of public accountancy upon his own responsibility. In the carrying out of his professional work he has held, incidentally, several important administrative offices, among them, those of Secretary of the Manhattan Trust Company, and Comptroller of the Central Georgia Railway, of the Ocean Steamship Company and of the Chesapeake & Western Railroad. In 1893 Mr. Haskins and his partner, E. W. Sells, were appointed experts under the Joint Commission of the Fifty-third Congress to revise the accounting system of the United States. Their recommendations were adopted by the government, and are now in successful operation. Preparatory to the adoption of the Greater New York Charter, Mr. Haskins was placed at the head of the Committee of experts to make up the accounts of the City of Brooklyn. At the close of the war with Spain, the firm was selected by the United States authorities to investigate the finances of the City of Havana, and later, the accounts of the Island of Cuba. While making a tour abroad in 1900, Mr. Haskins devoted considerable attention to the study of European accountancy as connected with the higher commercial education, and upon his return he delivered a number of addresses upon the subject of Accountancy as a definite profession. These addresses and the concerted efforts of the professional accountants of the State of New York brought before Chancellor MacCracken and the Council of New York University the need of a school in the interest of higher commercial education. In July 1900, the decision to establish such a school was reached, and soon after, the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance was formally organized as a department of the University. Of this department Mr. Haskins was chosen Dean; in connection with the duties of that office being also Professor of Auditing and of the History of Accountancy. He is President of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and President of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents under the act to regulate the profession of public accountants, and is allied with many historical and social organizations. In 1884 he married Henrietta, daughter of Albert Havemeyer, the New York merchant; their children are: Ruth, born in 1887, and Noeline Haskins, born in 1894. *

BOUTON, Archibald Lewis, 1872–

Instructor in English 1898-1901, Asst. Professor 1901-

Born in Cortland, N. Y., 1872; graduated Amherst Coll., Mass., 1896; graduate study at Columbia; Greek Master Rutgers Prep. School, New Brunswick, N. J., 1896-98; Instr. English N. Y. Univ., 1898–

ARCHIBALD LEWIS BOUTON was born in Cortland, New York, September 1, 1872, son of Lewis and Emily (Lamont) Bouton. On his father's side he is descended from a French

ARCHIBALD L. BOUTON

Huguenot family founded in America by John Bouton, who settled in Connecticut in 1636. His mother's ancestry is of Highland Scotch origin. Mr. Bouton is a graduate of Amherst College, having entered that institution from the Cortland

State Normal School, and graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1896. Subsequent study at Columbia, with English as his major subject, brought him the degree of Master of Arts. He came to New York University as Instructor in English in 1898, after two years as Greek Master in Rutgers Preparatory School of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was appointed Assistant Professor of English in March 1901. W. F. J.

PARK, William Hallock, 1863–

Professor Bacteriology and Hygiene, 1900–

Born in New York, 1863; graduated A.B., Coll. City of N. Y., 1883; M.D. Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1886; Asst. Dir. Bacteriological Laboratories, N. Y. Health Dept., since 1895; Asso. Prof. Bacteriology and Hygiene Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1898; Prof. Bacteriology and Hygiene N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1900.

WILLIAM HALLOCK PARK, M.D., was born in the City of New York in 1863, the son of Rufus and Harriet (Hallock) Park, and the descendant of English ancestors and of early New England colonists. He was educated in the public school system of New York, including the College of the City of New York, from which latter institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. Then, adopting the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886. At that time the highly important science of Bacteriology was rising into prominence, under the masterful influence of Pasteur and his disciples in many lands, and Dr. Park began to concentrate his attention upon it, and presently became one of the recognized authorities therein. He became Assistant Director in the Bacteriological Laboratories of the Health Department of the City of New York in 1895, and is still thus engaged. In 1898 he was Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Since 1900 he has been Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is an independent Democrat in politics, but has held no public office beyond that named, and has taken no part in political matters beyond that of a private citizen. He is a member of the University and Century clubs, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. W. F. J.

COLLINGWOOD, Francis, 1834–

Lecturer on Foundations, 1895–

Born in Elmira, N. Y., 1834; graduated, C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1855; practicing Engineer in private work until 1869; City Engineer of Elmira, N. Y.; Loan Commissioner Chemung Co.; Asst. Engr. East River Bridge Construction, 1869–83; Consulting Engineer; Expert Examiner N. Y. Civil Service since 1895; Lecturer on Foundations N. Y. Univ. since 1895.

FRANCIS COLLINGWOOD, C.E., was born in Elmira, New York, January 10, 1834, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Kline) Collingwood. His father, who was born and educated near Uppingham, England, was of a family who lived

F. COLLINGWOOD

in or near that place for over two hundred years. His mother was descended both paternally and maternally from families near Easton, Pennsylvania, her father having been a drummer boy in the American Army during the Revolution. Mr. Collingwood's early education was that offered by the public schools and the academy of his native place. He learned the jeweler's and watchmaker's trade, and during spare hours prepared himself for entrance at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, from which he graduated in 1855, receiving the degree Civil Engineer. From then until 1869 he pursued private practice as

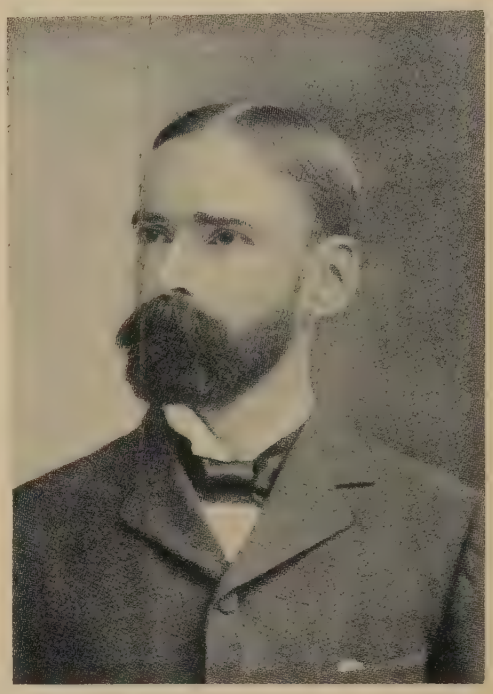
an engineer in Elmira, serving for a portion of the time as City Engineer. In 1869 Mr. Collingwood was appointed Assistant Engineer in the work of designing and constructing the first East River Bridge, and in this undertaking he was constantly engaged during the next fourteen years until the completion of the bridge. Among other important professional positions which he later held may be mentioned his service as a member of the Commission to examine the new Croton Aqueduct and report on fraudulent construction. He has also been Expert Examiner in the Civil Service of New York City since 1895 and Loan Commissioner of Chemung county, New York. Besides holding a regular appointment as Lecturer on Foundations at New York University he has delivered several lectures at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, also the annual address at the Commencement in 1880. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, (of which he has been Secretary), the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, of which he holds the Telford Medal, the New York Academy of Science, the New York Microscopical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Botanical Garden, the American Association of Forestry, the National Geographical Society, and the Engineers' Club. In politics he votes independently. Mr. Collingwood was married June 5, 1860, to Eliza W. Bonnett. *

VAUX, Downing, 1856–

Lecturer on Landscape Gardening, 1895–

Born in New York City, 1856; studied in Columbia School of Mines, 1874; practicing landscape architect, New York City; Lec. on Landscape Gardening N. Y. Univ. since 1895.

DOWNING VAUX was born in New York City in 1856, son of Calvert and Mary Swan (McEntee) Vaux, and is descended from English ancestry through his father and from Dutch and Irish through his mother. His early education was obtained in various private and public schools in New York and Massachusetts and in New York City. The first of his professional study was at Columbia where he was for one year a student in the School of Mines with the Class of 1878. This was followed by three years of study and work in the office of Vaux & Radford, architects and engineers, one year with McClay & Davies, engineers, both firms of New York City. Mr. Vaux then went into independent practice as landscape and building architect, and has continued to follow his profession in New York City since 1887. Since 1895 he has been Lecturer on Landscape Gardening at the University. He is Secretary of the American Society of Land-



DOWNING VAUX

scape Architects, and a member of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, the Architectural League and the National Arts Club, of New York City. He was married August 12, 1893, to Lillian Baker Andrews. *

BIGGS, George Patton, 1867–

Lecturer on Special Pathology, 1897–

Born in Trumansburg, N. Y., 1867; early education in public schools, Trumansburg; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Medical College, 1889; on staff of Bellevue Hosp., 1889–91; Asst. Pathologist N. Y. Hosp., 1891–96; and Pathologist since 1896; Asst. in Pathology, Bellevue Medical College, 1891–94; Asst. in Materia Medica, 1894–97; Lecturer on Special Pathology since 1897; Prof. Physiology N. Y. Vet. College, 1892–98.

GEORGE PATTON BIGGS, M.D., was born in Trumansburg, New York, October 26, 1867, son of David Simmons and Anna Sue (Camp) Biggs. His mother was the daughter

of Frederick and Sarah (Platt) Camp, the latter a descendant of Jonathan Platt. His father was the son of Michael and Tabitha (Simmons) Biggs, who were children of Frederick Biggs and David Simmons respectively. Dr. Biggs entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College from the High School of his native town, and received the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1889. Until 1891 he held a position on the regular staff of Bellevue Hospital, and then became Assistant Pathologist to the New York Hospital, where he has been Pathologist since June 1, 1896. He first joined the teaching force of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1891, when he

GEO. P. BIGGS

was appointed Assistant to the Chair of Pathology; in 1894 his subject was changed to Materia Medica, and in 1897 he was elected to a Lectureship on Special Pathology, which position he has retained since the merging of the Bellevue and University Medical Colleges. He was also Professor of Physiology in the New York Veterinary College from 1892 to 1898. He has held various hospital appointments, notably as Visiting Physician to the Alms House, and Work House Hospitals from 1894 to 1896. Dr. Biggs is Assistant Pathologist to the New York Health Department, having been in that office since January 1, 1896. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, all of New York City. He was married April 14, 1898, to Lucy Florence Browning; their son is George Browning Biggs. *

WEGMANN, Edward, 1850–

Lecturer on Water Works Construction, 1896–

Born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1850; graduated, C.E., N. Y. Univ., 1871; practicing Engineer in various localities since 1871; now connected with Engineering Dept. N. Y. Aqueduct Commission, Croton River Div.; Lecturer on Water Works Construction N. Y. Univ. since 1896.

EDWARD WEGMANN was born November 27, 1850, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His father, Edward L. Wegmann, was a Swiss merchant who came of a very old Swiss family, which according to the Swiss records settled in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1469. His grandfather was a Swiss officer who served in the Würtemberg Cavalry during the wars of Napoleon. His mother, Mary W. (Sand) Wegmann, was the daughter of Christian H. Sand, a German merchant who became naturalized and settled in New York City where he became very well known in business circles. While his son was still an infant Edward L. Wegmann moved with his family to New York City, where he engaged in business. During the Civil War he was obliged to go to Galveston, Texas. Before going there he took his family to Switzerland where Edward Wegmann was educated in the Cantonal Schools, from 1860 to 1866. In August 1866, the family returned to New York, and Mr. Wegmann studied at the Brooklyn Polytechnic School for about two years, and then entered his father's business as clerk. He soon found that he had no taste for business and having made up his mind to become a Civil Engineer he took up studies at New York University, graduating as Civil Engineer in 1871. His first engagement at practical engineering was as axeman on the preliminary surveys for the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad, and subsequent professional engagements have been as follows: rodman on the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, 1872; Assistant Engineer on the same, 1873; engaged in the Wyandotte Rolling Mill, Michigan, studying practically the manufacture of iron, 1874; formed a partnership with R. Creuzbaur for the development of a steam street car and

other machinery invented by Mr. Creuzbaur, 1875; engaged as mechanical engineer at the Danforth Locomotive Works in Paterson, New Jersey, where the Creuzbaur steam street car was being constructed, 1876; had charge of half of the construction of the Elevated Railroad on Sixth Avenue, New York, as engineer of the Keystone Bridge Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who had the contract for building this work, 1877; engaged on the construction of the Elevated Railroad on Ninth, First and Second avenues, New York, as Assistant Engineer for the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, 1878–1879; employed for a few months on the construction of the New York & New England Railroad in Waterbury, Connecticut, also located the Ohio River Railroad from Portsmouth to Ironton, Ohio, 1880; had charge as Resident Engineer of the construction of thirty miles of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, fourteen miles in Rockland county and sixteen miles in Genesee county, 1881–1883; engaged as Division Engineer on the construction of the New Croton Aqueduct and of the New Reservoirs, New York, his work including the tunnel under the Harlem River and all the new work on Manhattan Island to the Central Park Reservoir, 1884–1900. In 1888 Mr. Wegmann published a book on the design and construction of masonry dams in which he gave a new method of determining the profile of a masonry dam, which he had developed while making calculations for the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam. This book has passed through four editions. In preparing the fourth edition, which was published in September 1899, the work was enlarged so as to include the whole subject of dams, viz.: masonry, earth, rock-fill and timber structures, and also, the principal types of movable dams. In 1896 he published the book entitled Water Supply of the City of New York, 1658–1895. While writing this book Mr. Wegmann was engaged by the Board of General Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition to prepare an exhibit illustrating the water supply of the City of New York for the Chicago Exposition of 1893; he received a diploma for this exhibit. Besides the above literary work he has contributed articles to the Engineering Press and has written pamphlets on rapid transit, etc. Mr. Wegmann was appointed Lecturer on Water Works Construction at New York University in 1896. E. G. S.

LEWIS, Charles Henry, 1857–

Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, 1898–

Born in Naugatuck, Conn., 1857; attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; graduated Yale, 1882; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1884; St. Vincent's Hosp., 1884–86; studied in Europe, 1886–87; practicing physician in New York City; Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, N. Y. Univ. since 1898.

CHARLES HENRY LEWIS, M.D., was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, April 8, 1857, son of William Beecher and Catherine Elizabeth (Spencer) Lewis. His family is descended from Welsh-English ancestry, and for nine generations the members have lived in New England.

CHARLES H. LEWIS

After early attendance at the South Berkshire Institute in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, Dr. Lewis entered the historic Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he received preparation for College. He graduated in Arts at Yale in 1882, and in Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884. After eighteen months of hospital work in St. Vincent's he went to Europe for further study and there remained during the year 1886–1887. Since the latter date he has been in practice in New York City, and holds the appointments of Visiting Physician to St. Vincent's and Columbus hospitals. Since 1898 Dr. Lewis has been Clinical Lecturer on Medicine

at the University. He is a member of the University, New York Athletic, Yale and Hospital Graduates' clubs, the New York County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine and the Pathological Society. *

SABIN, Alvah Horton, 1851–

Lecturer, Oils, Paints and Varnishes, 1898–1900.

Born in Norfolk, N. Y., 1851; early education in Wisconsin schools; graduated Bowdoin, 1876; Prof. Chem. Univ. of Vt., 1880–86; State Chemist of Vt., 1882–86; Pres. Amer. Milk Sugar Co., 1885–87; Chemist in firm Edward Smith & Co., varnish makers, New York City, since 1888; Lect. on Oils, Paints and Varnishes N. Y. Univ., Mass. Institute Tech. and Univ. of Michigan; author.

ALVAH HORTON SABIN was born in Norfolk, New York, 1851, son of Henry S. and Z. (Vernal) Sabin. He is descended from William Sabin of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who died in

A. H. SABIN

1687. The Vernal family at the time of the Revolution lived in and about Peekskill, New York. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of W. Spooner, a pensioner of the Revolution who had fought with Prescott's regiment at Bunker Hill. The lineage is also traced from Ann Spooner, 1635, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Richard Warren, a passenger on the Mayflower, Governor Dudley of Massachusetts, Captain Ruggles of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and other prominent colonials. Mr. Sabin was first educated in the public and denominational schools of Wisconsin, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, receiving the Master of Science degree in course. In 1880 he was called to the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of Vermont and continued in that chair until 1886, in the meantime, 1882, being appointed State Chemist of Vermont. In 1885 he became President and Manager of the American Milk Sugar Company. He took his present place as Chemist and Director in the firm of Edward Smith & Company, varnish manufacturers, New York City, 1888. Since 1897–1898 Mr. Sabin has lectured at New York University on Oils, Paints and Varnishes, and also lectured on the same subjects at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, in 1898–1899, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and University of Michigan. In 1892–1893 he was Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society and in 1893 Vice-President of the Society; he is a member also of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the International Society for Testing Materials, the Chemists' Club of New York, the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York and the Fireside Club of Flushing, New York, and is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Politically his views are in sympathy with the Republican party. Mr. Sabin married in 1880 Mary E. Barden, and has two children: Raymond E. and Warren D. Sabin. He is the author of Painting with Specifications, 1898, and various papers prepared for the American Society of Civil Engineers and other organizations; some of these have been reprinted. *

STUBBERT, James Edward, 1859–

Lecturer Tropical Diseases, 1898–

Born in Malden, Mass., 1859; graduated N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll. M.D., 1881; Surg. in Central China, 1881–83; practiced in U. S., 1883–89; Chief Surg. Nicaragua Canal Co., 1889–94; Port Surg. City of America, Nicaragua, 1890; Diplomatic Representative of Nicaragua Canal Co. to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and Lieut.-Col. in Nicaragua Army, 1894; studied and practiced in tropical diseases in Central America, 1894–96; Physician in charge of Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y., since

1896; Lect. Tropical Diseases N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1898; Prof. Pulmonary Diseases N. Y. Post Grad. Med. Coll., 1899.

JAMES EDWARD STUBBERT, M.D., was born at Malden, Massachusetts, on January 14, 1859, the son of the Rev. William Frederick Stubbert, D.D., and Mary Reed (Wyman) Stubbert; his father's family having migrated from England to Nova Scotia late in the eighteenth century, and his mother being descended from John Wyman and Ruth Putnam, who came from England in 1640. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and New Jersey, and in the Medical

J. EDWARD STUBBERT

Department of the University of the City of New York, now New York University, being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. The first three years of his professional life, 1881–1883, were spent as a surgeon in Central China, after which he returned to the United States and engaged in private practice until 1889. In the last named year he became Chief Surgeon to the Nicaragua Canal Company, and served in that capacity until 1894, meantime having an admirable opportunity to study the tropical diseases prevalent in Central America. He was in 1890 Port Surgeon of the City of America, in Nicaragua. In 1894 he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Nicaraguan Army, and was the Diplomatic Representative of the Nicaragua Canal Company to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At the conclusion of his services to the Canal Company he spent two more years, 1894–1896, in the study and practice of tropical diseases in Central America, and then returned to the United States. Immediately upon his return he was made Physician-in-charge of the Loomis Sanitarium for Pulmonary Patients, at Liberty, Sullivan County, New York, and has remained in that place ever since. He was in 1898 appointed Lecturer on Tropical Diseases in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and still retains that place. In 1899 he was appointed Professor of Pulmonary Diseases in the New York Post Graduate Medical College. Dr. Stubbert became a member of the Essex District Medical Society, in New Jersey, in 1886; of the Glen Ridge Club, New Jersey, in 1887; a Fellow of the University of Nicaragua in 1892, of the University of Salvador in 1894; and of the University of Guatemala in 1895. He is now a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Association, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Climatological Association. He was married to Anne Baker in 1894. W. F. J.

HANBOLD, Herman Arthur, 1867–

Clinton Lec. Surgery and Demstr. Operative Surgery, 1900–

Born in New York City, 1867; graduated Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1889; Interne St. Vincent's Hosp., 1889–90; Asst. in Physiology Bellevue Coll., 1890–98; Clinical Lec. Surgery and Demst. Operative Surgery, N. Y. Univ., 1900.

HERMAN ARTHUR HANBOLD, M.D., was born in New York City, December 21, 1867, son of Arthur and Anna (Keppler) Hanbold, both of German ancestry. His early education was in the public schools, and from them he passed into commercial life, engaging in the insurance business. After four years his desire for a professional career led him to enter Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and he received a degree there in 1889. He served the customary eighteen months as Interne, connected with St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City, and was then, in 1890, appointed an Assistant in Physiology at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, a position which he continued to occupy during the

next eight years. Since 1900 Dr. Hanbold has been Clinical Lecturer in Surgery and Demonstrator of Operative Surgery in the Medical Department of New York University. He has been Visiting Surgeon to the Harlem Hospital since 1895. During the Spanish War Dr. Hanbold enlisted for military service as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Regiment New York Volunteers Infantry. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Lenox Medical Association, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the New York Athletic Club and the Democratic Club. He was married August 7, 1895, to Anna Elizabeth Nolan. *

JANEWAY, Theodore Caldwell, 1872–

Lecturer Medical Diagnosis, 1900-

Born in N. Y. City, 1872; graduated Sheffield Scientific School, Yale Univ. 1892, with degree of Ph.B.; M.D. Coll. Phys. and Surg. Columbia Univ., 1895; Assist. Bacteriology Coll. Phys. and Surg. 1895-96; Interne St. Luke's Hosp., 1897; Instructor Medical Diagnosis N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. 1898; Lecturer, 1900.

THEODORE CALDWELL JANEWAY, M.D., is the son of Dr. Edward G. Janeway, the distinguished Dean of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and grandson of Dr. George J. Janeway, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Nor was his ancestry less scholarly in other directions. His great-grandfather of the paternal side was the Rev. Jacob Jones Janeway, D.D., and his maternal grandfather was the Rev. Ebenezer Platt Rogers, D.D., his mother's maiden name having been Frances S. Rogers. He was born in New York City in 1872, and was carefully educated at the Columbia Grammar School and at Cutler's School, whence he went to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. There he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1892. He then began the study of medicine, both in the office of his father and at the same time in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he remained there for another year, 1895–1896, as Assistant in Bacteriology. From January to October 1897 he was an Interne at St. Luke's Hospital. With such preparation he entered the service of New York University in 1898, in the capacity of Instructor in Medical Diagnosis in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was appointed Lecturer on Medical Diagnosis in 1900. Dr. Janeway was married in 1898 to Eleanor C. Alderson, and has one child, a daughter. W. F. J.

STOWELL, William Leland, 1859–

Medical Instructor, 1884-91, 1898-1900.

Born in Woodbridge, Conn., 1859; graduated M.D. Med. Dept. N. Y. Univ., 1881; served two years in Charity and Maternity Hospitals, 1881-83; Phys. Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Epileptics, 1883; Instr. Diseases of Children, N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1884-91; Pathologist Dermilt Disp., 1885-88; Clinical Instr. N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. 1898-1900.

WILLIAM LELAND STOWELL, M.D., was born at Woodbridge, Connecticut, on December 24, 1859. His father, the Rev. Alexander David Stowell, belonged to a family which was settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1649 or earlier. At a date subsequent to the Revolutionary War the Government granted to John Stowell a tract of land now included in Paris, Maine, for service rendered in that war. Alexander Stowell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a pioneer in Tompkins county, New York, whither he went from Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1817. He married Mary Goodloe Hyde, of North Carolina. His son, Alexander David Stowell, already named, was graduated at Yale in 1853 and became a Congregational Minister. Dr. Stowell's mother, wife of the Rev. A. D. Stowell, bore the maiden name of Louise Henderson Leland, and traced her ancestry back to Henry Leland, who came from England in 1652, and to Captain James Leland, who received a grant of land comprising the present site of Grafton, Massachusetts. The families of Merriam and Putnam, of English origin, are also included in Dr. Stowell's ancestry. William Leland Stowell was educated in his early years privately, by his father, a most accomplished scholar and instructor. Then he was sent to the New York State Normal School at Cortland, in 1875–1876. Finally, he came to the University of the City of New York, now New York University, and was graduated from its Medical College in 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Two years of service in the Charity (now City) and Maternity hospitals followed, in 1881–1883, and then in 1883 he was

Resident Physician to the Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Epileptics. From 1885 to 1888 he was Pathologist to the Demilt Dispensary, and since 1888 he has been Visiting Physician to that institution. In 1895 he was Visiting Physician to the Infants' Hospital and to the Randall Island Hospital for children. He is also an Examiner in Lunacy. His services as an Instructor in New York University began in 1884, when he became an Instructor in Diseases of Children in the Medical College, and he continued in that place until 1891. Again, in 1898-1900 he was Clinical Instructor in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Stowell is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1895–1896 was Secretary, and in 1901 Chairman of its Pediatric Section. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Charity Hospital Alumni Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York State Medical Alliance, the Micological Society, and the Quill Club. He was married in 1891 to Louise Espencheid, of Brooklyn, New York, and has three children: Leland Espencheid, Kenneth Kingsley and William Curtis Stowell. W. F. J.

SHIPLEY, James Henry, 1874–

Instructor French, 1896–1900.

Born in Boscobel, Wis., 1874; graduated B.S. N. Y. Univ., 1896; A.M., 1898; Instr. French N. Y. Univ., 1896–1900; expert Dept. Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries for U. S. Commissioner-General Paris Exposition, 1900; teacher Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1901.

JAMES HENRY SHIPLEY was born in Boscobel, Wisconsin, in 1874, son of Joseph Twadell and Mary Ann (Desmond) Shipley. He is descended from English and Irish ancestors. His early school years were spent in Decorah, Iowa, where he graduated as Valedictorian of his class in the High School. In 1896 he graduated in Science at New York University, being granted the divided first honor, together with the Chemical Prize, the Butler Eucleian Prize, and the Inman Fellowship. He was at once appointed Instructor in French, and entered upon the duties of that position in conjunction with graduate studies leading to the Master of Arts degree, which was conferred upon him in 1898. His achievements in scholarship also led to his election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In February 1900 Mr. Shipley left his position at the University to accept an appointment as Expert in the Department of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries under the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition. Under this appointment he remained a year in Paris. He has recently been appointed a substitute teacher in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. Delta Upsilon is his fraternity. W. F. J.

CANN, Frank Howard, 1863.

Director Gymnasium, 1895–

Born in Danvers, Mass., 1863; Director Gymnasium N. Y. Univ. 1895–

FRANK HOWARD CANN was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, November 14, 1863, son of Thomas and Mariah Tedford Cann. Since the completion of his education Mr. Cann has given his attention to athletic interests as expert trainer and director. He has been thus

FRANK H. CANN

engaged in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; and Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1895 he was appointed through Commodore David Banks to take charge of the athletics of New York University. Mr. Cann is Director of the College Gymnasium, in that capacity meeting Freshmen three times a week for obligatory training, and Sophomores twice a week.

He employs Dr. Sargent's (Harvard) system of measurements and development of special deficiencies by special training.

BOYNTON, Perry Sanborn, 1866-

Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1897-

Born at Lisbon, N. H., 1866; graduated Dartmouth, A.B., 1890, A.M., 1893; Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; graduated N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., M.D., 1895; school teacher and principal; Interne N. Y. Post Graduate Med. School and Hosp., 1890-97; Demons. Anatomy N. Y. Univ. since 1897; Instr. Gynæcology, N. Y. Post Graduate Med. School and Hospital, since 1899.

PERRY SANBORN BOYNTON was born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, December 6, 1866, the son of Dr. Oren H. and Alice Elizabeth (Hollister) Boynton. He is a descendant in the

PERRY S. BOYNTON

ninth generation from William Boynton, who came over in 1638 from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, and in the seventh generation, from Lieutenant John Hollister, who came from England in 1642 and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Until his nineteenth year he was educated only in the public schools of Lisbon, which were of a high grade. A year at the St. Johnsbury Academy, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1886, fitted him for College, and he then entered Dartmouth. There he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890, at the same time being elected to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Three years later, at the end of a post graduate course, Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. These three post graduate years were devoted largely to school teaching as well as to study. He had, indeed, taught in village schools of New Hampshire and Vermont while he was an undergraduate. In 1890–1891 he was Principal of the High School at Antrim, New Hampshire, and from 1891 to 1894 he taught in public schools in New York City. During the last of these teaching years he was also a student of Medicine in the Medical College of New York University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. In 1895–1897 he was an Interne in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and then, in the latter year, entered upon the practice of medicine in New York City. Dr. Boynton entered the service of New York University in 1897, as a Demonstrator of Anatomy, and still occupies that place. He was appointed an Instructor in Gynæcology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1899. He is a member of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York, and also of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity with which he was connected as an undergraduate. He belongs also to the Medical Society of the County of New York, and to the Medical Association of the City of New York. He was married on June 23, 1900, to Esther F. McCombs, of Clayton, New York. W. F. J.

BRODHEAD, George Livingston, 1869–

Instructor Obstetrics, 1898–

Born in New Orleans, La., 1869; attended Cornell Medical Preparatory Course, 1886–88; graduated Columbia Univ. Med. Dept., 1891; surgical work in Mt. Sinai Hosp., 1891–93; Instr. Obstetrics, Columbia, 1885–97; Prof. Obstetrics N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1900; Instr. Obstetrics, N. Y. Univ., 1898; practicing physician.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON BRODHEAD, M.D., was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 14, 1869, son of Augustus Wackerhagen and Sarah Blandina (Trumpbour) Brodhead. A part of his early education was received at Ulster Academy in Rondout, New York, where he graduated in 1886. From 1886 to 1888 he at-

tended the Medical Preparatory Course at Cornell, and then entered the Medical Department of Columbia, graduating Doctor of Medicine in 1891. For two years after graduation he was occupied with surgical service at Mt. Sinai Hospital. Dr. Brodhead first became engaged in medical teaching in 1895, when he was appointed Instructor in Obstetrics at Columbia, a position which he held for two years. He is now Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and Instructor in the same subject at New York University, his dates of appointment having been respectively 1900 and 1898. Since 1897 he has conducted a private practice at 60 West Fifty-Eighth Street. He has from the beginning of his professional career been actively engaged in hospital service, having been from 1895 to 1897 Resident Physician to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and holding at present an appointment as Attending Obstetrician to the New York Post Graduate Hospital. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Society of the Alumni of the Mt. Sinai and Sloane Maternity Hospitals, the Medical Society of New York University and the West End Medical Society. Dr. Brodhead was married, June 2, 1897, to Frances Louise Clark. *

BROWN, Samuel Alburtus, 1873–

Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.

Born in Newark, N. J., 1873; educated in public schools and High School, Newark, N. J. graduated with degree M.D., Med. Coll. of N. Y. Univ., 1894; Interne Bellevue Hosp., 1894–96; practicing physician in N. Y., since 1896; Chief of Clinic Med. Coll. N. Y. Univ.; Instr. Physical Diagnosis N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.

SAMUEL ALBURTUS BROWN, M.D., was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1873, the son of Isaac Payne and Marie Antoinette (Aldridge) Brown. He is descended from George Brown, who was settled at Amboy, New Jersey, in 1685, and from Thomas Brown, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Newark, whence he proceeded to the admirable High School of that city. Thus equipped he entered the Medical College of New York University, and was duly graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. The next two years were spent as an Interne in Bellevue Hospital, and since 1896 he has been a practicing physician in New York City. Dr. Brown has served as Chief of Clinic in the University Medical School, and is at the present time enrolled in the Faculty of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College as Instructor in Physical Diagnosis. He is a member of the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Association of the County of New York, the New York State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. In College he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, in which he still retains an interest. He was married on June 15, 1898, to Charlotte Cowdrey.

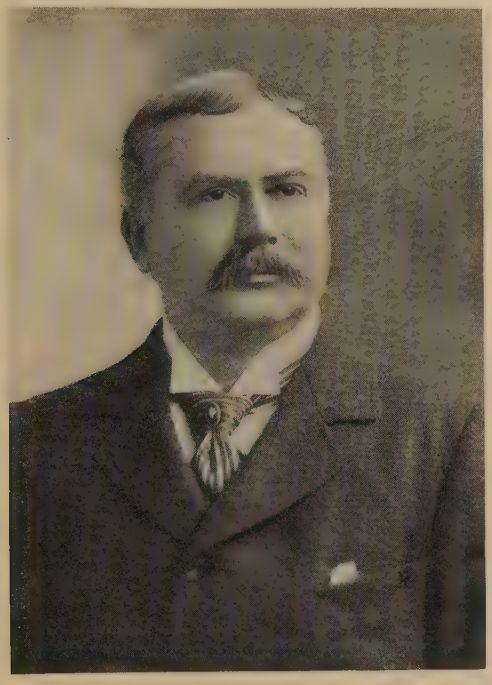
GUERARD, Arthur Rose, 1851–

Instructor Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1898–

Born in Charleston, S. C., 1851; graduated A.M. Univ. of St. Andrews, Scotland, 1872; Royal School of Mines, London, 1875; M.D. Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, 1895; Prof. Chemistry, Charleston Med. College, 1885–86; Instr. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, N. Y. Univ., 1898–; Asst., Bacteriologist, New York City Dept. of Health, 1896–

ARTHUR ROSE GUERARD, M.D., was born in Charleston, South Carolina, July 4, 1851, son of Octavius Jacob and Amelia Laura (Rose) Guerard. His paternal grandfather three times removed was Pierre Jacques Guérard, a Huguenot refugee, and leader of an expedition sent to Charleston by King Charles of England in 1680, to encourage the cultivation of silk. His two sons accompanied him: John, grandfather twice removed of the present subject, a member of the Royal Privy Council, and Peter, Collector of Revenues for the colony of Carolina, and the inventor of the first pendulum engine for husking rice. Maternally the descent is from the great-grandfather, Alexander Rose, son of Hugh Rose, fifteenth baron of Kilravock, Invernesshire, Scotland; Alexander came to America just before the Revolution, married a Miss Livingstone of New York and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, as merchant and factor; his son, Arthur Gordon Rose, grandfather of the present subject, was for many years President of the Bank of Charleston. Dr. Guerard's first education was in the public schools of Charleston, a later study being per-

formed abroad. He graduated Master of Arts at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1872, and three years later completed the course of study at the Royal School of Mines in London. Several years were then spent in extensive travel on the Continent, in the course of which he visited the principal German Universities and acquired a thorough knowledge of French and German. He also engaged in mining and metallurgical engineering in Germany, Belgium, and Norway. Later he returned to this country and entered upon a study of medicine, making a specialty of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine. In 1885–1886 he was



ARTHUR R. GUERARD

Professor of Chemistry in the Charleston Medical College. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1895. Since 1898 Dr. Guerard has been Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of New York University. In the New York City Department of Health he has held the position of Assistant Bacteriologist since 1896. Among the more recent of his professional activities is a plan, now in progress, to establish at his country home, "Heidelberg," in Flat Rock, North Carolina, in the western North Carolina Mountains, a sanitarium or retreat, for convalescents, to be called the Heidelberg Sanitarium. Dr. Guerard is a member of the County Medical Society of New York and the Huguenot Society of Charleston. He was married in 1878 to Eugenie, daughter of the late Captain Albrecht Engels of the German Army; he has seven children: Arthur, Amy, Antoinette, Franz, Norman, Karl and John Guerard.

WINTER, Henry Lyle, 1868–

Clinical Instructor Nervous Diseases.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1868; graduated N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., M.D., 1892; general medical practitioner until 1898; since 1898, specialist in nervous and mental diseases; Associate in Anthropology, Pathological Institute, N. Y. State Hospital; Clinical Inst. Nervous Diseases, N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.

HENRY LYLE WINTER, M.D., was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 7, 1868, the son of John Brereton and Margaret (Boyce) Winter. His father came from the Winter family of Worcestershire, England, and his mother from a Dutch family early settled in New Amsterdam. After receiving an academic education, he entered the Medical College of New York University, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession, until 1898. Since the latter date he has devoted his attention solely and with signal success to the specialty of nervous and mental diseases. He is now Associate in Anthropology in the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospital, and Clinical Instructor in Nervous Diseases in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was married on October 23, 1895, to Ida B. McIlhanney of New Jersey, a direct descendant of Patrick Henry. He has one son, Henry Lyle Winter, Jr., born March 21, 1901. W. F. J.

TRIMBLE, William Burwell, 1870–

Clinical Instructor Surgery.

Born in Montgomery, Ala.; educated Univ. of Va. and N. Y. Univ.; graduated N. Y. Univ., M.D., 1891; House Surg. at Gouverneur Hosp.; on staff N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hosp.; Clinical Inst. Surg., N. Y. Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.; Clinical Asst. N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hosp.; Attending Surg. Univ. Clinic Surg. Dept.

WILLIAM BURWELL TRIMBLE, M.D., was born at Montgomery, Alabama, on September 27, 1870, the son of Edward M. and Annie Burwell (Grigg) Trimble. He is a grand-

son of Benjamin Trimble, who was a banker at Wetumpha, Alabama, and a great-great-grandson of John Tardy, who was born in Paris, France, came to America at the age of twelve with the Huguenots, fought in the Revolution, and was a Presbyterian Minister in Maryland and Virginia. He is also a descendant of the Burwells of Virginia, of General Marmaduke Baker, of North Carolina, and of the English family of Cowper, of Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Thomas Burwell Grigg, his maternal grandfather, was a prominent physician and planter, who went from Dinwiddie county, Virginia, to Alabama, before the Indians left the

WILLIAM B. TRIMBLE

latter state. Dr. Trimble was educated at the best private schools in Montgomery, including the High School of Professor George W. Thomas, where he spent several years. Next he pursued a course at the University of Virginia, and finally entered the Medical College of New York University, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March 1891. He served the regular term on the house staff of Gouverneur Hospital, and as House Surgeon, and also in the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and for more than seven years has practiced medicine in New York City. He is now a Clinical Instructor in Surgery in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Attending Surgeon in the Surgical Department of the University Clinic, and Clinical Assistant in the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a member of the University Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the New York State Medical Association.

W. F. J.

SCRATCHLEY, Francis Arthur, 1858–

Clinical Instructor Electro-Therapeutics, 1899–

Born in Louisiana, 1858; graduated Washington and Lee Univ., 1877; Univ. of La., 1878; M.D. N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1881; served in various hospitals in La. and N. Y. City and State; Clinical Asst. to Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1889–98; and in Univ. and Bellevue Hos. Med. Coll., 1898–99; Tutor Materia Medica and Therapeutics N. Y. Univ. Med. Coll., 1897–98; Chief of Clinic Diseases of Nervous System, and Instr. Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1899.

FRANCIS ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.D., was born in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, on July 13, 1858, the son of George and Mary Minor (Humphreys) Scratchley. His father was a practicing physician of high repute, and his grandfather, Dr. James Scratchley, was the author of The London Dissector, a work which ran through at least eight editions. Other ancestors were the Rev. John Brown, once Rector of Liberty Hall Academy, afterward Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; James Brown, who as Minister to France made known in that country the Monroe Doctrine and who was the first Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana; and Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley, K.C.M.G., R.E., Special High Commissioner to New Guinea. Dr. Scratchley was at first sent to school in New Orleans, Louisiana, thence to Washington and Lee University, where he was graduated in 1877, and to the University of Louisiana, where he was graduated in 1878. Finally he came to New York University, and was graduated from its Medical Department, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. His practice of the medical profession dates from 1881. He served in the Charity Hospital in New Orleans. He continued his work in the New York City Hospital for the Insane, 1886–1890; the Hudson River State Hospital, 1890; the State Emigrant's Hospital, 1890; etc. His work as an Instructor began in 1889, as

Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases, in the Medical Department of New York University. Tutor Materia Medica, etc. This work was continued until 1899, in the consolidated University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Then, in the latter institution, he became Chief of the Clinic of Diseases of the Nervous System, and Instructor in Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics. These places he still fills. He is also at the present time Attending Physician in Nervous Diseases in the Out Door Department of Belle-

FRANCIS A. SCRATCHLEY

vue Hospital, and in the University Clinic; Attending Physician in General Medicine at the Northwestern Dispensary; and Consulting Neurologist at the New York Home for Incurables. Dr. Scratchley is a member of various professional organizations, including the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Medical Society of the Greater New York. In College he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and he now belongs to the Southern Society, the Democratic Club, and other organizations of New York. He is married to Bella Kenner, daughter of George Harding, the well known patent lawyer of Philadelphia. W. F. J.

FERRIS, Albert Warren, 1856–

Assistant to Chair, Principles and Practice Medicine, 1898-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1856; early education Adelphi Academy, Newark Latin School, and Hasbrouck Institute; A.B. N. Y. Univ., 1878; M.D. College Phys. and Surg. N. Y. City, 1882; A.M. N. Y. Univ., 1885; Interne Kings Co. Hosp., 1883–85; Physician to Sanford Hall, 1885-91; private practice since 1891; Asst. Neurology, Columbia Univ., since 1893; an Editor of Am. Medico-Surgical Bulletin, 1894–96; an Editor Year Book of International Cyclopedia, 1898, 1899, 1900; Asst. to Chair of General Medicine, Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1898.

ALBERT WARREN FERRIS, M.D., was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 3, 1856. He is the son of Richard B. Ferris, Class of 1844, New York University, Vice-President of the Bank of New York; grandson of Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., Class of 1816, Columbia, Chancellor of New York University, 1852–1870; and a lineal descendant of John Ferris, one of the first Patentees of the town of West Chester under Governor Nichols in 1667, and a grantee under Indian Deed of 1692. His mother was Sarah A. (Demarest) Ferris. He received his early education at the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn; the Newark, New Jersey, Latin School; and the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, New Jersey; and entered New York University in 1874. He was a Junior Exhibition Orator and an Editor of the University Quarterly; he represented the University in the Intercollegiate Literary Association as Senior Regent in 1877–1878, and as contestant in Greek in 1878. He was graduated President of the Senior Class with the Greek Salutatory, with the Second Fellowship Prize ($200), and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. In the spring of 1879, after a year's teaching, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia, graduating in 1882. From 1883 to 1885 he was Interne at Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, Long Island, and during the following six years was Resident and Assistant Physician at Sanford Hall, a private insane asylum at Flushing, Long Island. Since 1891 he has been engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, also holding his position as Assistant in Nervous Diseases at the Vanderbilt Clinic of Columbia University since 1893, and his present connection with the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College since 1898. He was Secretary of the

Alumni Association of the University in 1893–1895 and 1895–1896, and has been President of the New York University Historical Society since its foundation in 1900. Dr. Ferris was Editor in collaboration of the American Medico-Surgical Bulletin during 1894, 1895 and 1896; Physician-in-charge of Dr. Choate's House, Pleasantville, New York, in 1896; and an Editor of the Year Book of the International Cyclopedia in 1898, 1899 and 1900, as well as the Medical Editor of the Cyclopedia in 1901. Dr. Ferris was Trustee and Treasurer of Rutgers Female College, New York City, 1891–1892, and has been Trustee and Financial

ALBERT WARREN FERRIS

Secretary of the Pringle Memorial Home since its foundation in 1899. He is a member of the African Colonization Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the New York Neurological Society and the New York Delta Upsilon Club, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, in which he was Chairman of the Section on Neurology and Psychiatry from 1897 to 1898. He is also a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He married, September 29, 1897, Juliet Anne Gavette.

W. F. J.

MacCRACKEN, John Henry, 1875–

Assistant Professor Philosophy, 1898-99-

Born in 1875; studied Lyon's Collegiate School, N. Y.; graduated A.B. N. Y. Univ.,1894; won Butler Fellowship and Bennet Prize; engaged in post-graduate study in N. Y. Univ., 1894-95; and at Univ. of Halle, 1895-96; A.M. N. Y. Univ., 1897; visited Halle in 1899, completed his course, and received degree of Ph.D.; Instr. Phil. N. Y. Univ., 1896-1898; Asst. Prof. Phil., 1898-99; Pres. Westminster Coll., Mo., since 1899.

JOHN HENRY MacCRACKEN, the eldest son of Chancellor Henry Mitchell MacCracken, of New York University, was born on September 30, 1875. He was prepared for College from 1886 to 1890, under principal M. B. Lyon, of the Collegiate School, New York City. He entered New York University in 1890 in the classical course and was graduated in 1894. He won the Classical entrance prize, was Class President in his Senior year, and valedictorian, and Editor of the University Quarterly, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association. He won the Butler Fellowship (of Three Hundred Dollars) in Philosophy, and the James Gordon Bennett Prize for his essay on the Interstate Railway Commission. He spent the year 1894–1895 in graduate study in New York University; and the year 1895–1896 in the University of Halle, Germany. He returned to the latter University in May 1899, and completed his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His thesis, written in the German language, discussed the idealism of Jonathan Edwards, and has been published. In 1896 he became Instructor in Philosophy in New York University and continued three years in this work, being advanced the third year to the position of Assistant Professor of Philosophy. At the Commencement in 1897 he delivered the Master's Oration by appointment of the Faculty, on The Scope of Ethics. In May 1899, he was elected to the Presidency of Westminster College, Missouri. His election was brought about by facts that were as old as the Civil War. The Presbyterians of Missouri at that time split into two parties, and the Westminster College, which was well-established and flourishing, was carried by its Trustees into the Southern Synod. With the close of the century, after thirty-five years, the College resolved to win back the Northern Synod if possible to its support. To this end they decided to elect a Northern man President, with the further conditions that he must be so young a man that he could not

remember the war, and that he must be a layman and not a clergyman that he might be the less identified with any ecclesiastical body, north or south. With these conditions and with the senior member of the Faculty an alumnus of New York University, turning inquiries towards his own College, the Trustees of Westminster agreed upon Dr. MacCracken. During his first year he was called to address the Synods north and south, with the result that a plan has been agreed on by which the Board of Trustees is to be equally apportioned between members of the two bodies. This joint ownership will secure new and powerful support for the institution.

JOHN H. MacCRACKEN

In the meantime he has addressed graduates and friends of the College in St. Louis, St. Charles, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other important cities of the state. More than one hundred citizens, chiefly in the above cities, were persuaded to place in his hands sufficient means for a Hall of Science which is already near completion. Westminster College ranks among the first seven Colleges in the State of Missouri. Unlike nearly all the remainder, it rejects co-education and is a College for men only. The ideals of its youthful President are indicated in the published reports of recent addresses made by him. His theory of the work to which he has been called is indicated in the following remarks found in the Christian Observer of February 7, 1901:

"The general proposition that the small College, the country College, the Christian College, does a work in developing and training strong, independent thinking men, which cannot be done by other institutions, needs no defence."

"When numbers are few, the student comes into personal contact with the Professor, and enjoys the Professor's personal interest and regard."

"The country College, removed from the dominating influence of the world of business and of fashion, is more apt to be the home of thorough, searching, independent thought. The man will learn to rely more on himself, less on his fellows, consequently it is from the small country College that the leaders of future thought and action are likely to go forth."

"Education cannot fulfill its highest aim when it is arbitrarily prevented from caring for the religious nature, as in our State institutions. No education can equip a man for life which does not give him some positive faith or standpoint, according to which he can order his views of life. Teaching demands some sort of faith. Religion will always manifest itself in the schools, whether the faith be that of Christianity or agnosticism."

Dr. MacCracken's view of the mission of his College in bringing together the divided Synods of Missouri, is indicated in a speech at a dinner before their committees in St. Louis, reported at length in the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, February 22, 1901:

"When the son of a Presbyterian elder told me some time since that he was never so happy as when he was fighting, I said to myself, here is good stuff out of which to make a Presbyterian. But if there is one thing a Presbyterian loves more than a fight it is a 'making up,' a reconciliation. As you read the history of the recent successful movements toward union among the Presbyterians of Scotland you will be amazed at the enthusiasm and emotion displayed by men, commonly stern and immovable. The fighter who hits hard and resolutely, generally gives his heart with his hand after the conflict."

"Missouri Presbyterianism has not chosen strife and division. It has suffered, as every border land must suffer, when the warring forces of the lands before and behind join battle in its territory."

"But now the conflict is over, and we may congratulate ourselves that it has not left the border land dotted on this side and on that with frowning castles like the Rhine borderland. We have no need of an Ehrenbreitstein or of miles of grass covered rampart."

"There is, however, one remaining bit of rampart built during the border raids with which we are especially concerned. It has been a source of annoyance and inconvenience for almost a generation, and has greatly injured the country it was erected to protect, cutting off needed supplies and preventing through lines of communication. The exist-

ence of this wall is no new discovery, nor have the dwellers under its shadow failed to recognize in the past the importance of having it razed to the ground." (This obstructing wall, he goes on to show, is the rule that shut out the Northern Synod from a share in the College.) "The question now before us is on the complete removal of this wall. Two attempts have been made. This is the third, and according to the old saying, the 'you will conquer,' goes with the third try."

In closing this argument he said:

"It is with great hopes that we turn our thoughts toward the future and think of a new Westminster. The eyes of the world were fixed last week on that great group of buildings from which our College indirectly derives its name. The palace of Westminster witnessed for the first time in many years all the brilliant pageantry and gay trappings which were designed to image the power and rank of those who participated in the ceremonies attending the beginning of the new reign. And to the world as it watched, it seemed an anachronism. Power no longer resides principally in splendid physique or in anything that appeals to the eye. Thought rules the world to-day as never before. If we seek power, we shall find it in mind, and the Presbyterian Church, if wise in its day and generation, discerning the signs of the time, will mightily resolve to have for itself a share in the great instruments of education."

The practical and business side of an American College was presented in this same address in the following illustration:

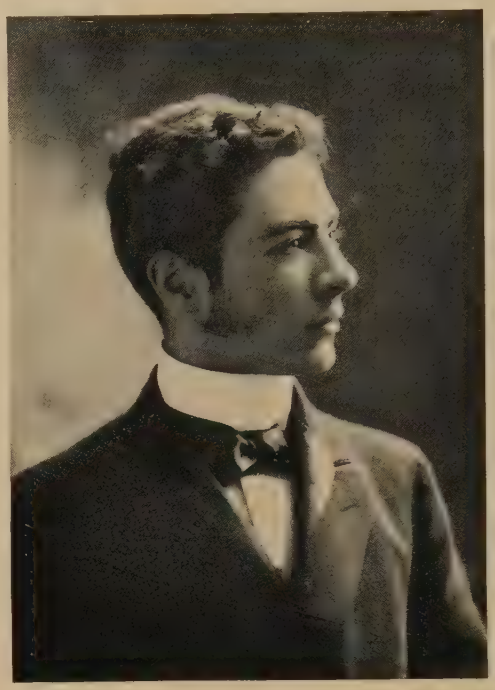
"It is said that in the early days St. Louis received from its neighbors the name 'pain court,' which may be freely rendered 'short loaf,' because it was not an agricultural community but depended on the surrounding district for its supplies. It would be an appropriate name for any College. No true College is or can be self-sustaining. The higher education costs three or four times what students pay in tuition fees. Permanent endowment is then essential to higher education." E. G. S.

QUACKENBOS, Henry Forrest, 1870–

Demonstrator Anatomy, 1898–

Born in New York City, 1870; attended Univ. of Va., and Columbia College; graduated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1893; Demstr. Anatomy Bellevue College, 1896–98; Demstr. Anatomy N. Y. Univ., 1898 to present time; Physician and Surgeon to various hospitals.

HENRY FORREST QUACKENBOS, M.D., was born in New York City, February 18, 1870, son of Dr. Henry Feltus and Margaret Rogers Ross (Jack) Quackenbos. His paternal grandfather was Nicholas I. Quackenbos, A.M., M.D. He had early training in the Columbia Grammar School of New York City and St. Paul's School in Garden City, Long Island. His Academic College work was performed at three institutions: the Pennsylvania Military College, the University of Virginia and Columbia College. Professionally he was educated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he took the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1893. In that year he was appointed House Physician to the Infants' Hospital and in 1894 House Surgeon to the Randall's Island Hospital. Dr. Quackenbos has made hospital work a particularly active feature of his professional career, his further appointments being: Assistant Physician to the New York Nose and Throat Hospital in 1894–1895;



HENRY F. QUACKENBOS

Physician to the Amity Dispensary in 1894–1895; and Surgeon to the same in 1896–1897. He was also Assistant in General Medicine at the New York Post Graduate Hospital and Medical School from 1893 to 1895. Since 1896 he has been an Examiner in Lunacy. He became an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1896, continuing as Demonstrator from 1897 to 1898; and in the latter year, upon the union of the Bellevue College with the Medical Department of New York University, he was re-appointed to the same position in the University. Dr. Quackenbos was the collaborator of the department of General Medicine, Pathology

and Bacteriology in the American Medico-Surgical Bulletin for 1893, 1894 and 1895. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Phi Delta Theta, and Phi Alpha Sigma (medical) fraternities and the Holland Society of New York. He was also a member of the American Geographical Society from 1895 to 1897. He was married, June 5, 1895, to Mary Grace Winterton. *

HALL, Charles Cuthbert, 1852–

Honorary Member Senate, 1898–

Born in New York City, 1852; graduated Williams, 1872; member Class of 1875 at Union Theol. Sem.; went abroad to attend lectures at Presby. College, London, and at Free Church College, Edinburgh; ordained and installed Pastor of Union Presby. Church in Newburg, N. Y., 1875; went to First Presby. Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1877; received D.D. from N. Y. Univ., 1880, and from Harvard, 1897; Pres. of Union Theol. Sem. since 1877; member of the Council of Columbia University since 1897; honorary member Senate of N. Y. Univ. since 1898.

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, was born in New York City, September 3, 1852. After early instruction under a private tutor he entered Williams College, where he graduated with the Class of 1872. The same year he entered the institution of which he is now President for the study of theology. He was there a member of the Class of 1875, but he left in the autumn of 1874 and went abroad for a course of lectures at the Presbyterian College in London, and at the Free Church College in Edinburgh. Upon his return to America in the summer of 1875 he was called to the Pastorate of the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, where he was duly ordained and installed the following December. Here he remained for two years until called in the spring of 1877 to the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York, where he was installed May 10 of that year. In 1890 New York University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he enjoyed the same honor again in 1897 when he was elected President of Union Theological Seminary, and Harvard conferred the Doctor's degree, President Eliot happily describing him as "eloquent divine, judicious hymnologist, lover of sacred music." Dr. Hall has been a permanent Trustee of Williams College for the past ten years; he is also a Trustee of Atlanta University, in Georgia; a member of the Council of Columbia University; and since 1898 has been one of the honorary and advisory members of the New York University Senate. In 1899 Dr. Hall was appointed by Chicago University, Barrows Lecturer to India on the Haskell Foundation, in succession to the Rev. Principal Fairbairn of

CHARLES C. HALL

Mansfield College, Oxford. This appointment matures in the autumn of 1901, when it is expected that Dr. Hall will visit India and the far East in the fulfillment of this duty. Dr. Hall has published several volumes, among them: a volume of sermons; Into His Marvellous Light; The Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice; and Qualifications for Ministerial Power, being the Carew Lectures at Hartford Theological Seminary. *

HOFFMAN, Eugene Augustus, 1829–

Honorary Member Senate, 1898.

Born in New York City, 1829; graduated Rutgers, 1847; A.B. Harvard, 1848; studied at General Theol. Sem.; Rector Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 1853–63; St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J., 1863–64; Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, 1864–69; St. Marks, Philadelphia,

1869–79; Dean of General Theol. Sem. New York City, since 1879; honorary member of Senate N. Y. Univ., 1898–

EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, D.D. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.C.L., Dean of the General Theological Seminary of New York City was born in that city, March 21, 1829, son of Samuel Verplanck and Glorvina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back through five generations to Martin Hoffman, a native of Revel, Sweden, who emigrated to America about 1657, and whose wife's maiden name was Emmerentje DeWitt. Nicolaes Hoffman, son of Mar-

E. A. HOFFMAN

tin, married Janetje Crispel, daughter of Antoine Crispel, a Huguenot "in whose veins flowed some of the best blood in France," and the eldest of their children, Colonel Martinus Hoffman, born in 1706, married Tryntje Benson, daughter of Robert and Cornelia (Roos) Benson. Harmanus Hoffman (son of Martinus), born in 1745, married for his third wife, Catherine Verplanck, daughter of Philip and Effie (Beekman) Verplanck, and a descendant of the Van Cortlandt, Schuyler and Provoost families. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Dr. Hoffman's father, born in 1802, was united in 1828 in marriage with Glorvina Rossell Storm, daughter of Garrit and Susan (Gouverneur) Storm. Eugene A. Hoffman prepared for College at the Columbia Grammar School, New York, and after graduating at Rutgers (1847) he studied a year at Harvard, taking the Bachelor's degree there with the Class of 1848. In the same year he joined a scientific expedition under Professor Louis Agassiz, organized for the purpose of exploring the then unknown wilderness lying north of Lake Superior. Commencing his Divinity studies immediately after his return, he pursued the regular three years' course at the General Theological Seminary, and was ordained Deacon in 1851, entering upon missionary work in Grace Church Parish, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Ordained Priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1853 and appointed Rector of the newly organized Christ Church, Elizabeth, he retained that charge for the succeeding ten years, during which time he secured the erection of a new church edifice, parish school-house and rectory. During his Rectorship at Elizabeth he organized the Parish at Milburn and built St. Stephen's Church; revived the congregation at Woodbridge which he also provided with a place of worship, and cancelled the debt on St. James's Church in Hackettstown, New Jersey. While Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, (1863–1864) he cleared off a debt of $23,000 on the building and placed a peal of bells in the tower. He was then called to the Rectorship of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights where he remained until his health compelled him to seek an inland parish, and from 1869 to 1879 he was in charge of St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia. In the latter year he was appointed Dean of the General Theological Seminary which position he has filled ever since with honor to himself and benefit to the institution. Through his instrumentality the Seminary is now enjoying a financial prosperity unknown before in its history, and during his tenure of office he has not only raised the sum of $1,750,000 for its endowment and equipment, but has caused the erection of many new buildings and established two new Professorships and five Fellowships. Three important Chairs and the office of Dean have been amply endowed by himself and members of his family. The average attendance of the Seminary has been nearly doubled during his administration. By reason of his eminent position and high attainments and his constant interest in the welfare of New York University Dr. Hoffman occupies a place on the Board of Honorary and Advisory Members of

the University Senate. From 1856 to 1864 he was Secretary of the Diocesan Convention, and of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey, and a Trustee of Burlington College, and of St. Mary's Hall. He was President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Long Island, 1864–1869, and a Trustee of the Church Charity Foundation during the same period. From 1869 to 1879 he was a Trustee of the Episcopal Hospital, the Episcopal Academy, the Diocesan and City Missions, and the Prayer-book and Tract societies, all of Philadelphia; and since 1879 has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, of the Clergyman's Retiring Fund Society, of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and of the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen; President of Trinity School; Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Deputy from the Diocese of New York to the General Convention seven times; member of the Joint Commission for the Revision of the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church; member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; and Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society. He is also a member of the Archæological Institute of America, the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical and Botanical Society, the New York Numismatical Society, the Century Association, the Riding Club, the South Side Sportsmen's, Jekyl Island, Restigouche, Robin's Island and St. Nicholas clubs, and the Huguenot Society. He is a fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, to which he recently presented a valuable collection of American butterflies. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1851; that of Doctor of Divinity by Rutgers in 1864, Racine in 1882, General Theological Seminary in 1885, Columbia in 1886, Trinity in 1895, and Oxford in 1895; that of Doctor of Laws by the University of the South in 1891 and by Trinity, Toronto, in 1893; that of Doctor of Civil Laws by Kings College, Nova Scotia, in 1890. On April 19, 1852, Dr. Hoffman married Mary Crooke Elmendorf. His children are: Susan Matilda, now wife of the Rev. J. H. Watson; Mary Louisa, now wife of the Rev. T. W. Nickerson, Jr.; Margaret Euphemia, wife of Charles L. Hackstaff; Eugene Augustus, born in 1863 and died in 1891; and Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, who maried Louisa N. Smith. *

SMITH, William Wheeler, 1838–

Member of Council, 1897-

Born in New York, 1838; educated in N. Y. Schools and Univ. of London, England; architect in N. Y. since 1864; Member of Council, N. Y. Univ. since 1897.

WILLIAM WHEELER SMITH was born in New York City on June 12, 1838, the son of John Lewis and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Smith; and comes of an ancestry settled in Orange county, New York, two hundred years, and coming from the North of Ireland and the South of England. He received a good academic education in private schools in New York City. His professional studies were begun in the office of James Renwick, of New York, one of the foremost architects of his day and the designer and builder of many of the most noteworthy edifices in that city, and continued at the University of London and on Continent of Europe. Mr. Smith began his architectural studies in 1857, and began the practice of his profession in 1864. He has been constantly engaged in architectural and building pursuits in New York since that time. He has been a member of New York University Council since 1897. He is a member of the Union League, Grolier and Lawyers' clubs and of the Geographical Society, and is a life member of the Historical Society and of the Museums of Natural History. He was married in 1888 to Catherine H. Brower. W. F. J.

BENEDICT, Charles Sumner, 1856-

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in New York City, 1856; graduated A.B., N. Y. Univ., 1880; M.D. Univ. of Vermont, 1882; M.D. N. Y. Univ., 1883; House Surgeon St. Vincent's Hosp. N. Y., 1882-83; Assistant to Prof. of Surgery N. Y. Post Graduate School and Hosp., 1883–90; Inspector, etc., N. Y. Dept. of Health, 1886–; a Founder of University Heights, and Pres. Alumni Association, N. Y. Univ., 1900–01.

CHARLES SUMNER BENEDICT, M.D., was born in New York City, December 9, 1856, the son of Joseph and Mary (Goldey) Benedict. His education was begun in public school

No. 15 of Brooklyn. Thence he went successively to the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, at Chappaqua, Westchester county, New York, and to the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey. In these admirable secondary schools he was prepared for entrance to New York University, where he pursued the regular course in the School of Arts, and was duly graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered the Medical Department of the New York University in the following fall, and was graduated there in 1883 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Simultaneously he attended two summer courses

CHARLES S. BENEDICT

of lectures at the University of Vermont, from which College he was also graduated in July 1882, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In October 1882, he became an Interne of St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City, serving as House Surgeon until October 1883, when he began private practice in New York City. From 1883 to 1890 he served as Assistant to the Professor of Surgery. Meantime, in 1886, he entered the service of the New York City Department of Health, and became successively Inspector, Diagnostician and Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases. While an undergraduate in New York University he was an enthusiastic member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and in after years has remained one of the most loyal and efficient of its alumni members, being particularly active in the building of the Delta Chapter House at University Heights. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State, and New York County Medical Associations, New York County Medical Society, Westchester County Medical Society, of which he was President in 1887, Harlem Medical Association, and of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was President of the National Sanitary Association of the United States in 1898–1899. He has reached the highest degrees in Masonry and is an active member of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum. When the "uptown movement" was begun, and several departments of New York University were removed from Washington Square to University Heights, Dr. Benedict gave his cordial co-operation and support and was one of the Founders of University Heights. He has ever been active in the affairs of the alumni of the University, and in 1900 was elected President of the Alumni Association. He was married on October 20, 1886, to Hannah Augusta, daughter of Anthony D. and Hannah (Thompson) Leaycraft, and has three children: Helen Story, Sumner Leaycraft and Dorothy Holton Benedict. W. F. J.

BRAINERD, Cephas, Jr., 1859–1898.

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Cromwell, Conn., 1859; studied at Mt. Washington Collegiate Institute, N. Y.; A. B. N. Y. Univ., 1881; began law practice, 1883, and continued therein until his death; for seven years a lecturer in the Public School Free Lecture Courses; member of Republican County Com. and active in politics; member of International Com. of Young Men's Christian Assoc. and active in its work and in church duties; a Founder of University Heights; died 1898.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Jr., the son of Cephas and Eveline Hutchinson Brainerd, was of old New England stock. Born at Cromwell, Connecticut, December 28, 1859, he spent the greater part of his life in New York City, where his father was a practicing lawyer. He prepared for College at the old Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, on Washington Square, New York, and went thence to the University of the City of

New York, now New York University. He was Junior Orator, Class Orator and Commencement Speaker, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1884. Entering upon the study of the law in his father's office, he was admitted to the Bar in two years and began in 1883 the practice of his profession, in which he actively continued until his death. Mr. Brainerd was one of the most popular lecturers in the free lecture courses of the New York Public School system, among his subjects being The Constitution of the United States, Daniel Webster, and The Civil

CEPHAS BRAINERD, JR.

War. He was deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a member of the Committee of Management of its Twenty-third Street branch in New York, and member of the International Committee. At sixteen, he became a member of the Congregational Church in Haddam, Connecticut. He was active for many years in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, then under the charge of the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Howard Crosby. For the last twelve years of his life he was a member of the Broadway Tabernacle, and energetic in the work of the church and of its Bethany Mission. In politics Mr. Brainerd was a Republican, a member of the County Committee of New York and earnest in party work. He belonged to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, was President of the Philomathean Society in New York University, and the enthusiastic Secretary of the Alumni Association. He became a member of the Bar Associations of the city and the state, the Republican Club, the New England Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Brainerd was married, October 4, 1888, to Harriet Tyler Arnold, of Haddam, Connecticut, and had one son, Cephas Brainerd 4th. He died in New York, July 26, 1898. *

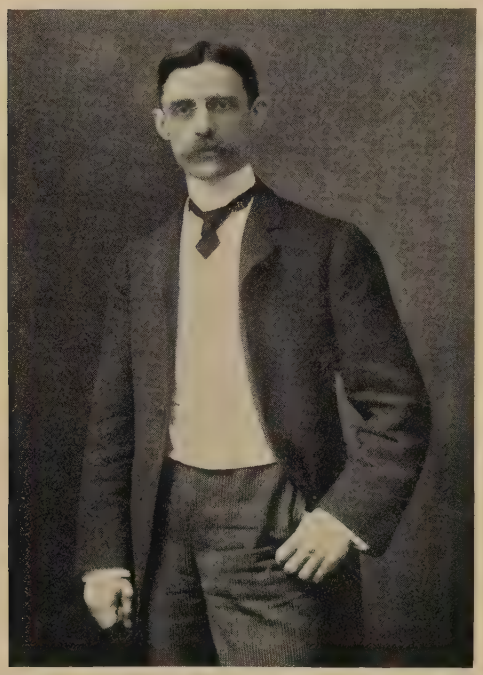
BULKLEY, Edwin Muhlenberg, 1862–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Groton, Mass., 1862; studied at High School of Plattsburg, N. Y., and for two years at N. Y. Univ.; engaged in banking in New York since 1881; Direc. and Trustee of various corporations and philanthropic organizations; a founder of University Heights.

EDWIN MUHLENBERG BULKLEY comes of an ancestry highly distinguished in both America and Europe. The Bulkley family is traced back to Robert de Bulkley, of England, in 1200, whose descendants still possess one of the ancestral seats in that country. The pioneer of the line in this country was the Rev. Peter Bulkley, who came hither from Odell, England, in 1634, to escape the persecution which was directed against him because of his earnest preaching and his outspoken opposition to ecclesiastical tyranny. In the New England colonies he became one of the foremost men of his day. He was the founder of Concord, Massachusetts, and Pastor of its first church. In that church the first Provincial Congress was held, and there were made those stirring speeches by Adams, Hancock and others which hastened the outbreak of the Revolution. Mr. Bulkley was also one of the founders of Harvard College, and his son married a daughter of President Chauncey of that institution. In a funeral sermon Cotton Mather spoke of Mr. Bulkley's noble ancestry, and praised his benevolence in spending his wealth, his eminent learning, and his devoted piety. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the Patriarch of the Lutheran Church

in America, and the father of the two Muhlenberg brothers of Revolutionary fame — Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, first speaker of the First Congress, in New York, and General Peter Muhlenberg, whose statue has been placed by the State of Pennsylvania in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Edward Muhlenberg Bulkley, son of the Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D.D., and Catherine Frederica (Oakely) Bulkely, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, on September 10, 1862. His preparatory education was gained at the High School of Plattsburg, New York, whence he proceeded to the University of the City of New York, and there



EDWIN M. BULKLEY

spent two years as a member of the Class of 1882. He left College without graduating, and entered business life. For a short time he was in the service of the American Exchange National Bank, and then entered that of the well-known banking firm of Spencer Trask & Company. With the latter house he has ever since remained, and for the last ten years he has been a partner in it. He is also a Director or Trustee of various Railroads and other corporations, and of a number of philanthropic organizations. In the University Mr. Bulkley was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and he is now also a member of the Lawyers' Club and of the Midday City Club. In politics he is an independent Republican, but he has taken no public part in political affairs. He was married on June 12, 1895, to Lucy Warren, daughter of A. M. Kidder, the well-known banker of New York, and has three children: Harold Kidder, Katharine Frederica and Lucy Kidder Bulkley. Mr. Bulkley aided materially in the founding of University Heights, and is enrolled among its Founders. W. F. J.

BONNER, Robert, 1824–1899.

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Ramelton, Ire., 1824; came to America, 1839; learned printer's trade; owner of New York Ledger; owner of Maud S., Sunol and other celebrated horses; one of the founders of University Heights; died 1899.

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher, was born at Ramelton, near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824, and died in New York, July 6, 1899. He emigrated to America in 1839 at the suggestion of a brother of his mother who was a prosperous farmer near Hartford, Connecticut. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade and worked on the Hartford Courant to 1844 when he came to New York and became assistant foreman on The New York Mirror, then edited by N. P. Willis. After a few years Robert Bonner purchased The Merchants' Ledger, a financial periodical, which he gradually changed to a family paper, substituting in 1855 the name of New York Ledger. His bold enterprise became the talk of the country and added enormously to the circulation of his paper; thus he paid $100 per column to Fanny Fern; $10,000 for a series of weekly articles by Edward Everett, the money to go to the Mt. Vernon Association; Henry Ward Beecher received $30,000 for his novel Norwood, Charles Dickens $5,000 for his story Hunted Down, Tennyson $5,000 for a single poem, and Longfellow $3,000 for the same amount of literary work. He produced a series of articles on Advice to Young Men from the Presidents of our leading Universities; another series by twelve of the most prominent United States Senators; others on familiar topics by such men as Horace Greeley, George W. Childs, George Bancroft and Bishop Clark. He induced Dr. Stephen H. Tyng to write a novel for The Ledger. The matter which he published anonymously was of equally high quality, even the Answers to

Correspondents being written by such men as Dr. John Hall, Edward Everett and James Parton. In 1887 Mr. Bonner gave the paper to his three sons. Mr. Bonner's noted devotion to trotting horses originated in medical advice, which suggested to him driving and riding as a form of out-door exercise. Thus he gradually became the owner of horses of national renown, such as

ROBERT BONNER

Dexter, Rarus, Maud S. and Sunol. The death of one of his sons and of his pastor, the Rev. John Hall, seems to have hastened his physical decline. His surviving descendants were his sons, Robert Edwin and Frederick Bonner, and his daughter, Mrs. Francis Forbes. Mr. Bonner was a generous contributor to the founding of University Heights.

E. G. S.

DOREMUS, Robert Ogden, 1824–

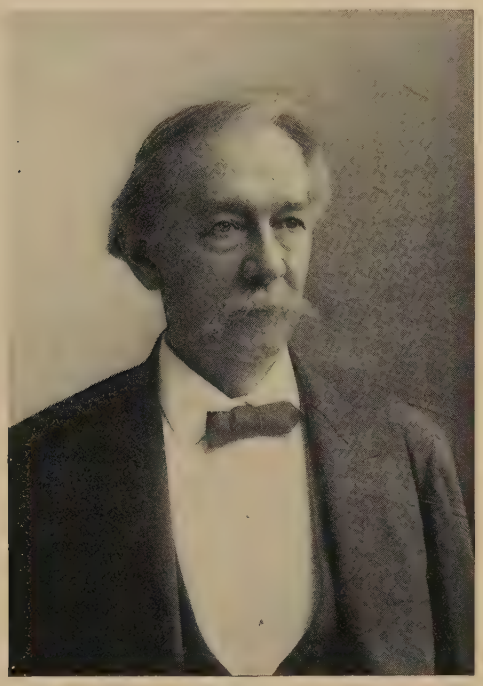
A Founder of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1861–

Born in N. Y. City, 1824; entered Columbia Coll., 1838; grad. N. Y. Univ. A.B., 1842; A. M., 1845; Univ. Med. Coll. M.D., 1850; Asst. to Dr. John W. Draper, N. Y. Univ., 1843–50; studied in Paris, 1847; Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Coll. of Pharmacy, 1859; a founder N. Y. Med. Coll., 1850, and founder, at his own expense, of first Analytical Chemical Laboratory for medical students in the United States; Prof. Natural History Coll. of City of N. Y., 1853; a founder Long Island Hospital Med. Coll., 1859, and Professor for several years; founder and Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology in Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-98; Prof. Chemistry and Physics Coll. of City of N. Y., since 1863; Pres. N. Y. Board of Examiners in Pharmacy, 1871; lecturer, inventor and chemical expert; LL.D. N. Y. Univ., 1874.

ROBERT OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., LL.D., is the son of Thomas Cornelius Doremus,[1] one of the foremost merchants of New York in the early part of the last century, and of Sarah Platt (Haines) Doremus, his wife. Mrs. Doremus was a daughter of Elias Haines, and a granddaughter of Robert Ogden, an eminent lawyer and member of a distinguished New Jersey family; she was herself a noted philanthropist, being one of the founders of the institution for discharged female convicts now known as the Isaac T. Hopper Home, and of the Woman's Hospital in New York, of which latter she was President for many years down to her death in 1877; she was also prominent in hospital work in the Civil War, in missionary and Bible work, in relief work for Irish famine sufferers, in the promotion of education among the poor, and in innumerable other noble enterprises. One of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Doremus was Robert Ogden Doremus, who was born in New York City on January 11, 1824. After a careful preparation, and some preliminary study in Columbia College, he entered New York University, or the University of the City of New York, as it was then called, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1842. He came strongly under the influence of that illustrious scientist, John W. Draper, and in the year following his graduation became his assistant in the Medical Department of the University, and filled that place for seven years. He was thus associated with many of the researches and achievements in light and heat which made Dr. Draper famous. He went to Europe in 1847 and studied Chemistry and Electro-Metallurgy in Paris and elsewhere. On his return to New York in 1848 he founded a Chemical Laboratory for giving instruction in Analytical Chemistry and also for commercial work. The next year he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy; and began, in his own laboratory,

[1] In 1630, his ancestor, Cornelius Thomas Doremus, with two sons, came from Holland to New Amsterdam, in the same vessel with Rolof Jans and Anneke Jans. A grandson of his married one of the latter's grand-daughters.

his notable series of popular lectures on Chemistry and allied sciences. At the same time he was pursuing medical studies, and in 1850 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the City of New York. He was in 1850 one of the founders of the New York Medical College, and at his own expense equipped the first laboratory in the United States for the instruction of medical students in Analytical Chemistry. He was elected in 1853 Professor of Natural History in the Free Academy, now College of the City of New York, and in 1859 was one of the founders of the Long Island Hospital Medical



R. OGDEN DOREMUS

College, in which latter institution he was a Professor for a number of years. In 1861 he was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence, and held that place until that College was consolidated with New York University. During the Civil War he studied the subject of explosives, and patented with his assistant, Doctor B. L. Budd, the use of compressed granulated gunpowder. This dispensed with the serge envelopes of cartridges for muzzle-loading cannon, and avoided delay of sponging the cannon. For small arms the powder was attached to the bullet, and rendered water-proof with collodion. Millions of the cartridges were made by Dupont and Hazard for the United States Army and Navy. This method was adopted by the French Government. Doctor Doremus demonstrated their superiority at the Bois de Vincennes, before Emperor Napoleon III. and his generals. He also introduced it in Italy. The Mont Cenis Tunnel, eight miles in length, was blasted with compressed powder. While in Paris he was chosen to fill the Chair of Chemistry and Physics in the College of the City of New York, which place he continues to hold. He has for many years ranked as one of the foremost chemical experts in the world, and has been called upon to testify as an expert in many important murder cases in which poison was used, and in other cases. In 1858 he established the first Toxicological Laboratory. He was appointed in 1871 President of a municipal board for examining druggists and their clerks. Doctor Doremus has long been known as a brilliant and scholarly lecturer on scientific topics, and as the inventor of various chemical devices and processes, both industrial and sanitary. His course of illustrated lectures on the Agreement between the Mosaic Account of Creation and that of Modern Science was first delivered in 1852, in the New York Medical College, then at the opening of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, also at Hartford, Connecticut, and at Chautauqua. An illustrated lecture on Light was given in the New York Academy of Music, 1854, for the Church of the Deaf Mutes. Three illustrated lectures on the Progress of Science were delivered in 1865, for the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The experiments cost several thousand dollars. He published many articles in scientific and in popular journals on Expert Testimony, Toxicology, the Microscope, History of the Liquefaction of Gases, etc. He strenuously opposed the New York Board of Health, in the courts and in scientific articles, in the *sole* use of the "lactomèter and the senses" in testing commercial milk, advocating the *chemical analysis* of milk, as the law now demands. He has delivered three lecture courses at Chautauqua, tons of apparatus being used for illustrations, and published a number of addresses and papers, including the noteworthy address delivered by him at the unveiling of the Humboldt statue in Central Park. He had the Obelisk in Central Park protected from "weather-

ing" by a coating of paraffine wax. He was entrusted with the chemical definitions in The Standard Dictionary. In 1865, by authority of Mayor Gunther, he disinfected the ship Atlanta (sixty passengers had died of cholera) by using enormous volumes of chlorine gas. This was applied also to other ships, and to disinfecting Bellevue and other hospitals. Doctor Doremus is a member and ex-President of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and of the Medico-Legal Society; a fellow of the Academy of Sciences, and of the American Geographical Society; and a member of the Union League Club, the St. Nicholas Society and other organizations. He married Estelle E., daughter of Captain Hubbard Skidmore, and a descendant of the famous colonial Captain John Underhill. She has borne him eight children, the eldest of whom, Dr. Charles Avery Doremus, has attained eminence as a chemist, serving as Professor of Chemistry for five years in Buffalo Medical College, Assistant Professor at Bellevue Medical College and in the College of the City of New York.

W. F. J.

DURYEA, Samuel Bowne, 1845–1892.

Benefactor.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1845; educated at Polytechnic Inst., Brooklyn, and N. Y. Univ.; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1866; studied at Yale Theol. Sem.; entered business life as manager of inheritated estate; Major, National Guard, 1865-66; prominent leader of Republican party in Brooklyn; Pres. of Tree Planting Society and of Children's Parks and Playgrounds Society, of Brooklyn; Direc. of Brooklyn Library, of Brooklyn Art Association, and of Y. M. C. A.; collector of books and MSS.; benefactor by bequest, of N. Y. Univ. and other institutions; philanthropist; died 1892.

SAMUEL BOWNE DURYEA, a fine type of the public spirited citizen, came of Huguenot and Dutch ancestry. His Huguenot ancestors were exiled from France because of their faith, and found refuge in Holland, where they intermarried with the Dutch. In 1675 one of them, Joost Durie, came to this country, and settled at New Utrecht, which is now a part of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. In later generations the spelling of the name was changed to Duryee, and to Duryea, as more correctly expressive of the pronunciation of the original French Huguenot name. A grandson of Joost Durie, named Abraham Duryea, was in Revolutionary times a member of the Provisional Committee of One Hundred in New York. John Duryea, a great-grandson of Joost Durie, married Jannetta, daughter of Cornelius Rapelyea, a member of one of the original Dutch families of Long Island; and their son, Cornelius Rapelyea Duryea, was the father of Harmanus Barkaloo Duryea, who became Brigadier-General of the National Guard of the State of New York. General H. B. Duryea married Elizabeth Ann Bowne, whose father, Samuel Bowne, of Brooklyn, was descended from an English Quaker family, and who was also descended from the Pell and Rodman families of Westchester county, New York. Samuel Bowne

SAMUEL B. DURYEA

Duryea, the son of General Harmanus B. and Elizabeth Ann (Bowne) Duryea, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 27, 1845, and received his early education in the schools of that city. He was prepared for College at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and then entered the University of the City of New York, as New York University was at that time known, and was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. His inclinations led him toward theological studies, and he accordingly entered the Theological Seminary of Yale University, but was presently called away therefrom to manage the large estate inherited from his maternal grand-

father, Samuel Bowne. Thereafter he devoted his life chiefly to literary and philanthropic pursuits, being for many years a generous advocate of many good causes of public interest. Some idea of his activities may be formed from the record of his connection with various public associations. Thus he was President of the Tree Planting Society of Brooklyn, and of the Children's Parks and Playgrounds Society of the same city. He was a Director of the Brooklyn Library, of the Brooklyn Art Association, and of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. He was also an active member of the Franklin Literary Society, of the Kings County Temperance Society, of the Long Island Historical Society, of the Brooklyn Institute, and of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. He devoted much attention to the discriminating collection of books, especially of those on art and architecture, and also of missals and other manuscripts. These valuable collections he bequeathed to the Long Island Historical Society. In politics he was an earnest member of the Republican party, and was for years a member of its General Committee in Kings county, and of the Executive Committee thereof. He did not seek public office, however, and held none, save that of Major on the staff of his father, General Duryea, of the National Guard, in 1865–1868. Mr. Duryea was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity in New York University, and in later life was a member of the Holland Society of New York, the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the Robin's Island Shooting Club. He was married on September 23, 1869, to Kate Flanders, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and he died June 7, 1892. Mr. Duryea's bequest of his library to the Long Island Historical Society has already been mentioned. He devised to nine other institutions and societies a landed estate which realized for each of them the sum of $4,500. These beneficiaries were New York University, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the Yale Theological Seminary, the Brooklyn Library, the Brooklyn Art Association, the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, the Memorial Fund of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and the National Temperance Society. As a result of this legacy, a Samuel B. Duryea Fellowship has been founded at New York University.

GOULD, Jay, 1836–1892.

Benefactor.

Born in Roxbury, N.Y., 1836; learned and practiced surveying at an early age; attended Albany Academy; published a History of Delaware County, 1856; conducted lumber business until 1857; in brokerage business in N. Y. City; Pres. of Erie Railroad, resigning in 1872; acquired control of Union Pacific Railroad, and later of Missouri Pacific and connecting lines; Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.; had controlling interest in elevated system of N. Y. City; a liberal benefactor of New York University; died 1892.

JAY GOULD, Financier, was born in Roxbury, New York, May 27, 1836; died in New York City, December 2, 1892. This sketch of Jay Gould, one of the principal founders of

JAY GOULD
At Twenty Years.

University Heights, will employ original sources in treating of his school career, ending in his nineteenth year (1854); also in treating of his relation to New York University in the closing years of his life (1890–1892). The outline that will be given of the intervening years, which were years of strenuous business activity, is drawn from accredited publications. These thirty-six years

belong to the history of American commerce and finance, which is yet to be written. The early years of Jay Gould are unique in the zeal for study that is shown, and the devotion to school and teacher. The renewal by him in later years of attention to education is, therefore, the less remarkable. Few men of business, indeed few men of any calling, are favored in the degree in which Mr. Gould is favored by the preservation of early letters to the comrades and teachers of their boyhood. The attempt after the death of Mr. Gould, made by a crafty woman, old in crime, to prove him to have been married at sixteen years of age, led to the careful gathering, by his older daughter, of his schoolboy letters. It moreover brought to the witness-stand one of his early teachers and certain of his schoolmates. This testimony in court, and these youthful epistles, which were printed in full as part of the judicial process, constitute an unusually complete and interesting picture of the progress of a schoolboy from thirteen years of age until he was seventeen. Such a portrait is of a decided educational value. Jay Gould was the only son of John Burr Gould, of a family settled in New England since 1636 and in Delaware county, New York, since 1789; and of Mary More, of a Delaware county family of Scotch extraction. In 1849, at thirteen years of age, he became a pupil of James Oliver, who taught a school in West Settlement, a community four miles west of Roxbury in Delaware county, New York. This school was known as Beechwood Seminary, and had been recently built by the Gould family together with two neighboring families, for the education of their children. Teacher and pupil were separated after two years, when the boy's father removed from the farm to Roxbury, but letters passed between them for four years more. Mr. Oliver, who was in later life a merchant in Kansas, preserved these letters of his pupil, and presented them in the court proceedings already referred to, held at Albany in 1897. Before coming under Mr. Oliver the school life of the boy, according to the testimony in court of an older sister, consisted of going for one summer, a mile "over the hill," at five years of age, to "Meeker's Hollow," attending an occasional "quarter" nearer home, and early in 1849 attending for a few months Hobart School, several miles away, returning home for each Sunday. His more earnest school life began in the autumn of 1849, with Mr. Oliver, as his letters to this teacher unconsciously establish. His time after leaving Oliver's School was divided for a period between his father's hardware shop in Roxbury, and the private study of surveying, in which he had the help of the instruments of a Roxbury neighbor. He was next employed by a country surveyor in an adjoining county. When not quite sixteen (May 11, 1852), he writes his first letter to his old teacher. The exact punctuation and spelling of the original documents are given in the printed testimony, and need far less correction than the manuscript of the average College graduate of to-day:

"RESPECTED FRIEND, — It is by the silent speech of the pen alone that we can hold converse together; time, which threw us together, has also, in her turn separated us; a few short weeks has changed the situation of us both. It has greatly changed my own, whether for better or worse, the future must decide. Change seems to me to be the one great prerogative of human nature.

"I have been from home now four weeks. It is the longest time I have ever been from there but thanks to my good star I have not been homesick yet. I might have been, had it not been for the resolution I formed before I left Roxbury. I cannot say I am disappointed in my engagement with Mr. Snyder. He has a good deal of job surveying to do all over the country, to do which, we are obliged to postpone the commencement of the map survey. Last week, the live-long week we surveyed on the mountains of Sullivan; whole days we traveled without as much as seeing one friendly clearing, hut or shanty, to cheer the solitude of the one unbroken wilderness from morning till night.

"It is after a half day's march like this, that I can sit down under the overhanging branches of the lofty oak, by some cool stream of water, and make a hearty repast as the heart could wish, on a piece of cold pork and a potato, which we are wise enough to store away in our knapsacks, and what lover of nature would not envy us such a repast?

"We have one job of twenty-seven hundred acres of woodland of which we are to commence the survey the 24th of May. It will take us near three weeks, and through a country infested with rattle and black snakes to the brim. In fact, people do not pretend to venture into the woods without dangling to their boots some white ash bark or leaves. This is poison to them, and they will not trouble you."

Besides mountain surveys, he worked for his employer upon a map of Ulster county. The following is his accurate description of his apparatus and method: —

"I must now try to give you a description of the 'modus operandi' of the map which is somewhat different from

what I expected when I came here. In addition to the compass, we use an odometer, an instrument, the only thing I can liken it to is a wheel-barrow, only there is a little more work about it, and it is got up on a little nicer scale. The wheel is half a rod in circumference to indicate the revolutions of the wheel. There is a complication of clock-work and a dial with three hands attached, one of which, as often as the wheel goes one rod, moves from one to two, etc., and in the same manner the other two give the distance in chains and miles respectively. The cost of this machine is $25, and the advantage gained is evident. One person with his odometer and compass forms a company within himself. As we go through the county, we make a sort of a panorama sketch of the whole county, laying down every man's house, shops, school-houses, tanneries, public houses, and churches, also, correctly noting down the courses of the different roads and streams. Then these notes which we have taken during the day, we plot into a map at night, and to this add each day's work for a week. Perhaps then we make our returns to him (Snyder), and his business is to compile them all into his general map."

He is already a student of natural resources and of means of transportation; he dwells upon the valley of the Esopus:

"Since I begin to get acquainted with these Dutch here, I begin to like the country better. We live half a mile from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the great thoroughfare for the coal and produce from eastern Pennsylvania; and then here, within gunshot is the greatest millstone quarry in the United States, and this county exports more cement than all the State besides; then too, the farmers of this county possess advantages far beyond those of Delaware County, in lime and plaster, which cost many of them comparatively nothing. A good deal of the land has a loamy soil, easy of cultivation, and yielding abundant harvests of grain, which fetches the highest market price, at the option of the farmer to sell."

This boy, not yet sixteen, closes this letter by a discussion of the treatment of his old teacher by the Beechwood district after the removal from the neighborhood of his father's family. He says: —

"I at last received a letter from home last week. I began to think I had been forgotten, and I hope, by the way, I shall not be disappointed in hearing from you soon in an answer to this letter. Letters come like oases in a desert, always welcome. I have heard of the disgraceful stigma the West Settlement District, by their proceedings, brought upon themselves and that district, which was the first in the town, and which heretofore has been justly noted for the energy as well as liberality with which it has supported a school. This is a shame. Some seem to prize a few jingling dollars more than the education of their children, and more than their reputation as a District. I consider that district greatly in your debt, and there is, I trust, a rising generation, who by their honest exertions to do good, and be useful to the world, will prove to you their gratitude, and all who know you, know this is the brightest reward you would ask."

A week later he writes to a schoolgirl friend in the village of Fergusonville in Delaware county, now studying under his old teacher Mr. Oliver. The letter shows the boy's observation of nature: —

"I must confess that I have been a little homesick since I came to Ulster. The first two weeks, if you recollect, were cold and stormy after I got here. I was completely among strangers, even to Mr. Snyder I had to introduce myself. It seemed like being shut up from the world, friends and all. But now, I feel contented, the weather is warm and pleasant, the fields of grain and grass are coming forward nourished by frequent showers of rain. Fruit trees are white with blossoms. Everything shows pleasant now. We are traveling all over the country and have a fine chance to see the beautiful scenery. The only thing I fear are the snakes. Rattle and black snakes are pretty numerous, especially in swamps and back places.

"About a mile from here is a beautiful lake on the tip top of a high mountain, and projecting out almost to the center is a large rock called High Bluff. From this rock there is a beautiful view of the valley of the Hudson, and often pleasure parties from Kingston and Rondout visit it. Last week I had a fine sail on the Fifth Benna Water. Between Kingston and Rosendale there are five beautiful lakes; these they call the Benna Waters. Four of them have no outlets, the fifth has a small stream running from it. You can imagine nothing more beautiful or pleasant, than a sail on one of these lakes as they lay there in the bosom of the hills their smooth surfaces scarcely ever ruffled by a roving breeze. On one side of the Fifth there is a beautiful walk among the trees and on the other the bare rocks, sometimes white like marble and then a ridge of cement. In one of the rocks there is a beautiful piazza shaded by a grape vine.

"I think our mapping promises very interesting employment. I think too, at the same time, I am learning a good deal. My employer is a well-informed man and a good surveyor. At least, there is a fine chance to learn drawing, which is pleasant if not very profitable business. It is not very hard work to survey. As we go through the country, we take down the roads, streams of water, dwellings and schoolhouses. Every dwelling we come to, we must ask, 'Who lives here?' he tells his name. 'How is it spelled?' Write it down and then off toward another. We have to be particular about spelling the names and then it is a bother to make out some of these long, droll Dutch names. Some of them are very particular, and ask a hundred questions before you can get their names at all.

"I suppose by this time, Mariah, you know pretty well how you are going to like your school. I think there are not nearly so many there as at Charlotteville, although the school must be equally as good; it ought to be better since it costs more. Likely you see Mr. Oliver often. He is a good teacher. I expect a letter from him before long. He wished me to write to him and send my address. This I did last week, and I hope he will not wait to answer it at farthest any longer than this week."

August 2, 1852, he writes again to his teacher. The devotion he feels toward him breaks forth in the first sentence: —

"My dear Friend, — Your letter of July 28th has made a quick trip and is here safely in my possession, and I read it through and can almost repeat it by heart. I hope you will excuse this speedy answer, as the way I am compelled to do is to write when I get a chance sooner or later though it be. I do not often, however, have the chance to write upon a week day, and once in a while I am compelled to dispense with church to comply with my engagements in that line. This I suppose I could not do at Fergusonville."

He gives a humorous description at length, of the reception which the Dutch farmers of Ulster county gave him as he went through their neighborhoods, "shoving the odometer." They ask: —

"What sort of an instrument do you call this ere thing? ha! ha! It looks like a Wheel Bar. We tell them the name and the object. Then they must go through a scrutinizing examination of all the different parts of the machine separately, and often propound the following questions.

"'Is this ere brass wheel solid or "holler?" How far is it around the outside? Does it wear out very fast?' If these are all the questions they ask about the wheel, you may consider yourself fortunate. The distance clock next attracts their undivided attention. 'Well I do say what wont they contrive next for speculation? What is this animal anyway? What do you do with such a thing as this, tells the time of day, or what?' Explain to them its object, and as night follows day, so as a natural consequence in quick succession comes the inquiries, 'How often do you wind it up? How often does it strike? Does it go when you stand still? Does it make any particular difference whether you go fast or slow?' Next comes, 'How much do you get a day for this business? How many are there out at work? When will you get through? Is this a County or State expense?' and a thousand other queries, and these in a thousand different forms you are compelled to answer, I was going to say a thousand times every day."

Then follow certain optimistic reflections upon the educational benefits he is receiving.

"But after all, this business is to my notion at the same time one of the most agreeable as well as one of the most instructive employments that any person can engage in. It is a great field for a person to engage in. If the object of school is to improve the memory or discipline the mind, the greatest gawk cannot fail to do it here, and besides this, no one can be insensible to the benefit derived from continually being questioned and questioning continually wth different natures. It is the only sure remedy for the effectual cure of bashfulness which disappears as suddenly as mist before the morning sun. And you may believe that this is no lightly expressed opinion, as I could easily convince you by telling you a little history of my experience in Ulster."

But a closing paragraph of the letter to his old teacher is pathetic in the longing that the boy of sixteen has to get away so as to escape from the long dull day's work of the surveyor, to the schoolroom and the companionship of his old schoolmates.

"I was very much pleased to get a letter from Johnny and more so to think that he is making such fine progress in his studies. But to speak of school seems to fire every feeling in my soul. It tells me that while my schoolmates are boldly advancing step by step up the ladder of learning, I have to hold both hands fast to keep myself upon the same round where I stood over fourteen months ago, since which, you recollect, I have not been at school a day."

In September he is still tramping over Ulster county, and writes his old teacher now in Charlotteville, September 12, 1852:

"Not only is change working great changes with you, which you allude to in your letter, but with me his ceaseless march is ever visible. Within the last weeks, he has been uncommonly attentive in his visits. Perhaps you are thinking that now I am in the employment of John J. Snyder, but this is not the case. Mr. Snyder could not support the expenses of the survey, and the whole concern was likely to fall to the ground, when Mr. Brink, the other gentleman surveying, and myself stepped in and took the responsibility of completing it. We quick found another partner, a Mr. Tillson of Rosendale. This is the secret of my going to New York and Philadelphia. At New York we secured a copyright and at Philadelphia procured the proper information and instruments to complete the map, but all the time I was sensible we were running a great risk if it should prove unsuccessful. It would cast an odious damper on all of our after undertakings. I anxiously looked for a favorable opportunity to dispose of my interest in the map, nor was I long in realizing the fulfillment of my wishes.

"I made a sale of my surveys to the other gentlemen, at the rate of nine shillings per day, and have hired to them at the rate of thirty dollars per month and found, until the map is complete, or until I see fit to leave them although there are chances of making a fine thing out of the map, if they should succeed according to their imaginations yet I think I have abundant reasons to justify the step I have taken. It is more of an enterprise perhaps, than they or I imagine. To speak plain, I tremble now at their chances of success considering their youth and inexperience, although I am determined to do everything in my power to help them, and I have a chance of observing at the same time, without risking, whether it is a business that will warrant a safe employment to those who would wish to make a little money.

"I took the money I had spent to go to Philadelphia, and which they refunded to me, and last week I took a little trip to the State Fair, and I have come home with a satisfied heart, for if I was a farmer I would not let a single summer slip over my head but I would go and observe the improvements and inventions they are making in other

parts of this great State to lighten the manual labor of the farmers. Sure we have in the eastern part of the State a monopoly of the great cities, rivers, seaports and railroads, but there is no forward movement to improvement like we see in the west. I was charmed completely by the beautiful scenery afforded, by the broad fertile valley of the Mohawk. It surpasses description and is well worth a voyage to see it. I saw nothing from Delaware or Ulster at the fair.

Certainly Fergusonville will miss you teachers, at least in my way of thinking, and I guess it may make a considerable difference in the number of scholars, although I don't know. By the way I should like one of your catalogues if it would not be too much trouble.

"I appreciate highly your kind advice. My youth or inexperience are no excuses to sanction my falling into degraded

JAY GOULD

At fifty years

habits, or for yielding to delusive temptations. When I have such friends and good advice before me, he is deeply trifling with himself who remains unaltered, senseless to such reasonable advice."

In December he writes his friend, Oliver, now teacher of the Charlotteville Academy:

"My dear friend, — I have not heard from you since I saw you at our house during vacation, but I imagine to a certainty that these several weeks have found you fulfilling your duties at Charlotteville Academy. The time must pass quickly with you I think, at school, else it does not keep pace with me, for the plain truth is I am growing old too fast; my years are getting the advance of what of all things I value most, an education.

There is something in the idea of possessing a refined and cultivated mind; of its noble and mighty influence, controlling the human destiny; in yielding happiness and enjoyment to its possessor, in placing him where he is capable of speaking and acting for himself without being bargained away and deceived by his more enlightened brothers; something in the thought, I say, that is calculated to awaken and nourish resolutions that are worthy of a home in the human breast. I have determined (not concluded) as soon as I can earn the means to place within my reach a liberal education."

The closing paragraph of this letter shows the boy again hungering for school:

"We finished surveying the next week after I was home, and have ever since been plotting, but we intend to finish in two weeks or less, and then I have not decided to a certainty what I shall drive at; in all probability go to school the best part of the winter."

A few weeks later, when he was approaching his seventeenth birthday, he has executed his long-cherished plan in so far that he has entered the academy in Albany. Busy with his studies, he delays writing to his old friend until March 6. He then writes:

"My dear friend, — Your kind and very welcome letter of March 3d, I have just received and with it, the double conviction of my negligence in letter writing. I received your other letter just before I emigrated from Ulster County, and I would answer that in this, but it is so long ago that I must ask your forgiveness for I do sincerely promise never to be so negligent again for I do estimate your friendship as beyond an earthly price. I know that I am indebted to you, although I might have learned more and conducted myself better."

He writes of the illness of his sister, who had become engaged to Mr. Oliver, but died not long after, before their marriage:

"You speak of Polly's illness. You may well imagine my feelings as I waited in anxious suspense from day to day for a whole week; the time that intervened between my first being apprised of her illness until I heard she was getting better. They did not tell me half how sick she was or I would not have slept until I had seen Roxbury, but thanks to a kind Providence she has recovered her health. Sickness will even make the resolution of the veteran of a hundred battles tremble."

He records his school progress in brief terms, but it may be a question whether any boy ever acquired the elements of Latin more quickly when he was at the same time pursuing half a dozen other studies. He says:

"By the way, what progress do you think I have made in Latin? I commenced ten days before the term closed. The Latin class that had studied for two terms Bullion's Grammar had luckily just commenced a rapid review. In this class I went, and this quarter we took up the reader

and are now translating fables from Æsop; also last quarter I reviewed algebra, arithmetic, etc. This term I have Latin, Greek, History of Rome, and Book-keeping, double entry."

He is looking forward to College, but his fate depends on whether the Legislature at Albany provides for certain map making which is to give him employment for a year or two, and the means to go to College. He describes the pedagogic objects intended by these maps:

"It provides for furnishing each school house in the State with a map of its own County, and a map of the State, for Nine dollars, per district. Now in the State there are about one hundred less than twelve thousand school districts making a sum total of $107,000. The bill does not ask a direct tax to procure this survey, but the use of a fund already established and devoted to kindred purposes, the library fund, which yearly amounts to $55,000, and which in the two years required to complete the survey will amount to $110,000, thus covering the whole expense. I think the use of these maps is self-evident. In Albany County, the survey from the returns of the town superintendents, shows that of the twenty thousand scholars annually taught, only fifteen were found who could bound correctly their County, and give the number and names of the towns. The reason is, they have no map to serve as a guide, and therefore a total ignorance prevails, which I think a good map will obviate, and therefore be of more benefit than the two years' library money expended for books. If this bill passes, I think I will realize enough to see me through Yale College, and that is the extent of my hopes. Perhaps it is an idle dream, but a vision of imagination. I say there is no room for idle speculations when they conflict with a deep resolution to accomplish a worthy end, and I hope that a kind providence that has thus far sheltered me under her wing, will crown my, at least honest exertions with a sphere of usefulness."

In this same letter he describes his first serious attempt in elaborate engineering.

"I have done one job of surveying and engineering since I got to Albany. I think I made quite a debut. When I engaged to survey the route for a plank road from Albany to Shakers, I did not think they intended I should do the engineering, but still I thought there was nothing very difficult about the common level, and as they depended upon me to do it, I said nothing, but wrote off the description of adjustment of the Y level in a neat little form, particularly calculated as a reference on the field, ruled my field book, etc., and all the time I had not seen my partner elect, nor did I, until I got down to the Troy Road, opposite General Van Rensselaer's, where the Albany and Mohawk plank road now leaves it. Imagine my surprise when one of the directors came bringing up a monstrous theodolite with its complication of screws and what not; the identical one that served an apprenticeship on the Hudson River Railroad, and for its valuable service there was afterwards promoted to Generalship on the Northern Railroad. I could not for a good while even unloose the needle, much less adjust the instrument. I was completely knocked in the head, but the snow turned to rain just as we got ready to commence. I managed to take one or two courses, when as I apprehended, the motion was made to disperse and unanimously carried. I took the theodolite home, and it was two days before the weather would allow us to resume our operations, when by the assistance of Davies, LL.D. I had got pretty conversant with the instrument and succeeded in satisfactorily taking the survey; then came the profiles, maps, and all the after pieces new to me. I succeeded in everything without any trouble until I came to making the estimate of cost, embankments, excavations, and culverts, especially the excavations and embankments, when I came near being a second time floored, but luckily just then Gillespie stepped in with his 'Roads and Railroads,' where I found the proper information, and this is the story of my debut."

Notwithstanding study and wage earning, he finds time for reading:

"I spend two or three hours at the Capitol every day, Saturdays all day. I think it can be done with good result in the State Library."

He has also visited the Normal School, attending their closing exercises. The boy of sixteen has his friendships with Legislators, and his opinion of them at the same time:

"I think Albany has a good many charms, but the Maine Liquor Law I hardly think will pass, although I sincerely hope it will. One reason predominant in forming my opinion is that too many of those on whom its destiny hangs would be punishing themselves. You know Mr. Stewart is our Assemblyman, and he is a type of other members present, although he and I have got to be quite cronies."

In June 1853, when he had just passed his seventeenth birthday, he writes again to his old teacher, thanking him for a letter of advice:

"Nothing do I weigh more carefully than the advice of those who are competent and advanced in life, and I think that every opportunity of conversing with the wise that is thrown away, will be answered for hereafter. You know when anyone starts in the world they are apt to think they know more than any one else, and would take a piece of wholesome advice from a superior as an insult more than a desire to do a benefit.

I think I have learned one thing this winter from actual observation, although undoubtedly you found it out long ago, that happiness consists not so much in indulgence as in self-denial. I think too, I can support that to a certain extent from my own experiment, and I think if this opinion had a general ascendency in the minds of persons, there would be less dissipation than there is now."

He refers in this letter to a visit that he had made to the World's Fair, in New York City, the first of April. It was not his first visit to the metropolis,

since he had bought goods in New York when he was but sixteen years of age, for the hardware store in Roxbury. It was on this visit that he did a filial service to his aged grandfather, by entering a pet invention of the old man's in the World's Fair. On this same visit he made a tour of inspection to four Colleges, Rutgers, Yale, Brown and Harvard, of which he writes April 4, 1853, to "Friend Champlin:" [1]

"I took quite a trip about a week ago, went first to Saugerties, then to New York, from there to New Brunswick, New Jersey, back to New York through to New Haven, and lastly from there through Providence, Rhode Island, to Boston and Cambridge, and then back to Albany. I had a fine time of it, visited four Colleges and the Crystal Palace, New York."

On a second visit to the World's Fair, taking with him his grandfather's invention, he had the same stolen from the street-car platform by a thief. Immediately he leaped from the car, overtook him, handed him to the police and secured his punishment by a Magistrate. The beginning of his eighteenth year brought him to a decision that College was out of his reach, with absolutely no help from home or friends, but on the other hand with an obligation to his family in which he is the older son. He gives himself first to a map of Albany county which he has been studying, and next to a map and history of his home county, Delaware. He includes an educational purpose in publishing these maps. He writes to a friend Champion, the editor in Bloomville:

"The Supervisors ought to encourage it by buying maps for each of the School Districts. I want you to give me an editorial to this effect.

The ignorance prevailing through our public schools generally concerning the disposition of the County and towns is certainly surprising, but unquestionably such a map hung in the school house for the scholars to be drilled upon, would obviate this difficulty entirely."

He goes home to little Roxbury, hires the rooms above his father's shop and begins his survey and study of his native county. His elder sister testifies before the Court:

"He had formed his plan for the survey of Delaware County, and had his whole arrangements completed before he disclosed them to his sisters. . . . But his plan of gathering the items of knowledge for compiling the history of Delaware County was his own. When they were surveying they would stop at night among the rural people in the county and get items of information."

His friend, the editor, testifies:

"He remained with me at Bloomville night after night, and we slept in the office together, and I slept and walked with him often and knew him very well as a crony, and as boys do we laid out plans to build bridges across the Rocky Mountains, and planned a road to the Pacific, made up our minds when we got money enough to build it. He was going to be the engineer and I was going to be the conductor. He said we could build a railroad anywhere where we could get a solid foundation, and money enough to hire the men to work it, and he believed it could be done. . . . He said life was too short to go to College, and he thought he could jump by reading and getting posted up and attending lectures, and by observation sooner than by going through College. He was going to get his education he said as fast as he could and accomplish his object as an engineer. That seemed to be his aim and his business."

But he had not yet wholly given up education. He writes his old teacher a few months later:

"But I have something far nearer my heart than all this to write about, and I hardly know where to begin, so fearful that my object will meet your objection, and can you guess what it is?"

His object is to persuade him to establish a private school in Roxbury. He says:

"I am very confident that if you will come here and commence a school, it will be the commencement of a new era in Roxbury. If you think of coming you must write that you will come and board with me and it shall not cost you anything, and besides I have a horse and wagon which will be as free to you as they are to me.

If you will write that you have the faintest idea that you will come, I will come out immediately and see you, and besides I will pay you extra to recite to you. I want to look over my old studies a little, and nothing shall be left undone that will conspire to make it pleasant."

His friend did not come, and here seems to have ended before he was eighteen years of age, his last effort to go to school, but not his intense interest in school matters. The last day of 1854, having just risen from an almost fatal illness of five months, he writes from Roxbury to his old teacher:

"I am just recovering from a violent attack of inflammation of the lungs, and able to do nothing else but write, I hasten to answer your kind favor. . . .

I am much obliged for your pressing invitation to come to Fergusonville and shall certainly improve it. I have awoke at last to the necessity of repose from business, at least for a season.

I think the debates are a very interesting feature of your

[1] J. W. Champlin was his comrade for the next two summers in mapping their native County. Later Champlin was Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and a witness in the Court proceedings above referred to.

school. I would certainly think them worth going a good ways to hear. The debate of the propriety of the destruction of Graytown, I think could be better discussed when the whole matter is laid before Congress. I think however, they cannot fail to justify the course of the Executive. . . .

Our school is progressing finely, it numbers fifty scholars. . . . There is a project on foot to raise $5,000 to build a boarding hall. I hope it may succeed."

A prospectus of the Roxbury Academy, dated a little before his nineteenth birthday, makes the following announcement:

"The trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jay Gould as teacher of surveying, who is supplied with a set of excellent instruments. Young gentlemen wishing a practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of surveying, will here find facilities not inferior to the best and more expensive schools."

So far as appears, this was his only personal endeavor as a teacher. He is urged by some of his friends to become a lawyer. He replies that he is not well enough educated. He believes not only in schools but newspapers as a means of education. On his twentieth birthday May 27, 1856, he writes his friend the editor:

"DEAR CHAMP, — To-day is my birthday, or rather the anniversary of that important event, and it is almost the only leisure moment I have taken for a month.

How very long it seems since we have enjoyed one of our friendly visits together, and when indeed will we meet again? I should like to come over very much. Can't you come over here?

Enclosed please find a kind of a birthday gift to the 'Mirror.' It is small indeed, but I will promise to do better in future. By the way, I think the friends of our paper ought to do something in order to sustain the enlargement without an increase of price. You may put me down for a $5.00 annually and during the political campaign. I will send you a list of some of the poorer families to have the Mirror sent to them."

All this while, from 1853 to 1856, he is pushing forward his map and history of his native county, and serving his neighborhood and family. As might be expected, he lays out many a possible plan for railways to connect that region of valley and mountain with the outside world. His last letters that appear in the court reports, refer to the fate of his history, the fruit of his three years of labor. He writes to James Oliver, April 29, 1856:

"I am under the unpleasant necessity of informing you of the total destruction by fire, of my history of Delaware County. I suppose the plates of Fergusonville have met the common fate. I shall leave for Philadelphia in the morning, to ascertain the exact state of affairs. If nothing less can be done, I shall set myself hard to work to rewrite it. As you know, I am not in the habit of backing out of what I undertake, and I shall write night and day until it is completed. Should the views of Fergusonville prove to be burned, I will get a sufficient number at my own expense."

A month later, May 22, 1856, he writes again to his old teacher:

"I am much obliged for your sympathy in the little misfortune I have met with. My loss is only about eight hundred dollars, and no insurance. Rather better than I anticipated, and I succeeded in recovering portions of the work, by the aid of which the little additional industry I may be able to bestow upon it, will amend it in due time."

With the completion of this history, the school period of this youth of twenty, may be considered ended. The National Cyclopedia says of this volume, "Despite the hurried work, the book was and still remains monumental of its kind, an authority on the subject, and a remarkable production for so youthful and unpracticed a writer." Henceforth he devoted his chief energies to business. At twenty-one he organized a large tannery in eastern Pennsylvania. At twenty-four he acquired the controlling share of a railway between Troy, New York, and Rutland, Vermont, and became its President. At twenty-six he married in New York City, where he had taken up his residence and become a member of a firm of brokers. Later he was President of the Erie Railway, and after the close of the war, engaged in deep speculations. Afterwards he acquired control of the Union Pacific Railroad. From this he withdrew when he was about forty years of age, to take charge of the Missouri Pacific and its connecting roads, comprising about ten thousand miles. At about forty-five years of age, he became the leader in the consolidation of the telegraphic companies of the continent with the Western Union, of which he was made the President. When about fifty he was the largest owner and chief controller of the elevated railways of New York City. A writer in a recent popular work, referring to the spirit of daring and conquest that marked his efforts, believes that his action in disposing of paying property to engage in doubtful experiments can be explained only in his own words: that with him, railroads were a hobby, and he took them as a sort of a plaything to see what could be done with them, more even than as a means of making money. A prominent lawyer, the counsel to great railway corporations, has said

that Mr. Gould cared more to win the game than to accumulate wealth. The earliest expression of interest by Mr. Gould in New York University was given in 1888. The writer of this article, then making his summer home in Scarsdale, in Westchester, on an afternoon drive, asked a friend, Mr. Charles Butler, to visit Lyndhurst and introduce him to its owner. It chanced that Mr. Gould was found at home, and ready to devote an afternoon to his visitors. The chief topic was College education and its condition in New York City. It was not, however, till after 1890, when a new era in New York University was begun by the uptown movement, that the financial needs of the University were presented by the writer to Mr. Gould, in the same way as to some two hundred citizens of New York. Among this number, none was more hearty in his reception of the appeal. He put a morning hour, for an indefinite period, at the command of the Chancellor, for a discussion of education in general. He asked for complete financial reports of New York University, and very soon comprehended its entire material interests as well as any member of its corporation. Towards the fund of two hundred thousand dollars for a first payment on the new uptown site, he promptly subscribed the one-eighth part, and promised to pay at least an equal sum towards the remainder of the purchase price. He opposed earnestly encumbering an educational plant with debt, saying that it did not belong to education so long as any party had a mortgage on it. He showed special sympathy with Professors, whom he counted in general to be but illy provided for in the matter of support. He suggested that New York University should aim to acquire sufficient ground to accommodate Professors' houses at some time in the future. During his protracted stay in the far Southwest, in the summer of 1892, he maintained his interest in the uptown movement. Upon his return, he resumed the discussion of plans with the Chancellor for University Heights, to which the University had taken title July 1, 1892. A portion of the holiday of October 14, which celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, was devoted by him to this subject. It was made also a matter of serious discussion with trusted business associates upon what proved to be his final visits to his downtown office. In November 1892, he indicated to his trusted legal counsel his purpose to undertake the endowment of educational work upon a liberal scale, without defining the exact form which he would choose. He requested certain legal investigations to be made in order to prepare the way. Before any report could be rendered, Mr. Gould was attacked by his fatal illness. Mr. Gould's interest in education, and in particular in New York University, has been carefully remembered by his daughter, Helen Miller Gould. The personal service and liberal foundations given by her to more than one school of the University, owed their first suggestion to her reverence and deep affection for her father. Miss Gould is at this date an active member of the Woman's Advisory Committee of New York University, and a Director of the Woman's Legal Education Society. She is also an officer of either organization. Mr. Frank Jay Gould, the youngest son of Mr. Jay Gould, is a member of the Council of the University, having taken his seat in 1898.

H. M. M.

INMAN, John Hamilton, 1844–1896.

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Jefferson County, Tenn., 1844; commenced business career as clerk in a Georgia bank; removed to New York City, 1865; founded firm of Inman, Swann & Co., cotton dealers, 1870; a founder of University Heights; died 1896.

JOHN HAMILTON INMAN was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, October 23, 1844. His father was a business man of that section, engaged in banking and farming, and young Inman was started in business at the age of fifteen in the employ of a bank in Georgia. He served throughout the Civil War with the Confederate Army, and at the beginning of the reconstruction period, finding the family resources impoverished by the war, he removed to New York City, and obtained employment in a cotton house. In 1870 he founded the firm of Inman, Swann & Company, associating with himself, in the cotton trade, his former employers. The business was at once successful, and so rapid was the extension of the firm's dealings that within but a few years John H. Inman had accumulated a fortune of several millions of dollars. As a financier he turned his efforts to the development of Southern interests, personally influencing the direction of more than one hundred millions of dollars to Southern enterprises. Over five millions of this was invested in the transactions of the Tennessee Coal, Iron &

Railroad Company, including the working of the bituminous coal mines in Birmingham, Alabama, the blast furnaces in that city, and the Bessemer steel works in Ensley City, Alabama. He was Director in several important railway lines. Mr. Inman was a founder of University Heights, contributing to the fund that made possible the re-establishment of New York University on its present site. He died on November 6, 1896. *

IRELAND, John Busteed, 1823–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in 1823; educated in private schools, spent Freshman year at Columbia Coll., entered Univ. of City of N. Y., 1838, and was graduated, A. B., 1841; studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1845; practiced law in New York; travelled extensively throughout the world, 1851–56; published in 1859, Wall Street to Cashmere; a Founder of University Heights and a frequent benefactor of New York University.

JOHN BUSTEED IRELAND was born on September 7, 1823, near Watkins, Schuyler (now Steuben) county, New York. His father, John Lawrence Ireland, a graduate of Columbia College, and a successful farmer, was descended from Sir John de Ireland, one of the Barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and who received from that sovereign a grant of an estate called "The Hutt," on the Mersey River about thirty miles from Liverpool. Sir John's eldest son married Avena Holland, only child of Sir Robert Holland, owner of the adjoining estate, called Hale Hall. In the days of Cromwell the "de" was dropped from the name, and the family has since been known simply as Ireland. One of the line, a second son, about 1630, married Margaret de Courcy, only sister of Almericus de Courcy, twenty-third Lord of Kinsale, and settled in Ireland. The great Sir Gilbert Ireland, who died about 1690, was the last titled member of the family. Mr. Ireland's grandfather, John Ireland, was a schoolmate of a son of Lord Howe, Admiral in the British navy. Young Howe also entered the navy, and through his persuasions, John Ireland became a midshipman. Just before the Revolutionary War young Ireland was sent with his ship to Boston, and while in that harbor was injured and had to be sent ashore an invalid. While thus ashore, he became engaged and was married to Fair Aikens on the very day of the Battle of Lexington. Being married, Ireland could not well rejoin his ship, and so, through young Howe's influence, he was transferred to the Commissary Department of the Navy, and was presently transferred to New York, the headquarters of the British Army and Navy. During the war his wife died, and in February 1789, he married Judith Lawrence, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence of New York, a member of the Continental Congress and afterward a member of first State Senate in New York. The son of John and Judith Lawrence Ireland was John Lawrence Ireland, who married Mary Floyd and through her was the father of

JOHN B. IRELAND

the subject of this sketch. Mary Floyd was a granddaughter of General William Floyd, a member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a State Senator in the first Legislature of the State of New York. Coming from such parentage and ancestry, John Busteed Ireland grew up to be a true New Yorker. He was educated in the private school of Shepard Johnson, and in September 1837, entered the Freshman Class of Columbia College. In that institution he spent one year, and then, in September 1838, entered the Sophomore Class of the University of the City of New York, which had then only lately been established as the germ from which was destined to spring in later years the

present New York University. He completed his course in the University, and in June 1841, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law office of the Hon. Seth P. Staples as a student, and in January 1845, was admitted to practice at the Bar. He opened an office in New York, with the Hon. Benjamin Nicoll, and began a prosperous career as a lawyer. In April 1851, he set out upon a noteworthy tour in foreign lands. His first objective was the great World's Fair of that year in London. Thence he proceeded to Egypt, the Holy Land and Asia Minor, on the way travelling through all the countries of Europe. His journey was extended to all parts of India, and Cashmere, to Java and China. He returned to Europe by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, stopping at the Isle of France and St. Helena, and finally reached New York again in the summer of 1856. Three years later, in 1859, he was prevailed upon to publish some of the most interesting parts of his journal, which he did under the title of Wall Street to Cashmere. The book has gone through three large editions. Mr. Ireland has held no political office of any kind, nor indeed any public place save that of Vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, in New York, for twenty years, and that of a member of the Board of Managers of The Society of the Sons of the Revolution for about ten years. He is a member of the Union and Church clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas, Historical, Geographical, Biographical and Archaeological societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Botanical Garden and the Academy of Sciences. He was married on December 23, 1863, to Adelia Duane, only daughter of Robert Livingston Pell and Maria Louise Brinkerhoff Pell, his wife. Miss Pell was also a great-granddaughter of the Hon. James Duane, a member of the Continental Congress and the first Mayor of New York after the Revolutionary War. She was also a great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Troup, who was made Lieutenant-Colonel by Act of Congress for valuable services at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ireland are as follows: John de Courcy, born 1865, and married to Elizabeth Maud Gallatin, great-granddaughter of Albert Gallatin, and died 1895; Robert Livingston, born 1867, and married to Kate Benedict Hanna, daughter of the Hon. Howard M. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio; Maria Louisa, born 1870, and married to the Rev. E. Earl Maderia; Adelia Avena, born 1872; Augustus Floyd Ireland, born 1874; Laura Duane, born 1876, and married to Louis Henri Junod, of Neuchatel, Switzerland; and James Duane Ireland, born 1878. All the sons were educated and graduated at Yale. Down to 1879 Mr. Ireland lived on Washington Square, New York, on property that had belonged to his family since 1796. In April of that year he removed to his present residence. Mr. Ireland was one of the founders of University Heights, and has in various ways frequently interested himself in the affairs of New York University for its benefit.

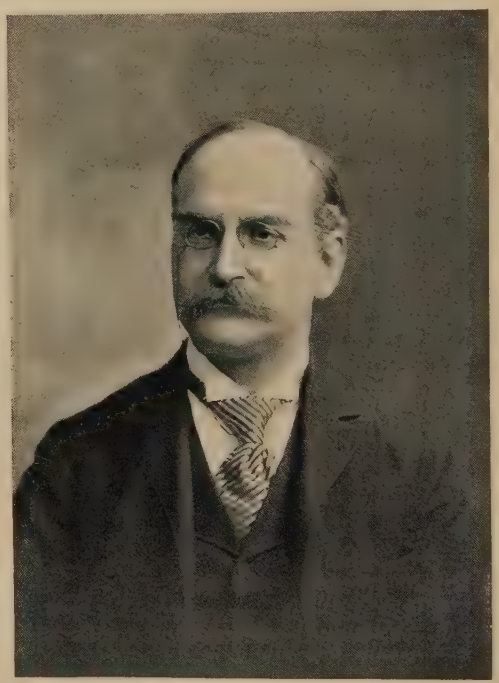
W. F. J.

ISAACS, Isaac Samuel, 1845–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in New York City, 1845; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1865; A.M., 1867; LL.B. Columbia, 1867; admitted to Bar, New York City, 1867; practicing lawyer; a founder of Univ. Heights.

ISAAC SAMUEL ISAACS was born in New York City, November 1, 1845, son of Samuel M. and Jane Symons Isaacs. His early education was received chiefly in William Forest's Private School, and after preparation there he entered



I. S. ISAACS

the Academic Department of New York University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865, and the Master's degree two years later. Mr. Isaacs was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1867 and in the same year was admitted to the Bar of New York City, at which he has since continued to practice as a member of the firm M. S. & I. S. Isaacs. He was one of the contributors to the movement leading to the purchase of the site and the erection of buildings at University Heights. In the leading Hebrew interests of the city he has been for many years an active and prominent worker. He was President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association from 1875 to 1879, and was one of the founders; President of the Union of Jewish Congregations, 1898 to 1900; Vice-President of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, 1899 to 1900; President of the West End Synagogue, 1898 to 1900; and since 1878 he has been Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities, and President of the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association. He is also President of the Class of 1865 of New York University, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Republican and Freundschaft clubs. Mr. Isaacs was married in 1878 to Estelle Solomon, who died a year later, leaving one daughter: Isabel Estelle Isaacs. *

MORGAN, John Pierpont, 1837–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Hartford, Conn., 1837; graduated English High School, Boston, Mass.; studied at Univ. of Göttingen; commenced business life in banking house of Duncan Sherman & Co., New York; since 1864 has conducted general banking and financiering business in that city; philanthropist; one of the founders of University Heights.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 17, 1837. The Morgan family trace their descent back to Miles Morgan, a native of Wales, who removed to Massachusetts in 1636. The grandfather of the present financier was Joseph Morgan, a farmer and early settler of Springfield, Massachusetts. His mother was Juliet, daughter of the Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston. His father was the distinguished banker, Junius Spencer Morgan. The latter, after a successful business experience both in the dry goods and banking business in Hartford and Boston, finally became the partner of George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist of London. In 1864 he succeeded Mr. Peabody in business, the resulting firm, J. S. Morgan & Company, becoming one of the leading banking houses of Europe. His son, John Pierpont Morgan, after graduating from the Boston English High School, took a course of study at the University of Göttingen, Germany. Returning to America at the age of twenty, he entered the banking house of Duncan Sherman & Company in New York City, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the banking business. In 1864 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Dabney,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Morgan & Company. They confined their attention to safe investment securities, soon becoming known for conservatism and ability. In 1861 Mr. Morgan was appointed American agent and attorney for George Peabody & Company of London, a relation which he later retained with J. S. Morgan & Company. The firm and its London connection rendered substantial assistance to the Government during the Civil War. In 1871 Mr. Morgan associated himself with Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Drexel, Morgan & Company. Mr. Drexel died in 1893, and on January 1, 1895, the firm style was changed to its present form of J. P. Morgan & Company.

Mr. Morgan is also at the present time senior partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, London; Morgan, Harjes & Company, Paris; and Drexel & Company, Philadelphia. The New York firm, located in its building on Wall and Broad streets, has long been regarded as one of the powerful influences for good on the street. It has stood resolutely against all forms of chicanery and stock-jobbing, and in times of panic and financial distrust has proved a tower of strength. For over twenty-five years J. Pierpont Morgan has been the actual head of the firm, and the name Morgan has long been a talisman of success, the mere fact of his connection with an enterprise invariably causing an appreciation of its values. Through his powerful clientele in this country and in Europe, together with the prestige of an unbroken series of successful operations, he has achieved a success of enormous proportions. One success has followed another with startling rapidity; the history of his financial operations would fill a volume, and it is possible within the limits of this article to mention only the more important undertakings with which he has been identified. In 1869 he obtained control of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, which had fallen into the hands of Fisk & Gould. In 1876 and 1878 the firm was prominently identified with the floating of the United States Government Bonds. In 1879 Mr. Morgan purchased stock of the New York Central Railroad amounting to twenty-five million dollars, and disposed of the same at a substantial advance, by this brilliant stroke cementing the already confidential relations existing between the Vanderbilt interests and himself. In 1885 he gained control of the rival West Shore Railroad, and subsequently made it a part of the New York Central System. For his services in the connection he was presented by the directors of the road with a gold and silver dinner service of three hundred pieces, valued at fifty thousand dollars. Again in 1895 he obtained control of the New York City and Northern Railway, which was also made a part of the New York Central System. He reorganized the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in 1888, and soon after placed the Big Four System on a solid basis. In 1891 he took up the decrepit Richmond Terminal, which through consolidation and intelligent development has grown into the splendid structure of the Southern Railway. He reorganized the Erie System in 1895, and in the same year accomplished a similar work for the Reading System. His services to the coal roads have been of inestimable value, and he has also been active in negotiations concerning the Lehigh Valley System and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1896 he obtained control of the New England Railroad, and then leased it to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with which he has long been identified. In 1897 he undertook the reorganization of the Northern Pacific which, with the aid of German capital and a satisfactory understanding with its rival, has been placed on a substantial basis. In this work of reorganization Mr. Morgan has enlisted the active assistance of powerful allied interests. He is at present the controlling power in the directorate of the following railroad systems: New York Central; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Southern Railway; "The Big Four"; Erie; Chesapeake & Ohio; Baltimore & Ohio; Northern Pacific; Reading; and Lehigh Valley. He is also largely interested in the General Electric Company, in various ferry companies, in the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and in many other important corporations. The important part which he played in the purchase of the Government Bond issue of 1895 is well remembered by the public; in the summer following the Bond sale he made his annual trip to Europe, and through his personal exertions in the placing of American securities on the Continent, was an important factor in the returning tide of prosperity. Mr. Morgan inherited a large estate from his father, but his own fortune had been safely established long before that time by his own exertions, and in each succeeding year has been recorded the widened scope and increased value of his interests. As a public benefactor he has become well known for his abundant generosity, many charitable and other public institutions having been liberally benefited by his gifts. He was one of the subscribers for the grounds and buildings of New York University at University Heights. His princely gifts of one million dollars to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, of five hundred thousand dollars to the New York Trade Schools, of the Steamer Stonington during the cholera scare, and his gifts to the American Museum of National History, to the Metropolitan Museum

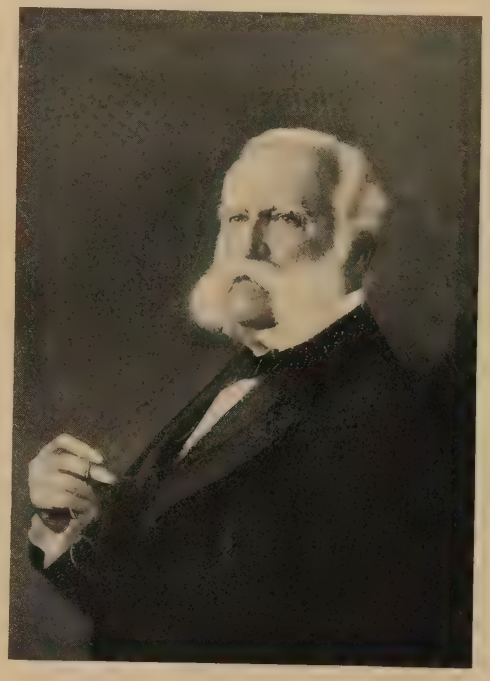
of Art, to the Bronx Botanical Garden, to the Hartford Public Library and to many other public institutions, are fitting evidences of the munificence of his philanthropy. Mr. Morgan is an enthusiastic yachtsman, being Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, owner of the steam yacht Corsair, and member of the Seawanhaka Club. He is prominent in the social life of New York City, is a patron of the arts, and a member of the following clubs: Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Union League, Century, Lawyers', Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding and Players. He married Francis Louisa, daughter of Charles Tracy; they have three daughters and one son. *

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, 1826–1900.

Benefactor, Founder of Germanic Library.

Born in Zwittau, Moravia, Austria, 1826; studied at Universities of Prague, Heidelburg and Vienna; active in the civil troubles of 1848–49; came to U. S. in 1850; became proprietor of the Staats Zeitung; endowed charitable institutions in Zwittau; established Germanic Library at N. Y. Univ.; died 1900.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER was born February 12, 1826, in Zwittau, Moravia, Austria, the son of a cloth-manufacturer. Having graduated from the gymnasium near his native city he entered the University of Prague and subsequently that of Vienna, studying philosophy, national economy and law. In the enthusiastic movement of March 1848, against the narrow fetters of absolutism the Vienna students were preëminent, and soon Oswald Ottendorfer joined a Freischaar, a band of patriotic volunteers who actively joined in the contest of Holstein and Schleswig against Denmark. In October 1848, he was back in Vienna actively sharing in the conflicts against the army of investment commanded by Prince Windischgraetz. When the city was at last taken, Mr. Ottendorfer was fortunate enough to escape with his life, being concealed for several days by a second-hand book dealer in a most generous manner. Soon after he succeeded in escaping through the lines and passing the Saxon frontier. Half a year later, in May 1849, he shared in the revolutionary rising in Dresden, escaping to Baden. Here, however, he was prevented from any further military exploits by a severe attack of typhoid fever and when at last he regained his health he was not spared the sense of depression and reaction which succeeded to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the preceding period. After resuming University work at Heidelberg for a while he quietly made his way to Vienna. But when he learned, immediately upon his reaching the Austrian capital, that his own name had been placed on the list of those who were subject to summary trial by the military court if found, he quit Vienna for the third time, reached Bremen by a round-about route and sailed for America, arriving in New York in the spring of 1850. After a year of various hardships he became associated with the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, at



OSWALD OTTENDORFER

that time issued by Jacob Uhl and Mrs. Uhl, a woman of rare energy and wisdom. Not very long afterward Mr. Uhl died, when Mr. Ottendorfer's judgment and management in the development of the publication became at once more important and productive. When in 1859 Mrs. Uhl married Mr. Ottendorfer the Staats Zeitung rapidly rose in efficiency and journalistic resources, Mr. Ottendorfer becoming joint proprietor of the paper. The paper joined the Associated Press, correspondents and contributors in all parts of America and in Europe were secured, and much was done to present original matter in the departments devoted to entertainment and

instruction, all the achievements of mechanical aids in presswork were secured as they were developed by the improvements of invention. Thus the paper maintained the preeminence which Mr. Ottendorfer's farsighted enterprise and incisive judgment had secured for it, and the decisive importance of it in many of the most important movements, both municipal and national, is a fact familiar to all students of contemporary American political history from the beginning of the Civil War to the beginning of the 20th century, the date of this sketch. In April 1884, Mrs. Ottendorfer died, a severe blow not only to Mr. Ottendorfer himself but to wide spheres of New York life, for Mrs. Ottendorfer had established a Polyclinic, while Mr. Ottendorfer had founded and endowed a free library contiguous to the former. A short time before her death Mrs. Ottendorfer had been honored by a decoration and a personal letter from the Empress Augusta, a mark of appreciation of the philanthropic service of the recipient. Mr. Ottendorfer greatly enriched the charities of his native city of Zwittau by extensive and well-endowed foundations, a home for the aged, a hospital, a free library and a monumental fountain. One of the most noted charities of Mr. Ottendorfer is the Isabella Heimath for the aged. This foundation was begun by Mrs. Ottendorfer herself and named for a beloved daughter who died in youthful age. Mr. Ottendorfer transferred this charity from Astoria and established it in a very beautiful site near the northern extremity of Manhattan Island near Fort George, and endowed it for permanent service. In 1880 the Staats Zeitung was changed into a stock company. On the occasion of Mr. Ottendorfer's seventieth birthday, in February 1896, the writers on his staff presented a congratulatory memorial, which closed with this paragraph: "No one is more fitted than we, the collaborators of Oswald Ottendorfer, to appreciate the lofty conception of the mission of the press by which his management of the Staats Zeitung is distinguished, and which has secured for that paper an authority and an influence rarely enjoyed by any other paper. He has maintained the position that a German paper must preserve its place in the press of the country not only by the language itself but also by fostering German culture, and he has with all his power opposed the evil tendency of contemporary journalism, viz., to capture momentary successes at the cost of sound journalistic ethics." We have in chapter eight of the History of New York University in general outlines spoken of the rare gift and establishment of a Germanic Library in connection with New York University, a collection made with the coöperation of bibliographical experts in Germany, and embracing all the dialects and linguistic forms of utterance assignable to the great Germanic branch of speech, embracing old Saxon, Gothic, Old- Middle- and New-High German, the Icelandic and other Scandinavian tongues and Dutch; the periodical publications of learned societies or individual scholars devoted to German language and literature; lexical and grammatical works as well as those devoted to the history of literature; the classic works of German historiography; and books dealing with philosophy and the fine arts. Of this endowment, unique in the history of American Universities, Mr. Ottendorfer was the giver and the designer. Mr. Ottendorfer consistently refused for himself political rewards. In 1868, 1884 and 1892 he served as a Presidential Elector in the State of New York. For a number of years he served as member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1884 he declined a seat in President Cleveland's Cabinet, but named Judge Stallo of Cincinnati for the post of United States Minister at the court of King Humbert of Italy. When the eyes of the lover of German culture have surfeited themselves amid the superb resources of the Germanic collection at University Heights they sweep at a glance across the beautiful Harlem valley to the fine site of the Isabella Heimath — apt reminders of noble philanthropy and enlightened service due to the generosity of Oswald Ottendorfer. He died December 15, 1900. E. G. S.

STUART, Mary (Macrae), 1810–1891.

Benefactress.

Born in New York City, 1810; wife of Robert L. Stuart; gave large sums of money, fine art collection and books to the University; died 1891.

MARY (MACRAE) STUART was born in New York City in 1810. Her father, Robert Macrae, was one of the wealthiest merchants of New York of his day. She married about 1840 Robert L. Stuart, head of the firm of noted sugar refiners, whose product was noted for its absolute

purity. The couple remained childless. In 1852 Robert and his brother began in a systematic way the work of bestowing considerable amounts of money on charities. From 1852 to 1879 the partners and brothers gave gifts which jointly reached the sum of $1,391,000, and in the subsequent three years Robert gave more than half a million. Dying in 1882 he left his entire estate, about six millions, to his widow. She bequeathed by codicil the sum of $100,000 to New York University, a gift of the most eminent timeliness, made on the eve of the movement to the uptown site at University Heights. To the Lenox Library, her near neighbor, she gave her fine-art collections, valued at half a million, as well as a residuary share in her estate and a large portion of her library with the provision that these collections should never be exhibited on Sundays. To mention all the institutions receiving her gifts would be to name the most important and beneficent charities of the metropolis, many of them being connected with, and directed by, the Presbyterian Church, such as the Board of Foreign Missions, and that of Home Missions, the Princeton Theological Seminary, the Church Extension, the Bible Society and the American Tract Society, the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, and much more than a score of others. Almost all of her great fortune was thus spent for spiritual and charitable work.

E. G. S.

POST, George B., 1837–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in N. Y., 1837; graduated B.S., N. Y. Univ., 1858; studied architecture with Richard M. Hunt; Capt. and Col. in 22nd Regt. N. Y. Nat. Guard, in Civil War; practicing architecture in New York since 1865, and designer of many of the most noteworthy modern buildings; a founder of University Heights.

GEORGE B. POST was born in New York in 1837, the son of Joel B. and Abby M. (Church) Post. Mr. Post was educated in the Department of Arts and Sciences of the University of the City of New York, now New York University, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Class of 1868. He then began the study of architecture under that most competent instructor, the late Richard M. Hunt, and had begun practical work in that calling when the Civil War summoned him to his country's service. He went both in 1862 and 1863 to the front as a Captain in the Twenty-second Regiment of the New York National Guard, and took part in several engagements, including the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, where he was on General Burnside's staff. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel. After the war he continued his work as an architect in New York, and soon made his way to the front rank of the profession. Many of the best known and most admired of the buildings erected in the last third of a century are to be credited to him. Among these may be mentioned Chickering Hall, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the New York Hospital, and the Equitable, Mills, Havemeyer, St. Paul and New York Times buildings, the Cornelius Vanderbilt and C. P. Huntington dwellings, the Prudential building in Newark, and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, World's Columbian Exposition. He is at present engaged upon the new buildings of New York Stock Exchange and Department of Justice, Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Post is a member of the Union, Century, and other clubs of New York, and of the Architectural League and the American Institute of Architects, of which latter two he has been President. Mr. Post has been decorated a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. He married Alice M., daughter of William W. Stone, in 1863, and he was a founder of University Heights.

W. F. J.

REID, John Morrison, 1820–1896.

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in New York City, 1820; graduated College Dept. N. Y. Univ., 1839; studied in Union Theol. Sem., 1839–42; M. E. Pastor in various churches in Conn. and N. Y.; Pres. Genesee College (now Syracuse Univ.), 1859–64; a founder of Univ. Heights; secured for Syracuse Univ. the Von Ranke Library; D.D. N. Y. Univ., 1858; LL.D. Syracuse Univ., 1881; author and editor; died 1896.

JOHN MORRISON REID, D.D., LL.D., was born in New York City, May 30, 1820, son of John and Jane (Morrison) Reid. He graduated in Arts at New York University in the Class of 1839, receiving the Master's degree in course. After graduation he was for a time Principal of the Mechanics' Institute School of New York City. In 1842, after two years of study in the Union Theological Seminary, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued to preach until his death in 1896, occupying pulpits

in Wolcottsville, Connecticut, Middletown, Connecticut, Brooklyn, New York, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in the Seventh Street Church in New York City. From 1859 to 1864 he was President of Genesee College in Lima, New York, now Syracuse University. Dr. Reid was one of the contributors to the founding of University Heights, and rendered valuable service to Syracuse University in securing for that institution the Library of Professor Leopold von Ranke, the German historian. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from New York University in 1858, and that of Doctor of Laws from Syracuse in 1881. He was Editor of The Northwestern Christian Advocate, a Chicago publication, from 1868 to 1872, and of The Western Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati, from 1864 to 1868. He also occupied the office of Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1872 to 1888, and was then made Honorary Secretary. His Missions and Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church (two volumes) was published in New York City in 1880. He also edited Doomed Religions, 1884, and wrote numerous tracts and short articles. Dr. Reid was married, May 3, 1848, to Caroline S., daughter of Thomas B. Fanten. He died May 16, 1896. *

ROOME, William Journeay, 1857–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in New York City, 1857; attended Univ. Grammar School; graduated B.S. N. Y. Univ., 1878; has been engaged in real estate business since 1878; Pres. Excelsior Savings Bank; a founder of University Heights.

WILLIAM JOURNEAY ROOME was born in New York City, June 20, 1857, son of William and Mary Adelaide (Miller) Roome. He is descended from Dutch ancestors — Peter Willemse Roome and Hester Van Gilder, who were married in New York in 1684. Mr. Roome was prepared for College at the University Grammar School, and graduated Bachelor of Science at New York University in 1878. Since graduation he has followed a commercial life in New York City, conducting a successful business in real estate, and since January 1900, he has been the President of the Excelsior Savings Bank. He was one of the founders of University Heights, contributing to the fund which made possible the removal of New York University to that site. Mr. Roome is a member of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club, the Park Club of Plainfield, New Jersey, and the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield. He was married,

WILLIAM J. ROOME

February 18, 1880, to Saidee M. Sandford; their children are: William J., Jr., Clarence Sandford, Howard LeChevalier and Reginald Roome. *

SATTERLEE, Francis Le Roy, 1840–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in New York City, 1847; attended N. Y. private schools; studied in Univ. of City of N. Y., special course; graduated Univ. of City of N. Y. Ph.B., 1865; Ph.D., 1867; Med. Coll., M.D., 1868; assistant to John W. Draper; Surg. 84th Regt. N. Y. Nat. Guard, with rank of Major; sixteen years medical officer N. Y. Police Dept.; first Prof. Chemistry Amer. Vet. Coll.; since 1869 Prof. Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics N. Y. Coll. of Dentistry; Attending Phys. St. Elizabeth's Hosp.; author of various works; a founder of University Heights.

FRANCIS LE ROY SATTERLEE, PH.D., M.D., was born in New York City on July 15, 1847, the son of George Crary and Mary Le Roy (Livingston) Satterlee. On the paternal side he is descended from Benedict Satterlee, who came from England and settled at New London,

Connecticut, before 1682, and from Lieutenant Benedict Satterlee, an officer in the French and Indian War. His father was a leading New York merchant, and one of the founders and President of the Washington Fire Insurance Company. On the maternal side he is descended from the famous Livingston family, which included Robert and Philip Livingston, signers of the Declaration of Independence. He studied in the private schools of New York, and then entered the University of the City of New York, now New York University. There he pursued special courses, concluding with a course in the Medical Department, and he

F. Le ROY SATTERLEE

received from the University the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1865, Doctor of Philosophy in 1867, and Doctor of Medicine in 1868. He also served in Bellevue Hospital, and received the Mott Medal for proficiency in Surgery. Next he went abroad and studied in the medical schools of England and France, under such men as Sir Joseph Lister, Sir James Y. Simpson, Professor John H. Bennett and Sir Erastus Wilson. Upon his return to New York he engaged in general medical practice, at the same time pursuing additional studies in the University, in Therapeutics and Chemistry and serving as an assistant of Dr. John W. Draper. He was also Surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Regiment of the New York National Guard, with the rank of Major. At the same time he was Attending Physician to two dispensaries, and Medical Director of two life insurance companies. For sixteen years he was connected with the New York Police Department as medical officer, and was for some years retained by the Corporation Counsel as a medico-legal expert adviser. He was the first Professor of Chemistry in the American Veterinary College, now merged into New York University. Since 1869 he has been Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy in the New York College of Dentistry. He is also Attending Physician of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Consulting Physician of the Midnight Mission; a Trustee and Treasurer of the New York College of Dentistry, and a Trustee of the West Side Savings Bank; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the Academy of Sciences, a member of the Medico-Legal Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Neurological Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Historical Society, the American Institute of Civics, the American Geographical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and an honorary member of the Society of Arts, of London. In 1897 Dr. Satterlee was President of the Zeta Psi Fraternity of North America, and presided at the Semi-Centennial Convention held in New York City. He has written a number of works, of which A Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism and The Treatment of Erysipelas have attracted wide attention. Dr. Satterlee took much interest in the "up-town movement" of his Alma Mater, and was one of the founders of University Heights.

W. F. J.

SCHWAB, Hermann Caspar, 1853–1898.

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1853; educated in Germany; entered business in Bremen, Germany; returned to New York City, 1873; became partner of firm Oelrichs & Co.; a founder of University Heights; died 1898.

HERMANN CASPAR SCHWAB, the second son of Gustav Schwab, was born in Brooklyn, January 5, 1853. In 1864 he was sent to Stuttgart, Germany, where he attended school under

the supervision of Professor Schwab, his father's brother. Five years later, at the age of sixteen, having in the meantime determined to become a merchant, he commenced his mercantile training in an office in Bremen where he spent four years. Then returning to New York, he continued this education for five years more as a clerk in the office of Oelrichs & Company. In this house, then conducted by his uncle and father as successors to the business established in 1798 by his great-grandfather, Caspar Meier, he was admitted as partner January 1, 1878, and afterward took a leading part until his death on March 6, 1898. He was for many years a resident of Morris Heights, where after his marriage he built a house near that of his father. E. G. S.

SHEPARD, Elliott Fitch, 1823–1893.

Benefactor. — A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Jamestown, N. Y., 1833; educated in N. Y. Univ.; admitted to Bar, 1858; practicing lawyer in New York City for many years; active in organizing troops during Civil War; founded N. Y. State Bar Assn., 1876; became proprietor of the Mail and Express, 1888; a founder of University Heights; died 1893.

ELLIOTT FITCH SHEPARD was born July 25, 1833, in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, of New England ancestry, the founder of the American branch having been Thomas Shepard of Malden, Massachusetts. Mr. Shepard's mother was Irene (Fitch) Shepard, a direct descendant of the founders of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, one of whose ancestors was William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony. During the Civil War period, Elliott F. Shepard was active in the labor of enrolling recruits, being an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor E. D. Morgan, forty-seven thousand men being enrolled under his direction at Elmira. The Fifty-first New York was named the Shepard Rifles in his honor. At the close of the War he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with ex-Judge Theron G. Strong of the Supreme Court. He was the founder of the New York State Bar Association, and afterwards its President. In later years he was widely known as proprietor and editor of The Mail and Express. Colonel Shepard in 1868 married Margaret Louisa, the eldest daughter of William H. and Mary Louisa Vanderbilt. Their children were: Florence, who died in infancy; Maria Louisa, the wife of William Jay Schieffelin; Edith, Alice Vanderbilt, Elliott Fitch and Marguerite Shepard. On March 24, 1893, Colonel Shepard died at his residence, 2 West Fifty-second Street, New York City. The funeral took place on Tuesday, March 28th, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the services being conducted by the Rev. John Hall, D.D., Colonel Shepard having been a communicant in that church. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, John Sloan, James McDonaugh, John A. Sleicher, Logan C. Murray, John J. McCook, John S. Kennedy, Warner Van Norden, the Hon. Warner Miller and the Hon. Noah Davis. The interment

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD

was in the Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, Staten Island. Mr. Shepard had civic and religious convictions of lofty and pure character, and whether on the forum or with his editorial pen, he was persistent in the pursuit of these lofty aims. Mr. Shepard, while he had the enjoyment of great wealth, was far from yielding to any temptation to give himself up to ease and material enjoyment. His salient characteristic was his earnestness in everything he undertook, nor did he speak aught but conviction in his assaults on what he deemed wrong, false or vicious. There was no tinge of duplicity in his nature. His home life was beautiful. He was a generous and faithful friend of

New York University when that institution was far less favored by such friends than has come to be the case since, and will long be remembered as one of the founders of University Heights.

E. G. S.

TALCOTT, James, 1835–

Benefactor.

Born in West Hartford, Conn., 1835; attended Westfield Academy and Williston Seminary, Mass.; engaged in business in New York City; active in promoting educational interests.

JAMES TALCOTT was born inWest Hartford, Connecticut, in 1835. He traces his descent from the Talcot family of Warwickshire and later of Colchester, Essex county, England. The

JAMES TALCOTT

earliest known ancestor, John Talcot, was living in England previous to 1558. The Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum contain the arms and the family motto, *Virtus Sola Nobilitas*. Among the English Talcots were representatives in the clergy of the Church of England. Others were aldermen, justices, merchants, etc. The founder of the American branch of the family, John Talcott, came to America in 1632. He was one of a colony of one hundred persons that founded the present City of Hartford, Connecticut. In the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, the Talcotts took an active and prominent part in the government, in the Indian uprisings and in the war with the mother country. A member of the family was Governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741. On the female side Mr. Talcott is descended from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first settled clergyman of the City of Hartford. A bas-relief on the present Capitol building at Hartford represents the Rev. Mr. Hooker in the center of a group of Colonists. We have no space to trace in detail the lives of these high minded and fearless men who left their native shores and came to this great land to find freedom for worship and space and opportunity for development. They have given to their descendants of this family and others those traits of courage and devotion to religion and education which has led to the building of the great colleges throughout the land. Mr. Talcott's early education was all that could be obtained in his native town and at Westfield Academy and Williston Seminary in Massachusetts. Two brothers graduated with high honors from Yale College. The early death of his father made it necessary that he should remain at home as head of the family. Not only did he obtain a thorough education in his native place, but also what has determined decisively his subsequent career, — a strong and vigorous physical constitution, which has enabled him to endure the strain of city life. We can hardly overestimate the value of the New England home training of a generation back. It lacked many of the advantages of the present day, but these were compensated for by the development of a strong body, a vigorous and healthy mind and by the fostering of the highest moral standards. Many men who, like Mr. Talcott, were reared in such homes have built the educational institutions of to-day. Their early training coupled with the experiences of mature years has enabled them to see the need of, and given them the courage to build and endow institutions for the higher education of young men and women. Mr. Talcott moved to New York City early in life. As a New England man it was especially fitting that he should represent some of the largest manufacturing establishments of New England by the sale of their products. He started in business in a small way, as many other men have done, and by dint of hard work and devotion to a single purpose has maintained a career of continued prosperity. Mr. Talcott is at present

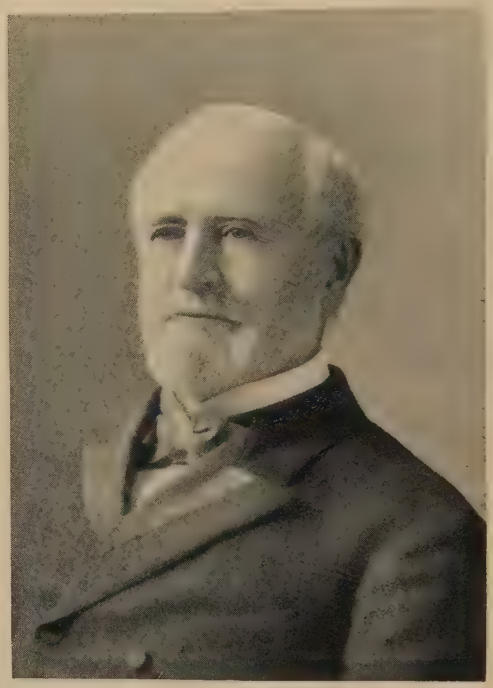
actively identified with his great business, which numbers over twenty-five separate departments or stores and annexes in different parts of New York City, each with its distinct and complete organization, but accountable to the parent head. These departments represent the selling agencies for over one hundred mills manufacturing textile fabrics principally of American manufacture. The growth of New England and of the country at large has made this career possible, as in the case of other successful merchants, but it was also only possible as the result of an early training and the personal qualities of the man. Mr. Talcott has always been deeply interested in religious, educational and philanthropic affairs. Some years ago he erected a handsome library building in his native town. He was one of the founders of Barnard College in New York City and has been interested in the development of Oberlin College in Ohio, of Mt. Holyoke College in Massachusetts, and of the schools in Northfield, Massachusetts, and elsewhere. To the work for young men and women in New York City, as represented in the Colleges and in the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, he has given continuous and substantial aid. E. G. S.

TIFFANY, Charles Lewis, 1812–

A Founder of University Heights.

Born in Danielsonville, Conn., 1812; has conducted a large jewelry business in New York City since 1837; a founder of University Heights.

CHARLES LEWIS TIFFANY was born in Danielsonville, Connecticut, February 15, 1812, son of Comfort T. and Chloe (Draper) Tiffany. He is in the sixth generation from Squire Humphrey Tiffany, of England, his ancestors for several generations having been residents of Massachusetts. Comfort Tiffany moved to Danielsonville to engage in the manufacture of cotton goods, and the son's first business training was in his father's cotton mill and country store. In 1837 he removed to New York City to join his former schoolmate, John B. Young, and in September of that year the firm of Tiffany & Young was formed, Comfort Tiffany advancing one thousand dollars to the young men. With this modest capital, and in the midst of the worst commercial crises this country has experienced, Tiffany & Young opened their fancy goods and stationery store in the lower part of the old-fashioned dwelling-house then standing at 259 Broadway. The sales for the first three days amounted to four dollars and eighty-nine cents. Gradually the business increased, and in 1841 the adjoining store on the corner of Warren Street was rented. Mr. Tiffany early saw the artistic and commercial value of Chinese and Japanese goods, and was the first dealer to introduce them and give them prominence in New York City. In addition the firm carried a stock of umbrellas, walking-sticks, cabinets, jars, pottery and curios. Gradually the scope of the business widened, and Bohemian glass, French and Dresden porcelain, cutlery, clocks and fancy Parisian jewelry were added to the stock in



CHARLES L. TIFFANY

the order named. In 1847 the expanding needs of the business required its removal to 271 Broadway. J. L. Ellis was then admitted to partnership, and the firm style became Tiffany, Young & Ellis. In 1848 the firm began the manufacture of jewelry, by its exquisite designs and careful workmanship at once attracting attention and commanding the highest class of custom trade. Diamond jewelry, watches, clocks, silver-ware and bronzes now became the leading articles of stock. In 1848 the firm purchased a large consignment of diamonds in Paris, where prices had depreciated owing to political disturbances; the sale of these stones netted a handsome profit. Again in 1887, at the sale of

the crown jewels in Paris, the house of Tiffany purchased one-third of the entire quantity at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, this being one of the largest single purchases of precious gems ever made. In 1850 Gideon F. T. Reed of Boston was admitted to partnership, and immediately afterwards the Paris house was established in the Rue Richelieu, under the name Tiffany, Reed & Company, the new member of the firm acting as resident partner. Since Mr. Reed's retirement this branch of the house has been known as Tiffany & Company, and is now located in the Avenue de l'Opéra. The Paris house has been a great aid to the firm, enabling it to take advantage of fluctuations in price, and at the same time building up a distinguished clientage which includes representatives of every European court. Mr. Tiffany's firm was the first in this country to adopt the English standard of fineness in productions of sterling silver, that of 925-1000 fine. The original and artistic designs in silver have received distinguished recognition at every World's Fair, having been awarded the Grand Prix at the Paris Expositions of 1878 and 1891, and fifty-six prizes at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. The firm completed and occupied in 1897 a new factory at Forest Hill, Newark, New Jersey, which is equipped with the most elaborate improvements and appliances for the manufacture of silver-ware. In all departments the growth of the business has been phenomenal, the same artistic excellence and careful workmanship having been retained which, for more than a generation, have made the firm the foremost jewellers of this country. Messrs. Young and Ellis retired from the company in 1853, new partners were admitted, and from that date the firm name of Tiffany & Company has been continued. In 1867 the business was incorporated, Mr. Tiffany becoming President and Treasurer, and in the same year the London branch of the house was established. The present building in Union Square was erected and occupied in 1870, and at about the same time the manufacture of electro-plated silver-ware was begun in Newark. Through all this period Charles L. Tiffany has been the actual head of the firm and the enormous success of the business has been chiefly due to his force of character, accurate judgment and excellent taste. His financial strength and sound business judgment have brought him into demand as a Director, in which capacity he served in the Bank of the Metropolis, the Pacific Bank, the American Surety Company, and the State Trust Company. He has always been a liberal patron of education, art and science. He was one of the most liberal subscribers to the movement to found University Heights, at the time of the proposed removal of New York University. He also has taken an active interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History, and is a member of the National Academy of Design, the New York Society of Fine Arts, of which he was a founder, the American Geographical Society, and the New York Historical Society. At the Paris Exposition of 1878 he was created Chevalier of the National Legion of Honor; he has also received from the Czar of Russia the Gold Medal, Praemia Digno, a distinction rarely conferred upon a foreigner. Mr. Tiffany married, November 30, 1841, Harriet O. A. Young, who died November 16, 1897. Four children are living: Annie Olivia (Mrs. Alfred Mitchell), Louis C., Louise H., and Burnett Y. Tiffany. *

WHITE, Stanford, 1853–

Benefactor.

Born in New York City, 1853; educated in private schools and under tutors; studied architecture in office of H. H. Richardson, New York City and abroad; practicing architect; a founder of University Heights.

STANFORD WHITE was born in New York City, November 9, 1853. His first American ancestor, John White, a passenger on the ship Lion in 1632, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the following year became a freeman, and in 1634–1635 was a Selectman of that town. He was in the migration from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1636, and became one of the original proprietors of Hartford. Later he moved to Hadley, Massachusetts, was a Representative to the General Court in 1664 and 1669, and died in 1683. Nathaniel White 1629–1711, his son, remained in Connecticut and frequently represented Middletown in the General Court. The great-grandfather of Mr. Stanford White, the Rev. Calvin White, was born in 1763 and died in 1853. He was an Episcopal clergyman, and for many years Rector of St. James Parish, Derby, Connecticut. In his latter years he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, but did not enter its Priesthood. Richard Mansfield White, a shipping merchant of New York, was

the grandfather of Stanford White. The latter's father was Richard Grant White, one of the most accomplished men of letters in his day. He was born in New York City, May 22, 1821, and was intended for the church, but after graduating from the University of the City of New York, studied medicine and law and in 1845 was admitted to the Bar. Literature had, however, more attractions for him, and he became the critic on art of The New York Courier and Inquirer in 1845, and assisted in founding The New York World in 1860. For twenty years, 1858 to 1878, was he Chief of the United States Revenue Marine Bureau for the District of New York. He was the writer of the weekly letters to The London Spectator signed "A Yankee" during the Civil War, compiled an anthology on the poetry of the war and published books on the English language, on foreign travel and on Shaksperean study, the great labor of his lifetime being an annotated edition of Shakspere's plays. Stanford White, his son, was educated in private schools and under tutors, taking the degree of Master of Arts at the University of New York. His architectural training was in the office of Charles D. Gambrill and H. H. Richardson, and he was the chief assistant of Mr. Richardson in the construction of that artist's masterly work, Trinity Church, Boston. From 1878 to 1880 he passed his time in Europe, travelling and studying, and when he returned in 1881 formed a partnership with Charles F. McKim and William R. Mead, under the firm name of McKim, Mead & White. Mr. White, in collaboration with his partners, has designed many of the important buildings of the country during the last fifteen years. He designed the Villard houses on Madison Avenue now belonging to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Madison Square Garden, the Century Club, the Metropolitan Club, New York University, the University of Virginia, the Washington Arch, the house of the Hon. William C. Whitney of New York, Cullum Hall, West Point, the Battle Monument of West Point and the Oelrichs house in Newport. He has also been associated with Mr. St. Gaudens in many works, the most important of which are the pedestals of the Farragut Statue in New York, the Chapin Statue in Springfield, Massachusetts, the Lincoln and Logan Statues in Chicago, the Adams Tomb in the Cemetery near Washington, and the Osborne and Goelet mausoleums in Woodlawn Cemetery in New York City. The interiors of the Whitney house, the Metropolitan Club, the Villard houses and the Players' Club are the most important of his interior works. He also designed the chancel of the Church of the Ascension and the baldachino of the Church of the Paulist Fathers. In 1884 Mr. White married Bessie Smith, a member of a family descended from Colonel Richard Smith, the original patentee of Smithtown, Long Island, among her ancestors being General Nathaniel Woodhull, who was slain at the battle of Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. White have one son, Lawrence Grant White. Mr. White is a member of the Institute of Architects and of the leading clubs, including the Metropolitan, Union, University, Grolier, Players', Century, Meadowbrook and the Adirondack League. He also belongs to many prominent artistic and literary organizations. His New York residence is in Gramercy Park, and his country home is at St. James, Long Island. *

STANFORD WHITE

PIERSON, Israel Coriell, 1843–

Member of Council 1890-, Secretary 1896-.

Born in Westfield, N. J., 1843; preparatory education in Fort Edward Institute; graduated N. Y. Univ., 1865; A.M. in course; Ph.D., 1890; engaged in life

insurance business since 1867; Actuary of Washington Life Ins. Co., New York City, since 1880; member N. Y. Univ. Council since 1890, and Secretary since 1896.

ISRAEL CORIELL PIERSON, PH.D., was born in Westfield, New Jersey, August 22, 1843, son of William Halsey and Elizabeth Miller (Coriell) Pierson, of English and Huguenot descent. At the Fort Edward Institute, in Fort Edward, New York, he was prepared for College, and entered the Academic Department of New York University in 1861, a member of the Class of 1865. Several honors fell to his lot: the Presidency of the Class and of the Eucleian Literary Society; election to the learned body of Phi Beta Kappa, and to the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and an oration at Commencement. Following graduation Mr. Pierson was for one year engaged in teaching in the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, and in 1867, in which year he received the Master's degree in course from the University, he entered upon the life insurance business. His first experience was obtained in association with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and with the New York Life Insurance Company, and later he joined the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York City, of which he has been Actuary since 1880. He is an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries of London; a corresponding member of the "Institut des Actuaires Français" and of the "Association des Actuaires Belges;" and in America he is Second Vice-President of the Actuarial Society of America. He is also a fellow of the New York Academy of Science, and a member of the American Mathematical Society. He has twice been Secretary of International Congresses of Actuaries — at Brussels in 1895, at London in 1898, and at Paris in 1900. The first of Mr. Pierson's writings on insurance was published in 1889 by the Washington Life Insurance Company: Mortality Experience. This was followed in 1890 by "Life Insurance as an Applied Science," which was presented as a successful thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred by the University in that year. In 1891 appeared Double Endowments, under the auspices of the Actuarial Society of America, and in 1893, Life Insurance in the United States; this treatise was printed in the 1894 Jaarboekje-Levensverzekering of Amsterdam. With New York University Mr. Pierson has kept in intimate touch. Since 1890 he has been a member of the University Council, serving as Secretary of that body since 1896. He has been President of the Alumni Association, and in 1894 was Chairman of the Committee on the University Alumni Biographical Catalogue. It remains to speak of his efforts in behalf of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, previously mentioned. Of this organization he has been and is now a Grand officer; he compiled, in association with Thomas I. Chatfield, the Semi-centennial Song Book in 1897; was Secretary of the Committee on the Zeta Psi Directory in 1893, and of the Committee on Publication of the Biographical Catalogue of the Fraternity in 1899. Mr. Pierson was married November 1, 1871, to Catherine Hetfield Edgar, and has two children: Josephine (Pierson) McKenzie and Mabel Edgar Pierson. *

GENERAL INDEX, PART I.

PAGE

Publishers' Preface i

Introduction — Higher Education in the United States 1

Table of Educational Benefactions, 1871–1896 . 4
Table of Incomes of Universities and Colleges . 5
American and European Standards Compared . 5
Table of Students in American Universities, &c. . 5
The Pre-eminence of the College Graduate . . 7
Classification of 15,000 Conspicuous Americans . 8
Requirements for Admission to American Colleges, 9
Courses of Study in Early Times 10
Why Latin and Greek are Studied 12
Their Peculiar Function in Education Further Explained 14
Elementary, Secondary and Higher Studies . . 19

Universities of Learning 23

Assyria and Egypt 25
Greek and Saracen Learning 26
The Mediæval Schools 27
The Universities 29
Scholasticism 30
Organization 31
Tenure and Power 32
South America 33
Canada 34
United States 34
Present Aspect and Tendency 38

History of New York University 43

Chapter I Magna Voluisse — New York in 1830 and the Academic Convention of that Year 45
Appendix to Chapter I 58
II Chancellor Mathews and Washington Square 60
Appendix to Chapter II 75
III The Eucleian and the Philomathean — Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse and the Invention of the Electric Telegraph — Some Earlier Alumni — Ex-Attorney-General B. F. Butler's Plan for a Law School 78
IV Chancellor Frelinghuysen and the Earlier History of the University Medical School 87
Appendix to Chapter IV 103
V The Interim of 1850–1852 — Chancellor Ferris — The Law School . 103
Appendix to Chapter V 140
VI Chancellor Howard Crosby and the Crisis of 1881 141
Appendix to Chapter VI 166
VII The Second Interim: Chancellor John Hall — Vice-Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken 168
VIII Chancellor MacCracken and University Heights — Perfecting of the University System — The Ottendorf Germanic Library — School of Accounts, Commerce and Finance — The Sandham Prize 181
IX The Reorganization of the Medical School — The Veterinary College, 214
Appendix to Chapter IX 227
X Reorganization of the Law School — Founding of the Graduate School, and of the School of Pedagogy — Expansion of the Course in Engineering into the School of Applied Science 232
XI The Hall of Fame 243
XII Social and Athletic Notes of University Heights 254
Appendix to Chapter XII 266

INDEX OF SUBJECTS, PART I.

PAGE

Academic Convention of 1830 . . 45, 48, 52, 58, 59, 60
Adelphic Monthly Magazine 79
Adelphic Society 78, 79
Admission of Women 156, 175, 176
Admonition 94, 95, 96
Age of Students 87
Almshouse, The Old 51, 58
Alumni Memorial 196
Alumni, Some Early 82–84, 94–95
American Colleges in 1830 60
American Philological Association 154, 198
American School at Athens 177
Andrews, Loring, Gift of 135–136
Anthon, George C. 105, 108–109
Association Hall 243
Auditorium 243
Authors' Corner 252

Bachelor of Philosophy, Degree first conferred . . 133
Baseball 259, 262
Bellevue Hospital Medical College 218
Berkeley Oval 258
Biological Club 254
Botta, Ann Lynch 120
Botta, Vincenzo 120
Burning of the Medical College Building 134
Butler, B. F., his Plan for a Law Faculty 85–86
Butler, Charles, elected President of the Council . . 103

Calculus Club 254
Camera Club 254
Campus 241, 243, 253
Carnegie Laboratory 223, 224
Chancellor's Residence 192
Chancellor's Salary 105
Change of Name 207
Chapel, The 68, 81, 87, 89, 93
Charles Butler Hall 188, 209
Chemical Laboratory 186
Chess and Checker Club 254
Chester Field 255
Cholera of 1832 . . . . . 62, 76
Churches of New York City in 1830 45–47
Civil Engineer, the Degree of, first conferred . . . 130

PAGE

Civil War, The 130
Classics 54, 57, 58, 62–63
Clinton Hall 61, 62
Cocoa Club 254
Colonnade 243, 244
Columbia, Relations with 50–51, 97
Commencement 93, 94
Cornerstone of Washington Square Building laid . 65–66
Council, The First 52, 61
Course of Instruction 71
Crosby, Howard, inaugurated Chancellor 144
Crosby, Howard, retired 165
Crosby, Howard 111–113

Delta Phi 255
Delta Upsilon 255
Doctor of Philosophy, Degree first conferred . . . 135
Dormitories 243
Draper, Henry 133, 171
Draper, John W. 90, 168

Elective System 54
Erie Canal 45
Eucleian Society, The 67, 78–80, 84, 85, 126, 188
Executive Committees of the Council . . . 58–59, 106
Examinations 93

Ferris, Isaac, inaugurated Chancellor 114–115
Ferris, Isaac, resigned 139
Finances of the University . 61, 73, 75–76, 101, 103, 105
First Enrollment of Students 76–78
First Photograph of the Human Face 140
Football 257–260
Founders' Day 179
Founders, The Nine 48, 49
Free Academy 101–102
Frelinghuysen, Theodore, elected Chancellor . . . 87
Frelinghuysen, Theodore, inauguration of 89–90
French Colleges 55–56

Gallatin, Albert, elected President of Council . . . 60
Gallatin's Educational Ideas 57
German Universities 55
Glee Club 208, 254
Gould Hall 208, 262

PAGE

Graduate School, The 238–240
Graduate Study 56
Grammar School 103
Gymnasium, The 94, 242, 243, 255, 256, 257, 261

Hackettstown Club 254
Hall, John, inaugurated Chancellor 171
Hall of Fame 200, 243–253
Hall of Philosophy 246
Harpies 254
Honorarium 55

Incorporation of the University 61
Instruction, The Beginning of 61
Interim Plan of Myndert Van Schaick 107–108
Items from the Minutes, 1841–1844 94
Item, The 254

Johnson, Ebenezer A. 92
Johnston, John Taylor 121, 176
Jurists' Corner 252

La Crosse 178
LaGarde Library of Oriental Learning . . 194, 195, 239
Language Hall . 186, 188, 190, 191, 194, 195, 202, 246, 252
Law Commencement 131–132
Law Faculty 85
Law Library 196
Law School . 85–87, 121–123, 130, 139, 146–147, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 159, 177, 179, 181, 191, 207, 214, 232–237
Legislative Grants 74, 102
Lewis, Morgan 51, 62
Library 68, 243
Literary Societies 78–80
Loomis, Elias 129

MacCracken, Henry M., elected Chancellor . . . 181
Mali Estate, purchase of 181
Martin, Benjamin 173
Mason, Cyrus 103–105
Mathews, James M., elected Chancellor 61–63
Medical College, 96–100, 109–111, 123, 130, 134, 138–139, 150, 151–152, 154–156, 157, 159, 162, 169, 195, 207 214–224, 227–231
Meeting to establish the University 48
Memorial Library . . . 190, 198, 202, 206, 209, 258, 262
Morse, Samuel F. B. 80–82, 115
Morse's Telegraph 81–82
Mott, Valentine 97, 133
Mulligan, Rev. John 64, 72
Museum of the Hall of Fame 198, 244

National Academy of Design 80–81
New York City in 1830. 45–48
New York Historical Society 49
New York University Germanic Library 206
New York University Medical Society 222
New York–American Veterinary College . . . 224–227

Officers of the University, First 60–61
Ohio Field, 182, 188, 243, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262–263

PAGE

Pamphlet Concerning Establishment 49–50
Phi Gamma Delta 255
Philomathean 67, 84–85, 177
Politics of the University in 1844 95
Population of Cities in 1830 45
Preparatory Schools 263–264
Prince of Wales, The Visit of 127–129
Proceedings of Convention of 1830 53
Professors, Early 63–65, 70, 72, 75, 90–93
Proudfit, John 75
Psi Upsilon 177–178, 255

Quarterly, The 169, 172, 174, 175, 176

Railroads, The First 45
Removal of Undergraduate Faculty 72–73

Sandham Prize 214
School of Accounts, Commerce and Finance . . 211–214
School of Applied Science 242–243
School of Chemistry 131
School of Engineering 207, 208, 210, 214, 242
School of Pedagogy 191, 196, 206, 232, 240, 242
Secret Societies 94
Septimi 252
Shareholders 52, 59–60, 61
Soldiers' Quarters 252
Statesmen's Corner 252
Stonecutters' Riot 66
Students, The First 76–78
Summer School 208–210
Suspension Considered, 105, 156, 157–159, 160–162, 163–165

Talmadge, James 70, 101
Tappan, Henry P. 63, 113
Teachers' Corner 252
Teaching as a Profession 56
Triangle, The 254
Turkish Collection of Books 153

Union of Bellevue and New York University Medical Colleges 218–222
University Building, Washington Square, 63, 64, 65–70, 79, 89
University Glee Book 126–127
University Hall 256
University Heights, Official Opening of 206

Value of Money in 1830 47
Van Schaick, Myndert 134
Vethake, Henry 64
Violet, The 185, 204–205, 254, 256

Wainwright, Jonathan M. 48
Washington Gallery 244
Woman's Advisory Committee . . . 180, 210, 240–241

Y. M. C. A. 188, 254

Zeta Phi 93
Zeta Psi 254, 255

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS, PART I.

PAGE

University Seal 43
Titlepage Pamphlet at New York Historical Society . 49
Facsimile Titlepage Proceedings at Convention . . 53
Facsimile Titlepage of Charter 61
Clinton Hall 62
First University Building, Washington Square . . . 67
Council and Faculty, 1836 69
Course of Instruction, 1836 71
First Medical Faculty, 1841 99
Stuyvesant Institute—First Medical Building . . . 110
College Faculty, 1859 125
Commencement Invitation, 1864 131
Commencement Announcements, 1864 132
Commencement Program, Law School, 1865 133
Old New York Hospital 138
Earliest Sunlight Picture of a Human Face 140
Bellevue Hospital in 1874 152
University Medical College, East 26th Street . . . 155
Charles Butler Hall 185
Hall of Chemistry 186
Bird'seye View of University Heights (as proposed) . 187
Looking South from University Heights 188
Looking North from Hall of Fame 189
University Building, Washington Square 190
Council Room, Washington Square Building . . . 191
Chancellor's Residence 192
Biological Laboratories 193
School of Science Laboratories 194
Laboratory of Tests, School of Science 195
Hall of Languages 196
Memorial Monument 197
University Library 199
Auditorium, University Library 200
Rotunda, University Library 201
Façade, University Library 203
Dome of Rotunda, Library 204
Ante-Room to Chancellor's Office 205
Gould Hall 208
Music Room, Gould Hall 209
Entrance, Washington Square Building 213
Bellevue Hospital, 1900 217
Clinic, Medical College 219
Lecture Room, Medical College 221

PAGE

Carnegie Laboratory, Medical College 223
The Veterinary College 225
Law Faculty, 1900 234
Class Room, School of Law 235
Law Library, School of Law 236
Library, School of Pedagogy 240
Assembly Room, School of Pedagogy 241
The Hall of Fame 245
Museum of Hall of Fame, Central Room 246
Fountain and Tablet, Hall of Fame 248
The Colonnade, Hall of Fame 250
Vase given by Miss Gould 252
Psi Upsilon House 255
Looking East from Library towards Gould Hall . . 257
Gymnasium and Association Hall 258
Gymnastic Team, 1899–1900 259
Football Team, '97 260
Baseball Team, '97 261
Track Team, '98 262
Portraits:
Wainwright, J. M. 48
Lewis, Morgan 51
Gallatin, Albert 57
Mathews, James M. 63
Vethake, Henry 64
Tappan, Henry P. 72
Morse, Samuel F. B. 80
Butler, Benjamin F. 85
Frelinghuysen, Theodore 88
Johnson, Ebenezer A. 93
Loomis, Elias 95
Butler, Charles 104
Van Schaick, Myndert 106
Crosby, Howard 112
Ferris, Isaac 114
Botta, Vincenzo (bust) 120
Botta, Ann Lynch 121
Johnston, John Taylor 122
Loomis, Alfred L. 135
Davies, Henry E. 148
Hall, John 169
Abbott, Austin 233

BIOGRAPHICAL SUBJECTS, PART II.

	PAGE
Abbott, Austin	111
Abbott, Benjamin V.	56
Adler, George J.	48
Alden, Carlos C.	130
Allen, Jerome	106
Alexander, George	88
Andrews, Loring	71
Andrews, William L.	96
Ashley, Clarence D.	121
Ayres, Winfield	112
Baird, Henry M.	58
Ballard, Addison	122
Bangs, Lemuel Bolton	150
Banks, David	90
Beck, Lewis C.	28
Bedford, Gunning S.	42
Bell, Roscoe R.	138
Benedict, Charles S.	197
Betts, Samuel R.	5
Biggs, George P.	180
Biggs, Hermann M.	151
Bliss, Collins P.	152
Bonner, Robert	200
Bostwick, Charles F.	126
Bosworth, Francke H.	152
Botta, Ann C. (Lynch)	57
Botta, Vincenzo	56
Bouton, Archibald L.	178
Boynton, Perry S.	187
Brainerd, Cephas, Jr.	198
Bristol, Charles L.	125
Brodhead, George L.	187
Brown, Marshall S.	124
Brown, Samuel A.	188
Brush, Charles B.	80
Bryant, Joseph D.	148
Buchner, Edward F.	145
Bulkley, Edwin M.	199
Bull, Richard H.	54
Bush, George	22
Butler, Benjamin F.	28
Butler, Charles	30
Butler, William A.	62
Cann, Frank H.	186
Carroll, Charles	77
Coakley, Cornelius G.	153
Coe, Henry C.	139
Colby, Frank M.	143
Collingwood, F.	179
Cone, Spencer H.	18
Cox, Samuel H.	16
Crosby, Howard	65
Curtis, Benjamin F.	175
Davies, Charles	50
Davies, Henry E.	75
Deems, Charles F.	83
Delafield, Edward	15
Delafield, John	11
Delafield, Joseph	11
Dench, Edward B.	154
DeWitt, Thomas	40
Dickson, Samuel H.	49
Disosway, Gabriel P.	19
Dodge, William E.	61
Doremus, R. Ogden	201
Douglass, David B.	26
Draper, Henry	63
Draper, John C.	60
Draper, John W.	34
Dunham, Edward K.	135
Duryea, Samuel B.	203
Edmondson, Thomas W.	148
Ellinwood, Frank F.	107
Erdmann, John F.	155
Erwin, Frank A.	122
Ferris, Albert Warren	191
Ferris, Isaac	31
Fisher, Edward D.	140
Flint, Austin, Jr.	166
Flint, Charles R.	102
Ford, Willis E.	141
Fordyce, John A.	155
Foresti, Elentario F.	44
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	41
Gallatin, Albert	3
Gallaudet, Thomas H.	22
Garmany, Jasper J.	168
Gill, Harry D.	168
Gillett, Ezra H.	73
Gillett, William K.	110
Gould, Jay	204
Green, John C.	45
Griswold, George, 3d	8
Gross, Samuel D.	51
Guerard, Arthur R.	188
Hackley, Charles W.	27
Hall, Charles C.	195
Hall, John	82
Hall, Robert W.	109
Hanbold, Herman A.	184
Haskins, C. W.	177
Havemeyer, William F.	98
Henry, Caleb S.	39
Hering, D. W.	91
Herter, Christian A.	156
Hewitt, Abram S.	94
Hoffman, E. A.	195
Inman, John H.	212
Ireland, John B.	213
Isaacs, Abram S.	136
Isaacs, I. S.	214
Jackson, Samuel Macauley	129
Jacques, David R.	76
Janeway, Edward G.	137
Janeway, Theodore C.	185
Jesup, Morris K.	70
Johnson, Ebenezer A.	33
Johnson, Willis Fletcher	104
Johnston, John T.	49
Judd, Charles H.	157
Kelly, Robert	29
Kent, William	40
Ladue, Pomeroy	123
LaGarde, Louis A.	169
LeFevre, Egbert	158
Lenox, James	12
Lewis, Charles H.	182
Lewis, Morgan	4
Lewis, Tayler	37
Liautard, A. F.	170

	PAGE
Loeb, Morris	112
Loomis, Alfred L.	101
Loomis, Elias	47
Lusk, Graham	159
Lusk, William C.	171
Maclay, Archibald	17
MacCracken, Henry M.	99
MacCracken, John H.	192
MacDonald, Carlos F.	160
Mandel, John A.	161
Martin, Benjamin N.	52
Mason, George C.	171
Mathews, James M.	6
McAlpin, David H.	105
McAlpin, David H., Jr.	150
McIlvaine, Charles P.	20
McLouth, Lawrence A.	127
Miller, George A.	143
Milnor, James	17
Morgan, J. Pierpont	215
Morrow, P. A.	106
Morse, Samuel F. B.	23
Mott, Valentine	13
Munn, John P.	102
Munro, George	97
Northrup, W. P.	142
Norton, William A.	27
Noyes, Henry D.	162
Opdyke, William S.	88
Osborn, George W.	172
Ottendorfer, Oswald	217
Paine, Martyn	44
Park, William H.	179
Pattison, Granville S.	43
Pierson, Israel C.	226
Piffard, Henry G.	134
Pomeroy, John N.	69
Post, Alfred C.	52
Post, George B.	219
Prince, J. Dyneley	118
Quackenbos, Henry F.	194
Reid, John M.	219
Richards, Thomas A.	72
Robinson, Beverley	132
Roome, William J.	220
Rounds, Arthur C.	144
Rounds, Ralph S.	149
Rusby, Henry H.	172
Russell, Isaac Franklin	84
Ryder, J. E.	174
Sabin, A. H.	183
Satterlee, F. LeRoy	220
Sayre, Lewis A.	131
Sayre, Reginald H.	163
Schell, Augustus	87
Schwab, Hermann C.	221
Scratchley, Francis A.	190
Shaw, Edward R.	114
Shepard, Elliott F.	222
Shipley, James H.	186
Sihler, E. G.	116
Skidmore, Lemuel	89
Sloan, Samuel	93
Smith, Abram A.	164
Smith, William W.	197
Snow, Charles H.	115
Sommer, Frank H.	147
Spring, Gardiner	46
Stevenson, John J.	78
Stewart, George D.	165
Stoddard, Francis Hovey	108
Stowell, William L.	185
Stuart, Mary (Macrae)	218
Stubbert, J. Edward	183
Swett, John A.	55
Syms, Parker	166
Talcott, James	223
Tappan, Henry P.	24
Taylor, William M.	89
Tiffany, Charles L.	224
Tompkins, Leslie J.	133
Torrey, John	21
Trimble, William B.	189
Vanderpoel, Aaron J.	94
Vanderpoel, Samuel O.	95
Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt	33
Van Schaick, Henry	93
Van Schaick, Myndert	9
Vaux, Downing	180
Vethake, Henry	22
Wainwright, Jonathan M.	19
Ward, Samuel	12
Wegmann, Edward	181
Weir, Samuel	128
Wheelock, William A.	80
White, Stanford	225
Winter, Henry L.	189

205 5/10

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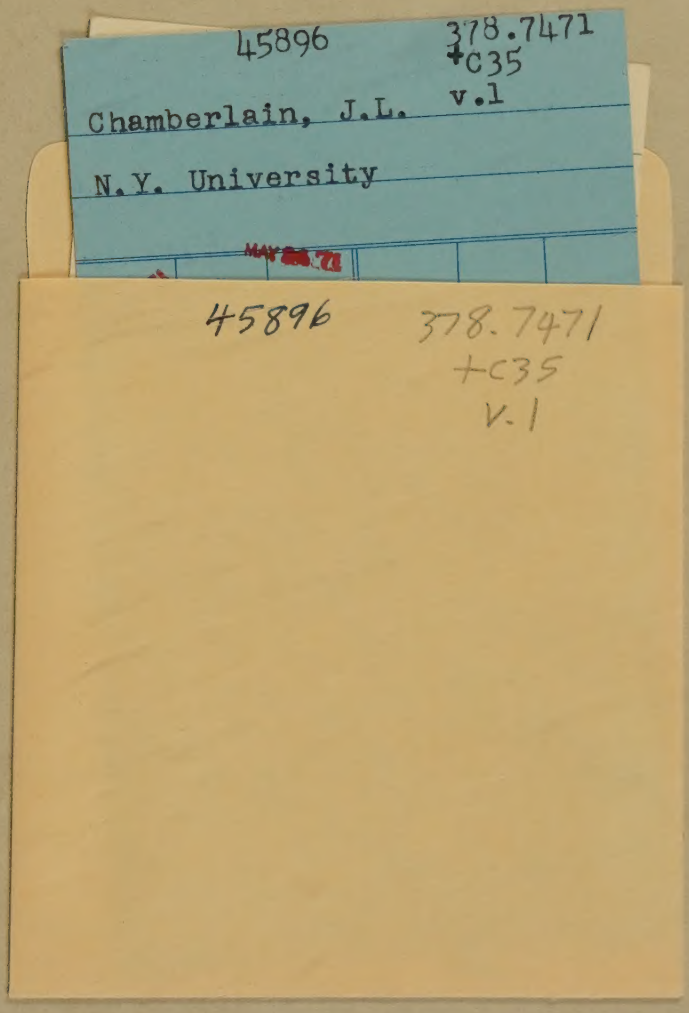
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